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Agrahayana 18, 1905 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Thirteenth Session)



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C O N T E N T S

No. 13, Friday, December 9, 1983/Agrahayana 18, 1905 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, December 9, 1983]
Agrahayana 18, 1905 (Soka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
 Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two former colleagues, namely, Dr. Devi Singh and Shri A.C. George.

Dr. Devi Singh was a Member of Provisional Parliament during 1950-52. Earlier he had been a Member of the then Madhya Bharat Legislative Assembly, Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly and Ratlam Rajya Praja Mandal. He had also been a Minister in Ratlam State.

A veteran freedom fighter he was imprisoned during the freedom struggle.

By profession, a medical practitioner, he took keen interest in the welfare and uplift of scheduled castes, backward classes and adivasis. He was associated with several social and political organisations.

Dr. Devi Singh passed away on 29 November, 1983 at Ratlam at the age of 76 years.

Shri A.C. George was a Member of Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha during 1970-79 representing Mukandapuram Constituency of Kerala.

An able parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceeding of the House. He was a Member of Union Council of Ministers from 1971 to 1977 and held several important portfolios.

A prominent trade unionist, he was associated with several trade union organisations in Kerala in various capacities.

A widely travelled person, Shri George was Member-Secretary of Indian Youth Delegation to U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and Western Europe.

Shri A.C. George passed away on 8 December, 1983 at Cochin in Kerala at the age of 53 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends. I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a shortwhile to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Questions No. 244. Shri Ravindra Varma—not here. Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar—not here. Question No. 245—Shri Virda Ram Phulwariya—not here.

Question No. 246. Prof. Kurien—not here. Shri Anwar Ahmad.

Reserve Bank Instructions Regarding Impounding of Deposits by Commercial banks.

*246. SHKI ANWAR AHMAD :
 PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has instructed the commercial banks to impound certain percentage of the deposits;

(b) whether it will not affect the credit requirements of small and medium scale industries;

(c) if so, what impact it will have on the people and the economy of India; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure steady flow of credit to these sectors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) In the recent past the growth in deposits had accelerated and the pick up in credit had been more subdued than visualised. The banking system thus continued to have considerable excess liquidity. Further, expansion of primary money in the current financial year has continued to be very large and the price situation has been a cause of concern. The measure to increase Cash Reserve Ratio is, therefore, only the continuation of the policy of efficacious smoothening of liquidity with the banking system. As per Reserve Bank's assessment the banks should have no difficulty in providing adequate credit during the busy season to support the acceleration of output. The Reserve Bank of India, in its advice to the banks, has also stated that to the extent individual banks face liquidity problems, such banks would be provided, on merits discretionary refinance for short periods.

श्री अनवर अहमद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह धनराशि क्या है जिसको निरुद्ध रखने का आप आदेश देंगे ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, seeing the excess liquidity position, the Reserve Bank have prescribed that each bank will keep on impounding 10% of the increase in deposits received over the level of November 11, 1983.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you got any supplementary or can I go on to the next question ?

श्री अनवर अहमद : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी के उत्तर से यह जाहिर होता है कि 10 प्रतिशत राशि निरुद्ध रखी जाएगी। क्या इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि जितने स्माल स्केल के उद्योग हैं, मध्यम दर्जे के उद्योग हैं उन पर कोई असर नहीं पड़े, उन्हें कोई कठिनाई न उठानी पड़े ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, we are meeting the genuine requirements of all the sectors including the small-scale sector and we are going to meet the requirements so far as the productive activities are concerned.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : May I put a question ?

MR. SPEAKER : Where were you ? Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, I have got the right to put supplementary. Everybody has got the right to put supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that it is precisely for the same object of setting the excess liquidity in the course of this year, three times the cash reserve ratio was increased from

7% to 7.5%, from 7.5% to 8% and from 8% to 8.5%? And, on occasion, is it not a fact that though the object was laudable to check the excess liquidity and to contain inflation, in reality, is it not a fact that the small scale sector's credit facilities were reduced and, as a result, their production suffered? In addition, their pending bills with the large scale industries were not received in time thereby also the suffered? In the light of the experience, I want to know from the hon. Minister, is it not a fact that due to the new step that the Reserve Bank has taken of impounding 10 percent of deposit growth, in the course of next five years about Rs. 250 crores to Rs. 300 crores are likely to be impounded and, if so, will it not affect the credit facilities. If the credit facilities are going to be affected will not the small scale sector be affected the most. If that is so will you give instructions to all the banks that as far as small scale sector is concerned their credit facilities should not suffer at all?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, so far as the factual part of the hon. Member's question is concerned, it is true that we have increased the CRR from 7% to 8.5% in the course of the year and the objective which the hon. Member has referred to is also the same, viz., to mop up the excess liquidity. But his conclusions in regard to the decision of impounding the incremental part of the deposit to the extent of 10% are not correct. Sir, the bank deposit growth in the first six months of the current year has grown to Rs. 4840 crores as against the expectation of Rs. 4000 crores. Secondly, the credit growth during the same period is Rs. 1250 crores against anticipated Rs. 1500 crores. As such, we have taken this decision. So far as the requirement of credit for genuine productive sector is concerned, it is always kept in view and the hon. Member would appreciate that from time to time we have reviewed the credit policy keeping in view the requirement of productive sector. At one point of time the CRR was 8%

and when we found industry requires credit we took the decision that CRR should be reduced gradually. As we increased it gradually as the situation demanded we decreased it. There is no hard and fast rule. The policy will have to be adjusted keeping in view the requirement of economy and overall checking increase in prices.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, he has generally talked about the productive sector but I would say that, no doubt, sometimes the credit curb will have to be applied but when that takes place will you send instructions that small scale sector should be the last to be affected?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Small scale sector is always given credit preference so far as their requirement is concerned.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, the Minister has categorically said that the present increase of CRR will not affect the small scale sector. I would like to know whether you have examined that the target fixed for small scale industry has been achieved or not and whether or not this present control on advances will affect the target fixed for that sector. If the target has not been achieved what steps would you take to see that the target gets achieved.

Secondly, Sir, the banks have an apathy towards the rural sector and the small scale industries are in the rural areas. I would like to know whether some target is fixed for credit deposit ratio in the rural areas and, if so, whether it has been achieved or not?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, as I mentioned in reply to Prof. Dandavate's supplementary, the credit policy is flexible and it is always adjustable to the needs of the economy. So far as the target for the industrial sectors, medium small or large scale is concerned, it is being fixed and credit is arranged to reach that target. But merely financial credit is not adequate, unless it is being matched by the demand from the other sectors. For

instance, small scale industries and ancillary industries and other industries are there. To a considerable extent, their achievement to reach that target will depend upon how much they can supply to their main-end users. Therefore it will depend upon the overall industrial activity. Keeping that in view, as I said—I am repeating it—we always adjust it. I can assure the hon. Member that there will be no dearth of credit for the genuine productive sector. In regard to credit deposit ratio for rural areas, the hon. Member knows that our target is 60 percent.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : He has not answered my question. I asked to what extent the credit deposit ratio in the rural sector has been achieved, whether you have achieved this, and if so, to what extent. That was my question. I know it is 60%.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is achieved better in the South actually.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Yes, much more in the South.

Concessional loans to Landless and other weaker sections.

***247. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN :**
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether any directive had been issued to the nationalised banks to issue consumption loans to landless and other weaker sections;

(b) if so, how many such loans have been sanctioned so far in different States; and

(c) the total amount involved in these loans ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Guidelines on consumption credit to all the commercial banks were issued by the Reserve Bank of India on 20th December, 1976. State-wise data in respect of such loans as at the end of December, 1981 is given below :

STATE-WISE POSITION OF CONSUMPTION LOANS OUTSTANDING IN RESPECT OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS AS AT THE END OF DECEMBER 1981

Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of A/cs.	Outstanding Amount in 000's Rs.
1	2	3
I. Northern Region		
Haryana	373	379
Himachal Pradesh	1325	1841
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—
Punjab	635	959
Rajasthan	1075	2205
Chandigarh	1	1
Delhi	583	319

1	2	3
II. Eastern Region		
Bihar	57	47
Orissa	11590	11634
West Bengal	3880	3712
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	794	975
III. Central Region		
Madhya Pradesh	626	733
Uttar Pradesh	2572	2053
IV. Western Region		
Gujarat	5506	8449
Maharashtra	4282	2832
Goa, Daman & Diu	1218	1011
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11	11
V. Southern Region		
Andhra Pradesh	45584	30772
Karnataka	95474	51272
Kerala	35263	25102
Tamilnadu	12206	10360
Pondicherry	176	150
Lakshadweep	107	59
Total	223338	154876

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : May I know what percentage of the bank assistance to the priority sector has been reserved for assistance to the landless labour and other weaker sections during the 6th plan period? How much of the target has been achieved so far? What is the maximum limit of consumption loan to an individual? What are the terms of repayment? What are the main points of the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank in this respect?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Under priority sector we have got 2 programmes; one is the IRDP Programme. We have to give 600 crores per year. We have to identify about 30 lakh families. We have to bring 30

lakhs families above poverty line. In addition, we have got a special programme. Under the special programme that has been introduced in 1983, we have to give 5 lakhs subsidy for each block and there are 5011 blocks in the country. This is identical and supplemental to IRDP programme also under this programme also the matching amount should come from the banking and cooperative sector. In addition to that we have got the DRI-scheme through which we give assistance and as per the latest figure available, we have exceeded Rs. 305 crores. Consumption loan is also there. Rs. 500 was the maximum limit prescribed in 1976. Again on the security of gold and silver ornaments they can go upto Rs. 1,000.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : I asked whether target is fixed for assistance to weaker sections and if so how far the target has been achieved.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : For 1983-84, under IRDP, as per provisional figures we are able to give Rs. 713 crores as against Rs. 600 crores.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : There are large number of complaints that the assistance and subsidy meant for weaker sections have not really gone to them. A good substantial portion of this is being siphoned off at various levels by various interested parties. So, what steps have been taken by the Government to see that such misuse is completely eliminated and the maximum benefit from this assistance of loan really goes to beneficiaries ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I appreciate the Member's suggestion and in fact sometimes we are also getting complaints from a large number of members and also some Members of Parliament have brought to our notice. But here the primary responsibility lies on those who are working in the Banks and I think the hon. Member can help me to a considerable extent because there is a very powerful Union in the banking sector and if they advise, there appears to be a little more response and as a result of that, I think this malady can be removed considerably.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, IRDP is supposed to be one of the backbones for eliminating rural poverty and the Government is always saying it is a great success. In the consultative Committee of the Planning Ministry, some figures were given to us regarding the IRDP achievements, but practical experience shows that in fact the IRDP benefits are not going to the weaker sections of the people and I am sure the hon. Minister will agree that there is no way in which monitoring is done to see that really the 600 people who are the minimum numbers are benefited. But those people who can influence the local leaders

and the bankers get the benefit. My question is : whether there is a system of monitoring to see that really the weaker sections of the people get the benefit and in that case what is the system of monitoring ?

Secondly, in regard to the District Credit Plan, do you actually provide for the entire amount which should be given to the number of families for their benefit so that from the amount of assistance they can invest and not consume away ? How much amount do you allocate per family in the District Credit Plans ? Is it more than 200 rupees per family that you are allocating or something like that in which case it is of no use ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am afraid the hon. Member has confused the whole thing. So far as IRDP programme is concerned, assistance will come from bank assistance and subsidies. The subsidies are to be shared by the State Governments and the Central Government. The figures which were quoted by the hon. Member are with reference to the bank assistance of the total programme. In regard to the monitoring and identification cell, I may state that this type of plan also we are keeping and I informed the House during the monsoon session that I wrote to all the Chief Ministers stating that here the centre of activities was the block. In the whole country there are 5011 blocks. In each year, 600 families are to be identified and for the process of identification of the families and providing assistance, please have some sort of Committee at the block level to assist the bank. Each block has at least one bank. There is a Block Administrative Officer. There are certain other organisations and they have some sort of Committee consisting of the representatives, MLAs or MPs. They cannot attend all the meetings, but their representatives can be associated and have some local voluntary organisations' representatives, keep the State Governments' representatives so that this identification job can be done and, secondly, mere identification would not help unless appropriate schemes have been provided to the beneficiary

and for the appropriate scheme in each district, there is an organisation which is known as DRP and the DRP should consist of at least six experts who will prepare the projects for the areas looking into the requirements and the need of the areas. Here, block is the central point. Unfortunately, some states took too much time to form these committees. As a result, the programme did not get any impetus there, but in certain states, particularly Kerala and some of the southern states, I am told, this programme has been very successful, and in certain other states, particularly the state from which the hon. Member comes, there is no impact in the first two years. However, recently I made a review and I found that in the current year, the programme is picking up.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : ऐसी कमेटी तो कहीं नहीं बनी ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : 6 हजार रुपया बैंक के लिये मिलता है जिसमें 3 हजार रुपया जेब में जाता है ।

श्रीमती उषा प्रकाश चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम यहाँ सिर्फ मवाल के जरिये आई० आर० डी० प्रोग्राम और लोन के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे हैं लेकिन इस बारे में काफी चर्चा होना आवश्यक है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का लक्ष्य गरीबों और पिछड़े हुओं को ऊपर उठाना है और उसी के लिये आई० आर० डी० प्रोग्राम हमने जारी किया है, और उसी के जरिये लोन देते हैं। हमने देखा है कि काफी कंसेज आई० आर० डी० के जरिये बैंक के पास जाते हैं, हमने भी सर्वे किया है पंचायत समिति से 200 एप्लीकेशनज गई और उनमें सिर्फ 20 को ही लोन मिला। हर क्षेत्र में ऐसा ही हो रहा है। इस तरह से हमारा 20-सूत्री प्रोग्राम पूरा नहीं होगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि बैंकों का जिस उद्देश्य से हमने राष्ट्रीयकरण

किया था, उस उद्देश्य को बैंक के अधिकारी समझ गये हैं या नहीं और क्या उन्हें यह समझाने के लिये आप कोई आदेश जारी कर रहे हैं या नहीं? मेरे ही क्षेत्र मेलगाड़, जो कि आदिवासियों का क्षेत्र है, उसमें से आई० आर० डी० पी० के अन्तर्गत लोगों की अर्जियां गईं जो कि उन्हें वापिस भेजी गई हैं। इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि आप कोई आदेश इस बारे में दें जिससे हर किसान को लाभ मिल सके। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो छोटा किसान है, क्या उसके लिये भी आप शासन के जरिये कोई नया अनुभव देना चाहते हैं?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : We have issued directions, but it is not a question of issuing directions only. I agree with the hon. Member that it is necessary also on the part of the bank employees to have some sort of motivation so that they can respond and behave responsibly, and we are trying to do so. Unfortunately, what has happened is, and I can share that with the House, that the tremendous physical expansion which we had could not match the qualitative expansion. We had 8000 bank branches, and we are having 40,000 branches now; this expansion came about over a period of 13 years, and naturally it is not always possible to get the right type of men to motivate and to train them to do this type of work. As I mentioned earlier the banking sector is so highly unionised, that the employees are concerned only with themselves. When my colleague, Shri Poojary made some surprise visits to certain banks to see whether the bank officers were attending the office in time, he was subjected to criticism, and they started an agitation against him, as to why he was visiting the banks. This is the type of culture that has been developed. Merely issuing instructions is not adequate. Here, I would like to say that if the leaders of the opposition also try to impress upon them that instead of merely raising their demands, they should try to serve their customers also, it would help us a

lot, and I would seek their cooperation in that direction.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : My question may be a slight deviation from the main question, but in the interest of the nation, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that some private instructions like the Peerless Chit Fund, Oriental Bank, Nedungadi Bank indulged in the practice of offering high rate of interest in the name of mobilising the deposits from the public and then suddenly they disappear irrespective of the clear guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of such mal-practices adopted by the banking institutions? If it is so, whether the Minister will take some immediate steps to control these private banking institutions and to check such mal-practices adopted by them?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The Hon. Minister is fully aware of the Banking (Amendment) law which is awaiting the approval of the House. It is precisely to tackle these problems. I hope before the end of the Session, we will get the approval of the Hon. Members on that.

Disposal of Finished Carpets of Carpet Weaving Training Centres

*248 **SHRI R. P. YADAV :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to dispose of finished carpets of the Carpet Weaving Training Centres of the Office of Development Commissioner, (Handicrafts);

(b) if so, the action taken to dispose off the carpets and the detailed results thereof;

(c) whether any slackness has been noticed in implementing the decisions on the part of any officers; and

(d) if so, action taken there on?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the Service Centres in the Carpet Weaving Training Centres have been authorised to sell the carpets and as a result carpets worth Rs. 26.63 lakhs have been sold upto the end of September, 1983.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI R.P. YADAV : Sir, a lot of corruptions are there in these Training Centres and it is being captained by

** Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) whose extended tenure of service also has expired in September, 1983 and he is still continuing. I don't know how he is being allowed to continue. To quote a few instances, I will just refer to some of the papers.

22 फरवरी के गांडीब में कहा गया है :-

“50 करोड़ की सरकारी कालीन घूस के बदले निर्यातकों के घर। 250 प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के जरिये 7 वर्षों में करोड़ों की विदेशी मुद्रा का हेर-फेर”

11 नवम्बर के वाराणसी टाइम्स में लिखा है :-

“प्रधानमंत्री के 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम की घोर उपेक्षा।

अखिल भारतीय हस्तकला मंडल के कालीन बुनाई केन्द्र अष्टाचार की जबर्दस्त लपेट में।”

22 नवम्बर के जनमुख में कहा गया है :-

“जिस्म नोचवाना मजबूरी है यहाँ मजदूरी पाने के लिए। कालीन बुनाई प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में कार्यरत महिला कमियों का दर्द।”

ये तो उदाहरण हैं।

In this light, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether the decision to dispose of these carpets was taken after fourteen long years as a result of which a huge loss was incurred as its quality had deteriorated? And whether it is also a fact that recently instructions have been given to stop its further sale? If so, the reason therefor? Let him reply these, then I will ask further question.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Sir, first of all I take very serious objection to the Hon. Members will allegation against an Officer, particularly naming a person who has no right to come here. Sir, this is against the procedure of the House.

SHRI R.P. YADAV : I have quoted a fact. He is continuing after September, 1983 when even his extended term expired. He has to reply to that. I am asking that question.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not according to the rules. You could have given me notice, Sir, if you have to bring something like that. According to the rules no names of the outsiders are to be referred.

SHRI R.P. YADAV : But how is he continuing?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : It is not the question and it is not relevant here.

SHRI R.P. YADAV : It is very much relevant.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Sir, as far as the other things are concerned it is already there in the main answer, I have already given the answer that carpets worth Rs. 26.63 lakhs have already been sold by the Service Centres under the Carpet Weaving Training Centres.

SHRI R.P. YADAV : Sir, my question has not been replied. My question is whether it is a fact that this decision was taken after fourteen years due to which these Centres incurred losses, and

also is it a fact that that decision to dispose of these has also been reversed? If so, what is the reason for that, He has not answered these questions.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : The training centres were established in 1976 and 1977. As you know very well, it is a training centre. The products of these training centres are not that very good, because the production of carpets are just incidental to the training programme. That is the first thing you have to understand.

It is a fact that in 1976, our policy of disposing of these carpets was to give them to our own organizations like Handloom & Handicraft Export Corporation, Central Cottage Industries Emporium, State emporia etc. As I said sales had not been picking up because primarily, the quality of the carpets was also not very good. So, till 1983 our sales was only to the tune of Rs. 12.74 lakhs.

SHRI R.P. YADAV : I was not asking for that.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : You were asking for that.

MR. SPEAKER : He asked, 'Why did it take 14 years?' It is existing only for ten years. How can it be 14 years?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : No, Sir. We are selling since 1976?

SHRI R.P. YADAV : Has that decision been reversed now? Have they stopped selling them now?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what they have already said, they have sold it.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : In the main answer, I have said that the policy of the Government is to sell it, and the scheme itself was there before 1974.

SHRI R.P. YADAV : Has that decision been reversed now?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already said 'No'.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : 'Reversal' means only a modification, I was coming to that. Now we are allowing these carpets to be sold to private consumers also, not only to the Corporation. We have also added the public, including Members of Parliament. They can come, we will be glad to sell them.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R.P. YADAV : Is it also a fact that in 1976-77, some carpets had been disposed of? If so, what were the criteria adopted, and what was the amount realized? It is also a fact that those amounts had not been deposited in Government account?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I have already said we are disposing them of since 1976. So, in 1976 also we have disposed them of.

MR. SPEAKER : What about depositing of proceeds in Government account?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : No, Sir.

SHRI R.P. YADAV : What 'No'? Have the whole amounts been deposited in Government account?

MR. SPEAKER : Carpets are made for that purpose.

SHRI R.P. YADAV : He said 'No'. What is the meaning?

MR. SPEAKER : He said 'No', they have been deposited in Government account, Not otherwise.

SHRI R.P. YADAV : That is your reply, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : He meant otherwise. Mr. Minister, please say that.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : His question was whether it was a fact that it was not deposited in Government account.

I said 'No' we deposited it. It was a negative question.

MR. SPEAKER : Now question 249. Mr. Dhandapani is absent. Question 250.

Finance of New Cooperative Sugar Factories

*250 SHRI A.T. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and Life Insurance Corporation give long term loans to the extent of 60 per cent of the project cost of new factories;

(b) whether in respect of 13 new cooperative sugar factories in Maharashtra, to whom letters of intent have been issued by Government in 1982-83, the above agencies insist that Rs. 100 lakhs out of total loan should be raised by each factory from the banks;

(c) whether National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development refused permission to Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank for sanctioning such loan to 9 out of 13 new factories to whom Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank has agreed to grant loans; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to provide finance to the said new factories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) According to the pattern of assistance adopted for financing of new cooperative sugar factories in the Sixth Plan, such projects are required to raise 40% of the project cost as

share capital and the balance 60% of the project cost may be raised by way of term loans from financial institutions and commercial/cooperative banks. In each case of assistance by institutions and banks, the participation of commercial co-operative banks is expected to be to the extent of Rs. 100 lakhs.

According to information furnished by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), out of 14 new sugar factories licensed to be set up in Maharashtra during the Sixth Plan period, the Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd. approached NABARD for authorisation to provide interim loan/term loan in respect of 10 units. NABARD has so far cleared 8 proposals and 2 proposals are under process.

The aggregate institutional loans sanctioned to ten of the fourteen new sugar projects licensed to be set up in Maharashtra during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 43.60 crores.

SHRI A.T. PATIL : May I know from the Minister : (a) when does the Government expect the remaining two proposals to be cleared by NABARD ?

(b) what is the position of the remaining four factories in respect of raising of share capital, loans; and

(c) whether the loans sanctioned to the ten sugar factories in the 6th Plan are adequate to make these factories start working, and are they made available to the respective factories in time, in order to keep up the time-schedule of the work ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So far as the two proposals are concerned, they will be expedited. But I cannot fix a time-bound programme for the completion of the process. So far as the requirements of other units are concerned, as far as possible we are going to meet them.

SHRI A.T. PATIL : When we pro-

vide finances to the sugar industry, to the new sugar factories, it is expected that payment be made in time so that the time schedule of the work will be kept up and the factories start functioning at the appropriate time and the investment will be utilized and become useful. Therefore, I have asked that question, but there is no reply. I certainly expect a reply from them. Secondly, it is just for giving information either to me or to the House. Will the government place on the Table of the House or supply to me the details of financial assistance both as share capital and loan sanctioned and paid or to be paid to the respective factories during the Sixth Plan period, with special reference to-dates of proposal, sanction and payment of each instalment ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I have stated already that all the proposals will be expedited and at the same time I can assure the hon. Member also that it is the desire of the government also not to delay the payment and payment should be made on time in order to expedite commissioning of the projects. Not only that, so far as payment that has to be made and the amount that has been sanctioned in respect of each and every company is concerned, I may read the assistance that has been flown from financial institutions :

1. Sanjay Sahakari, Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.

—Rs. 440 lakhs

2. Hutatma Kisan Ahri Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.

—Rs. 440 lakhs

3. Vasantaraoraodada Patil Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.

—Rs. 440 lakhs

4. Samarth Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.

—Rs. 440 lakhs

5. Ajinkyatara Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.

—Rs. 440 lakhs

6. Shirpur Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.

—Rs. 440 lakhs.

MR. SPEAKER : You can place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I will place it on the Table of the House.

श्री बालासाहेब विखे पाटिल : सरकारी स्तर पर चीनी मिलों को लगाने के लिये 40 प्रतिशत पैसा किसानों से और 60 प्रतिशत पैसा फाइनेन्शियल इन्स्टीट्यूशन से आता है। आपके उत्तर से पता चलता है कि 4 करोड़ 40 लाख रुपया सैक्शन किया है, इसका मतलब है कि अभी भी इसमें 100 लाख रुपये की कमी है। "नैबार्ड" कहता है कि हम अब पैसा नहीं देंगे आप किसी बैंक से ले लो। बैंक के पास जाते हैं तो वह कहता है कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है आप कोआपरेटिव बैंक से ले लो। सरकार की नीति है कि सहकारी चीनी मिलों को यदि लोन की जरूरत है तो कोआपरेटिव बैंक से भी ले सकती हैं, लेकिन वहाँ लोन सैक्शन होता है किन्तु दो-दो साल तक डिस्बर्समेंट नहीं होता है। क्या आप कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि पैसा जल्दी मिल सके ताकि प्लांट जल्दी कमीशन हो सके ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : There are two parts. So far as the question expeditiously disposing of the loan applications is concerned, it is always to be taken as expeditiously as it should be disposed of. But in regard to the first part of the question, whether we can change the pattern of the assistance, I am afraid, in the present juncture, it would not be possible, because there are many other competing demands, apart from sugar mills, factories, many other sectors are having heavy demands on the institutions. So, just, at this juncture, it would not be possible to indicate whether we can increase the contribution of the institutions from 60 percent to some higher level. That is a matter of suggestion which we can

consider at the time of formulating the Seventh Plan. In reply to one question which he has raised, four factories have not yet applied to NABARD. Therefore, out of 14, only 10 have applied, 8 have already received the sanction, two are in the process for which my colleague has replied will be done expeditiously. But the four proposals are yet to come to them.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : What about 60 and 40 percent ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : That I will ensure.

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात में कितनी चीनी सहकारी मिलों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं, इनमें से कितनी फैक्टरियों को लोन उपलब्ध कराने के लिये अनुरोध किया गया है और कितने करोड़ रुपया अब तक दिया जा चुका है ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am afraid, this question should go to the appropriate Administrative Ministry.

Resumption of Helicopter Service between Bagdogra and Gangtok

*251 SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :
(a) whether it is a fact that helicopter service has been resumed between Bagdogra and Gangtok; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) No, Sir. Helicopter service between Bagdogra and Gangtok has not been resumed after 15th June, 1983.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : It is an admitted fact that the North-Eastern region is a neglected area and Sikkim is much more neglected. Also,

most part of Sikkim is inaccessible, particularly in the monsoon season. There was a helicopter service earlier but it has been discontinued. There was also a Vayudoot service connecting Gangtok and Cooch Bihar. But they have stopped that service also now.

I want to know from the hon. Minister the reasons for the discontinuance of the Vayudoot service and whether it would be possible for the Government to provide a Vayudoot service from Gangtok to Cooch Bihar and Calcutta.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : The reasons are very obvious, the operational cost was very heavy and the fare fixed for this helicopter service between Bagdogra and Gangtok was Rs. 800/- out of which Rs. 600/- per passenger was being subsidised by the State Government and only Rs. 200/- was being paid by the passengers. It is natural that the State Government found it not possible to subsidise to that extent and therefore the service was discontinued.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : May I point out that even if the Vayudoot is losing and yet you are running it for the purpose of improving the facilities to the North-Eastern region ? And, the main reason for this loss is due to the fact that you have borrowed the helicopters from the Defence, which had to come all the way from Gauhati to Bagdogra to pick up the passengers and then go from Bagdogra to Gangtok. Which is only a distance of about 400 kilometers. From Gauhati to Bagdogra is 600 kilometres. Up and down a distance of 1200 kilometres had to be covered to take the passengers over a distance of 800 kilometers, in all. And that is the main reason for the loss. So, I would request the hon. Minister, whether it is all a most neglected part of the country, if he could take some initiative and have a Vayudoot service from Calcutta to Bagdogra Cooch Bihar and Gangtok.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN : In the first instance I would not agree with the hon. Member that the North-Eastern Region is a neglected region, nor is Sikkim the most neglected region. Secondly, the operation of the helicopter service is a very expensive operation and it would not be possible to operate the helicopter service. But as far as Vayudoot service is concerned, it will be very difficult for Vayudoot to be taken to Gangtok but Cooch Bihar is under consideration.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नेशनल इन्टिग्रेशन के लिए इस प्रकार का खर्च करना मुझे लगता है, बहुत आवश्यक है। एक तरफ तो खर्च की बात कही जाती है और दूसरी तरफ व बम्बई शहर में प्रोजेक्ट के विजिट के समय दो हेलीपेड बनाए गये।

MR. SPEAKER : This is irrelevant.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : प्रोजेक्ट के विजिट के समय दो हेलीपेड बनाये गये और उसके साथ-साथ सांगली के चुनाव के समय महाराष्ट्र के मुख्यमंत्री ने जब चुनाव लड़ा, तो वहाँ पर हेलीपेड बनाया गया। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि इन पर कितना खर्च हुआ है।
(व्यवधान) —

MR. SPEAKER : This is irrelevant.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE
It is relevant.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो समझदार हैं। इर्रिलेवंट क्वेश्चन आपको नहीं करना चाहिए।
It is absolutely irrelevant.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : If the Gangtok-Bagdogra service could not be operated on the ground that it is costly, why should this question not be asked ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
I would like to know from the

Ministar in view of the fact that Sikkim is a new State of ours and there are foreign countries who still do not even recognise Sikkim.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात नहीं है ।

(व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is factually correct that Sikkim is a new State of India.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The remarks about Sikkim should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER : By whom ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sikkim become a State of India only in 1974.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : By a democratic decision of Sikkim it has newly come to India, But what is wrong ?
(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : He said it is a.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He never used that word. I heard it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : In 1974 I supported Sikkim entering into Indian family of States. He has opposed. Mr. Tewary has also opposed it, but now he has changed his stand. He has got a diseased mind because zero hour is approaching and I know he is going to raise.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not get infected by that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : That is true. I am keeping a healthy distance.

Sikkim is a new member of the Indian family of States and its integration is very important. It is all hilly. Mr. Roy Pradhan is absolutely right that Vayudoot is flying to places where it is not even necessary. For example,

Vayudoot is flying to Dehradun. I know that it is to accommodate certain students going to Doon School and all that.

(Interruptions)

Every remark of mine seems to define double meaning.

I want to know from the Minister, in view to the fact that you have no other link to Gangtok except by road and you are going to acquire 15 or 20 new light aircrafts for Vayudoot, whether you would consider central subsidy—the State is not in a position to give subsidy—in the interest of further integration of Sikkim with the rest of India ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I would like to mention to the hon. Member that Vayudoot is not only operating to Dehradun but to Ludhiana also where most probably his people are also there. The helicopter service or the aircraft service is only for those people, who are either in the Government service or very rich. If we want to have real national integration, we should bring more people in the country. And that is possible only by road transport system. We are encouraging all possible ways of road transport system because those people who cannot afford.....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Are you planning to review your decision on this flight to Gangtok ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : It is a question of seeing whether the possibility is there. But in the first place, the accessibility has been seen and therefore, we have provided the first Vayudoot service in the North-Eastern Region.

Development of Beach Resorts to Attract Tourists

*253. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any plan to develop some beach resorts to attract more and more tourists ;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard ;

(c) if so, the names of the beach resorts identified for the purpose ; and

(d) the amount earmarked for the development of each beach resort ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION. (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (b) A statement is laid on Table of the House.

Statements

(a) In view of our vast coastline, the Central Government has decided to concentrate its efforts in the first instance on Kovalam, Goa, Mahabali-puram and Puri-Konarak. These beaches will be developed jointly with the state and private sectors. The beach areas have been publicised through our field offices abroad so as to attract more tourists.

(b) and (c) The Department of Tourism through the United Nations Development Programme commissioned a Beach Resort Development Survey in respect of Goa, Kovalam and Mahabali-puram. Another report of general applications on beach development has also been prepared by M/s. John B. Hirbich for this Department.

(b) The Department of Tourism has so far earmarked a sum of Rs. 80 Lakhs for creation and augmentation of facilities at Kovalam and Goa. Of this amount Rs. 30 Lakhs is meant for Kovalam and Rs. 50 lakhs for Goa.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : In the Statement the hon. Minister has stated that in view of our vast coastline, the Central Government has decided to concentrate its efforts in the first instance on Kovalam, Goa, Mahabali-puram and Puri-Konarak.

In the last part of my question I have asked specifically the amount earmarked for the developmet of each sea resort. The hon. Minister has mentioned that they have earmarked for Kovalam as well as for Goa but he has not mentioned about Puri-Konark sea beach. So, may I know from the hon. Minister what is the amount they have earmarked for the purpose of development of sea beach in Puri-Konark and if no amount has been earmarked what is the difficulty ? The hon. Minister must be knowing that many times the State Government have requested the Centre to earmark funds for its development because this is one of the first sea resorts that we have in our country today.

THE MINISTE OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION. (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : Sir, I quite agree that in our country there are a large number of beaches which could be developed but the beaches need let of investment and input is so heavy that it would not be really possible for us to simultaneously develop a number of beaches all over the country. Therefore, we decided that at least one or two beaches should be developed in such a fashion that they would be able to take about one aircraft load so that people could come and stay there for holiday. We have already said that two beaches on the West Coast and two beaches on the East Coast are under consideration and gradually we would develop them. There is no specific allotment of funds at the moment but we have earmarked Rs. one crore for the hotels and restaurants and beaches in which Mahabali-puram as well as Puri also included.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Do I take it that Rs. one crore have been earmarked for the development of sea beaches on the Eastern Coast, that is, Puri and Konarak ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I have already said that it is a lump-sum allocation for all these places for

which we have stated that they are included in our development programme.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDHAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister in his reply has stated that they are concentrating their efforts for the development of the sea resorts of Kovalam, Goa, Mahabalipuram and Puri-Konarak but the foreign tourists as well as the domestic tourists say that Dhaga which is in West Bengal is one of the best sea beaches in our country.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That has already been answered. He has said that they will be taken one by one. They cannot take all of them simultaneously. This is no question for asking.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDHAR : I am asking whether next time they will take up the question of development of Dhaga ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already replied that question. He will give the same reply. How can it differ ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, Konarak is famous not only because of sea beach but otherwise also it is famous. It has lot of tourists, 'interests which attract a number of international tourists to that place. So, may I request the hon. Minister that he should introduce Vayudoot service to Konarak ?

MR. SPEAKER : You should have put some new question.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Sir, we know Konarak is an important place but at the moment there is no proposal for operating Vayudoot service to Konarak.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ब्रिटेन में भारतीय ऊनी वस्त्रों (निटवियर) के आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध

*244. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री बापू साहिब पहलेकर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल में यूरोपियन इकोनामिक कम्युनिटी ने यू० के० में भारतीय ऊनी निटवियर के आयात को प्रतिबन्धित करने के लिये कुछ कड़े निर्देश जारी किये हैं ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका इस उद्योग पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले पर उक्त संगठन से बातचीत की है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा पूर्ति विभाग के मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) से (घ) भारत में ई० ई० सी० सदस्य देशों को वस्त्र उत्पादकों के निर्यात बहु-रेशा प्रबन्ध के तत्वावधान में यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय और भारत के बीच द्वि-पक्षीय करार के उपबन्धों के अनुसार विनियमित होते हैं। दोनों पक्षों के बीच वर्तमान करार 1-1-83 से 31-12-86 तक वैध है। इस करार के अन्तर्गत विशिष्ट वार्षिक प्रतिबन्धित सीमाओं के अन्दर विभिन्न ई० ई० सी० सदस्य देशों को कतिपय वस्त्र उत्पादों का निर्यात किया जा सकता है। करार में उल्लिखित परन्तु विशिष्ट प्रतिबन्ध से इतर अन्य उत्पादों को करार के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित उपबन्धों तथा प्रक्रिया के अनुसार प्रतिबन्ध के अन्तर्गत लाया जा सकता है। प्रतिबन्ध के अन्तर्गत कोई नई मद शामिल करने से पूर्व करार के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत परामर्श किये जाते हैं। परामर्श

न होने तक परामर्श हेतु अनुरोध किये जाने की ताराख से तीन महीनों की अन्तिम अवधि के लिये एकपक्षीय सीमा लागू करने के लिये आयोग के लिये एक समर्थकारी उपबन्ध है।

यूरोपीय आयोग की ओर से एक अनुरोध दिनांक 12 सितम्बर, 1983 प्राप्त हुआ था जिसमें यूनाइटेड किंगडम को श्रेणी 5 के उत्पादों (जर्सी, पुलोवर, ट्विनसैट्स आदि) के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में परामर्श के लिये अनुरोध किया गया था। जब तक परस्पर सन्तोषजनक समाधान नहीं हो जाता तब तक के लिये आयोग ने 11 दिसम्बर, 1983 तक यू० के० को निर्यात के लिए 110,000 अदद की एक अन्तिम मात्रा सम्बन्धी सीमा लागू की।

करार के उपबन्धों के अनुसार 14 नवम्बर, 1983 को भारत और आयोग के बीच परामर्श किये गये। जब कि आयोग ने यू० के० बाजार में श्रेणी 5 की मदों के निर्यात के लिए एक विशिष्ट प्रतिबन्ध स्तर की स्वीकृति पर जोर दिया, भारतीय पक्ष का विचार था कि उपलब्ध जानकारी तथा आँकड़ों से इस बात का संकेत नहीं मिलता कि उपरोक्त उत्पाद के भारतीय निर्यातों से यू० के० में बाजार बिषटन के किसी वास्तविक जोखिम की स्थिति बन रही है और तदनुसार विशिष्ट प्रतिबन्ध स्तर के लिये मामला नहीं बनता।

भावी कार्यवाही की दिशा इस मामले में आगे होने वाले परिवर्तनों पर निर्भर करेगी।

फिल्म कलाकारों/महिला कलाकारों पर आयकर की बकाया राशि

***245. श्री बिरदाराम फुलवारिया :**

क्या वित्तमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन फिल्म कलाकारों/महिला कलाकारों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन पर आयकर की एक लाख रुपए से अधिक की राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) उनसे बकाया आयकर राशि वसूल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभिरामा राव) : (क) तथा (ख) एक विवरण-पत्र सदन पटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

(क) जिन फिल्म अभिनेताओं/अभिनेत्रियों की तरफ 30-6-1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार आयकर की दस लाख रुपये तथा एक लाख रुपये से अधिक की रकम बकाया है, उनके ब्यौरे क्रमशः अनुबद्ध I तथा II में दिये गए हैं।

(ख) पर्याप्त मांगें, अपीलों के विचाराधीन होने की अवधि में मंजूर किए गए स्थगन आदेशों के कारण अप्राप्य रह जाती हैं। ऐसी अपीलों के शीघ्र निपटान के लिए गहन उपाय किये गये हैं। प्रत्येक मामले की वस्तु स्थिति को देखते हुए, बकाया मांगों की वसूली/घटौती के लिए आयकर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा समय-समय पर अन्य उपाय किये जाते हैं। इन अन्ध उपायों में, अन्य उपायों के साथ-साथ, निर्धारित की देय रकमों पर आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 226 (3) के अन्तर्गत रोक लगाने की कार्यवाही करना, आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 222 के अन्तर्गत कर वसूली अधिकारी को वसूली प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने के बाद अचल संपत्ति का अभिग्रहण तथा बिक्री

करना एवं चल और अचल संपत्तियों की कुर्की करना शामिल है।

अनुबंध I

क्र०सं० नाम

1. श्री वी० सी० गणेशन
2. श्रीमती हेमा मालिनी
3. श्री जितेन्द्र कपूर
4. के० कल्पना
5. श्री किशोर कुमार गांगुली
6. (कु०) मल्लिका बी साराभाई
7. श्री नसीरखाँ सरवरखाँ (मृत)
कानूनी वारिस श्रीमती बेगमपारा
8. श्री रणधीर राजकपूर
9. (कुमारी) रेखा गणेशन्
10. श्री शशि राज कपूर

अनुबंध II

क्र०सं० नाम

1. श्री एन० टी० रामा राव
2. श्री अजय उर्फ परीक्षित साहनी
3. श्री कमालुद्दीन काजी उर्फ
टोनीवाकर
4. (श्रीमती) मोनाकुमारी (मृत)
5. नीतू सिंह
6. कु० शबाना आजमी
7. (श्रीमती) सविता बहल
8. (कुमारी) सुलक्षणा पण्डित
9. (डा०) श्रीराम लागू
10. (कु०) स्नेहलता गडकर
11. श्री विजय आनन्द

12. श्री रणधीर राज कपूर
13. एम० आर० राधा
14. श्री पी० राज बाबू
15. श्री एस० एस० राजेन्द्रन
16. (श्रीमती) जी० सावित्री
17. श्री एम०आर०आर० वासू
18. (श्रीमती) जी० विजय निर्मला
19. श्री प्रेम नजीर
20. (श्रीमती) जे० जमुना
21. जय प्रदा
22. (श्रीमती) सुचित्रा सेन

Deteriorating Industrial Peace In ITDC Hotels/Units

*249 SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for steadily deteriorating industrial peace in ITDC hotels/units; and

(b) the steps being taken to improve industrial relations in ITDC in order to improve its image in India abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) On the whole the industrial relations in ITDC have remained peace ful and are cordial.

(b) All problems of industrial relations are resolved by ITDC through negotiations with the Unions.

Second Base for Repair/Overhauling of Airbus and Boeing

*252 SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL

AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the main recommendations of Appuswamy Committee report;

(b) when was the report submitted to the Ministry;

(c) whether the Committee has recommended that Bombay and Delhi by themselves cannot do satisfactorily the work of repair and overhauling of airbus and boeing;

(d) whether the Committee has recommended that Calcutta and Madras be developed as a second base for airbus and boeing respectively; and

(e) if so, the reasons why it has not been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) The main recommendations of the Appuswamy Committee Report are given in the attached statement. (Annex. I)

(b) The Appuswamy Committee Report was submitted to the Government on 15th October, 1979.

(c) The Committee observed that with the introduction of more Airbus and B-737 aircraft during the year 1980-81 and thereafter the facilities at Bombay and Delhi for these types of aircraft will become totally inadequate from the point of view of Hangar facilities and availability of Tarmac space.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The work-load involved in the maintenance of Air bus and Boeing aircraft at present does not warrant development of a second base for the maintenance of these aircraft.

Annexure I

Summary of Important Recommendations made by Shri K. G. Appuswamy

For action by I. A.

1. The top management at IA Hqrs. to take steps for proper coordination at Hqrs. between Operations Engineering, Training and Stores & Purchases Departments, under the Dy. MD(T) who is placed in overall charge all technical activities.
2. At regional levels, the Regional Directors should coordinate directly with the regional departmental heads all activities pertaining to the respective bases and held periodical meetings to discuss inter-departmental problems.
3. For filling the vacant posts of Engineers, IA should give preference to Graduate Engineers in view of increased complexities of modern transports aircraft.
4. The scheduling pattern of Air bus aircraft should be altered to provide more ground time at parent bases for snag rectification. Where possible, more number of aircraft should night stop at the parent base for maintenance work.
5. Calcutta and Madras bases be developed as additional bases for Air bus and B-737 respectively, so that servicing and rectification can be undertaken to take advantage of the ground time available. With further augmentation of the fleet, these two bases be developed further with technical facilities, hanger space etc. to be able to undertake check 'C' Maintenance work or higher inspection schedules.

6. IA should take necessary steps for improving the general cleanliness of cabin interior of all aircraft. HS-748 requires extensive renovation replacement of seat upholstery, cushions etc. A separate cabin maintenance section should be developed to undertake this work which can be manned by technician/chargehand categories under 'Inspection Approval' if necessary, to relieve the shortage of engineers.
7. Instructions to be issued to Engineering and operations Departments that Engineers on arrival duty and flight crews must meet and discuss flight snags on arrival of aircraft.
8. Contents of Minimum Equipment List and its revisions to be discussed with representatives of operations, Engineering and Air Safety departments before its introduction.
9. Views to be obtained from the professional bodies of pilots and engineers before the MEL is finalised/revised.
10. The entire MEL list to be reviewed once in two years, or earlier if warranted, to modify it in the light of the service experience gained.
11. AMEs to be given more frequent and regular refresher courses and the Departments concerned should spare the Engineers for such refresher courses readily.
12. Indian Airlines should depute a senior operations executive for attending the meetings of 'Committee on Coordination between pilots and Ground Personnel' called by the Regional Directors of the Civil Aviation Department.
13. The flight Safety Department of Indian Airlines should be more actively engaged in the investigation of major incidents and all accidents

to Indian Airlines aircraft and the department should have adequate staff having proper status.

14. Indian Airlines should expedite setting up of facilities for Digital Flight Date Recorder read-out.

For action by D.G.C.A.

15. Immediate action to be taken to fill the existing vacancies in the Aeronautical Inspection Directorate.
16. A review to be made for additional staff requirements in the Inspection Directorate on the basis of current and future increased activities of the Airlines.
17. A separate Directorate to be created within DGCA organisation for conducting all Licence Examinations, independent of Inspection Directorate.
18. A Flight Inspection Directorate to be created in the DGCA for checking the proficiency of Flight Crews and other related flight operations functions.
19. Status of Inspection Officers Incharge of the Bombay and Delhi Regional offices to be raised to the level of Director.
20. Investigation of major accidents to be entrusted to an independent body entirely separate from the Directorate General of Civil Aviation.
21. X-ray equipment and metal detectors to be installed at passenger terminals to screen the baggage and passengers, at least at stations where Airbus aircraft operate.
22. At Airports where traffic is high and adequate space is not available, passengers and visitors should be segregated immediately after checking in. As a long term

measure, adequate space and counters for passenger handling and security check be provided in the airport terminal buildings.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेले के मण्डपों में केवल अंग्रेजी में सूचनाएं

*254. श्री छीतूभाई गामित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली के प्रगति मैदान में आयोजित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेले के सभी मण्डपों में सूचनाएं केवल अंग्रेजी में ही उपलब्ध की गयीं थीं तथा हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों ने भी माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी के बजाय अंग्रेजी का ही प्रयोग किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मण्डपों के आयोजकों ने जन-साधारण को प्रगति सम्बन्धी जानकारी से वंचित रखा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार देश की प्रगति के बारे में जनसाधारण को हिन्दी में जानकारी उपलब्ध कराने के लिये क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा के पूति विभाग के मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं । हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों द्वारा लगाए गए स्टालों में अधिकांश प्रदर्शित वस्तुओं के संबंध में विवरण तथा शीर्षक अंग्रेजी में और साथ ही हिन्दी में दिए गए थे ।

(ख) तथा (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

बिहार-नेपाल सीमा पर तस्करी

*255. श्री एन० ई० होरी :

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 13 नवम्बर, 1983 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में छपी इस खबर की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बिहार-नेपाल सीमा पर किए गए सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार उक्त सीमा पर प्रतिदिन 30 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के माल की तस्करी होती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कुछ मामले सरकार की जानकारी में लाए गए हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या पिछले दो वर्षों का तत्संबंधी व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ; और

(घ) इस तस्करी को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) (क) से (घ) : एवः विवरण-पत्र सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) सरकार का ध्यान 13 नवम्बर, 1983 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है । तथापि, उसमें उल्लिखित तस्करी संबंधी सर्वेक्षण के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर वर्ष 1982 तथा 1983 (अक्तूबर तक) के दौरान तस्करी के पकड़े गए मामलों की कुल संख्या और पकड़े गए मामलों का कुल संख्या और पकड़े गए माल का कुल मूल्य निम्नानुसार है :—

वर्ष	मामलों की संख्या	मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)
1982	7957	240.90
1983	5474*	162.85*

(अक्तूबर तक)

*ये आँकड़े अन्तिम हैं।

मामलों की भारी संख्या को देखते हुए, सभी के ब्योरे देना मुश्किल होगा। तथापि, यदि माननीय सदस्य किसी मामले (मामले)—विशेष के ब्योरे जानना चाहें तो उन्हें एकत्र करके प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है।

(घ) भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर स्थित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को सतर्क बने रहने के अनुदेश दे दिए गए हैं। इस क्षेत्र में स्थित सीमा-शुल्क विभाग के निवारक तथा आसूचना-तन्त्र को, कर्मचारियों और उपकरणों की दृष्टि से, सुदृढ़ बनाया जा रहा है। केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार के संबंधित अधिकारियों के साथ घनिष्ठ तालमेल स्थापित करके तस्करी-निवारण के किए जाने वाले समुचित उपायों के अलावा, सीमा के आर-पार तस्करी की गतिविधियों को समाप्त करने के लिए भारत तथा नेपाल के बीच द्विपक्षीय सहयोग भी किया जाता है। मामले की सतत समीक्षा की जाती रहती है।

Setting up of food craft institutes in states

*256. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU :

SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Govern-

ment propose to set up some food craft institutes in certain states; and

(b) if so, whether the details regarding locations where these food craft institutes are going to be set up State-wise and city-wise will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The tentative locations of the proposed Foodcraft Institutes are as under :—

1. Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh).
2. Guwahati (Assam).
3. Shimla (Himachal Pradesh).
4. Shillong (Meghalaya).
5. Gangtok (Sikkim).
6. Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh).

इंजीनियरिंग सामान का निर्यात

*257. श्री मोती भाई झार० चौधरी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंजीनियरिंग सामान का निर्यात करने हेतु वर्ष 1983-84 के लिये कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके लिये निर्धारित लक्ष्य का ब्योरा क्या है और क्या इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर लिये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस वर्ष कितनी मात्रा में उक्त सामान का निर्यात किये

जाने की संभावना है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री पी०ए० संगमा) : (क) से (ग) इंजीनियरिंग निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद् ने 1983-84 वर्ष के लिए 1450 करोड़ रु० का निर्यात लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है। इंजीनियरी निर्यातों के लिए अप्रैल-सितम्बर 1983 की अवधि के लिए अन्तिम निर्यात 490 करोड़ रु० होने का अनुमान है। चूंकि आमतौर पर निर्यात निष्पादन वर्ष की दूसरी छमाही में बेहतर है अतः ऐसी आशा है कि अक्टूबर 1983 से मार्च 1984 की अवधि के दौरान निष्पादन बेहतर होगा। तथापि, 1983-84 वर्ष के लिए लक्ष्य की तुलना में निर्यात निष्पादन में मामूली सी कमी आ सकती है।

Delinking Prices of Indigenously produced Gold from London Metal Exchange

*258. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are considering a proposal to delink the prices of indigenously produced gold from the London Metal Exchange as a part of a new pricing policy for the scarce yellow metal;

(b) whether Bharat Gold Mines limited and Hutti Gold Mines limited are proposed to be allowed to meet 50 percent of the domestic demand for industrial gold at the prevailing market prices;

(c) whether balance production of these two companies and the entire gold produced by Hindustan Copper Limited will be taken over by the mint;

(d) whether Government are considering to compensate these companies for the additional expenditure incurred

by them on deep mining operations with the proposed introduction of a three-tier system; and

(e) to what extent proposals will help to check fluctuations in the prices of gold ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE (MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (d) Representations for revising the present formula for determining the price at which indigenously produced gold is acquired by the Government have been received and are being considered.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Subject to budgetary provisions, the balance production of these two companies and the entire gold production by Hindustan Copper Limited is being taken over by the mint.

(e) The proposals relate to revision of price in respect of gold to be acquired by the Government, and not to gold sold in the domestic market.

Bifurcation of L. I. C.

*259. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there is a proposal for bifurcation of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and to increase the number of General Insurance Companies ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when will this bifurcation take place; and

(d) the details as to how the new

set up will improve the insurance services to the public ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE. (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (b) The Life Insurance Corporations Bill, 1983, giving effect to the Government's decision to reorganise the life insurance industry, has already been circulated among Honourable Members of this House. The Bill provides for establishment of five independent Corporations carrying on life insurance business in India, and a coordinating body called Life Insurance Board, to provide guidance and service in matters of common interest. The corporations would be three-tier organisations with assigned compact areas of lead responsibility for intensive development of business. The Bill also provides for machinery in the form of Claims Tribunals, Appellate Claims Tribunal and Service Matters Tribunals for speedy settlement of disputes relating to life insurance claims and service matters of employees.

The establishment of compact organisations, as envisaged in the Bill, is expected to result in better control and supervision and improvement in the rate of growth of business and quality of service to the policyholders.

There is no proposal to increase the number of general insurance companies.

Starting of Flights from Calcutta

*261 **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Cinderella Airport' which appeared in the 'Financial Express' New Delhi of 16 November, 1983;

(b) the reasons why the foreign airlines like SAS and British Airways have been consistently shifting their flights from Calcutta to Delhi without any protest from Government;

(c) whether there being a potential for traffic, the Air-India too has not introduced any flight to London like Bombay—London—Calcutta—Delhi—London—Bombay route; and

(d) what steps the propose to take to see that not only any of the existing foreign flight is reduced or shifted, but also some regular flights—both East-bound and West-bound, are started from Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) SAS have not shifted their services from Calcutta but have on the other hand increased the frequency of their flights to two per week by shifting one flight from Delhi to Calcutta British Airways, who were operating twice weekly through Calcutta, have discontinued one service with effect from April 83. British Airways are reported to have taken this decision on purely commercial and operational considerations. While Government would like foreign airlines to operate and increase their operations to Calcutta, they cannot be forced to operate to any particular point in our country.

(c) Air India have offered adequate capacity to/from/through Calcutta to cater to the international traffic of Calcutta. Air India is operating a once—weekly B 747 flight from London terminating at Calcutta. Also, one B 747 flight originates at Calcutta and operates to New York via London.

(d) Calcutta is invariably being offered as a point of call in India to the

foreign carriers whenever bilateral air services talks are held.

आयातित अखबारी कागज के मूल्यों में कमी

***262. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :**
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच कि आयातित अखबारी कागज के मूल्यों में कमी करने की हाल ही में घोषणा की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कमी किस तारीख से प्रभावी होगी ;

(ग) इस समय मूल्यों में कमी करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यह अखबारी कागज विभिन्न देशों से किस मूल्य पर खरीदा जा रहा है ?

वाणिज्य तथा पूति विभाग के मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) जो हाँ ।

(ख) आयातित अखबारी कागज की कीमतों में कटौती की मात्रा तथा 1983 के दौरान घोषित उनकी प्रभावी तारीखें निम्नोक्त प्रकार हैं :

1-1-1983 से 100 रु० प्रति एम. टी.,

1-7-1983 से 210 रु० प्रति एम.टी., तथा

1-1-1983 से 340 रु० प्रति एम. टी. ।

योग : 1-1-83 से 650 रु०

(ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम विभिन्न-स्रोतों से प्रतियोगी कीमतों पर खरीदारियों के कारण विक्री कीमतें घटाने में समर्थ हुआ है ।

(घ) ब्योरे बताना जनहित में नहीं है ।

देवास बैंक नोट प्रेस से 'सौ रुपए की शीटें' गायब होना

***263. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देवास बैंक नोट प्रेस से 'सौ रुपए की शीटों' के गायब होने की घटना की हाल ही में की गई जांच का ब्योरा क्या है और इस घटना के तथ्य क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह घटना इस प्रेस में अपर्याप्त सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध के कारण हुई थी और यदि नहीं, तो ऐसी घटना होने के अन्य कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस घटना के लिए कौन व्यक्ति उत्तरदायी है और उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास में 22 जुलाई, 1983 को 100 रुपए के मूल्य वर्ग के नोट की एक शीट कम पाई गई थी जो संख्यांकित नहीं थी । मामले की रिपोर्ट पहले पुलिस को उसके बाद केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो को की गई थी । जांच का कार्य प्रगति पर है ।

(ख) प्रेस की सुरक्षा का कार्य गृह मंत्रालय

के केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल द्वारा किया जाता है। सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध की जांच समय-समय पर गृह मंत्रालय के इंटेलेजेंस ब्यूरो की टीम द्वारा भी की गई है। ऐसी स्थिति में, ऐसा प्रतीत नहीं होता कि यह घटना अपर्याप्त सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध के कारण हुई। किन्तु जब तक जांच पूरी नहीं होती जाती और कार्य प्रणाली का पता नहीं चल जाता तब तक अन्य कारण बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) जांच पूरी होने के बाद ही उत्तर-दयित्व निश्चित किया जा सकता है। तथापि, एक कर्मचारी निलम्बित किया गया था और अन्य दो कर्मचारियों को लापरवाही के लिए आरोप पत्र दिया गया है।

गाजीपुर में एक रक्षा उत्पादन प्रतिष्ठान की स्थापना किए जाने का प्रस्ताव

2780. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले में रक्षा विभाग की कुल कितनी भूमि है ;

(ख) इन दिनों उस भूमि का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जाता है; और

(ग) क्या उपलब्ध भूमि पर एक रक्षा उत्पादन प्रतिष्ठान अथवा एक छावनी स्थापित करने हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव) : (क) 507.67 एकड़।

(ख) और (ग) कोई छावनी या रक्षा उत्पादन प्रतिष्ठान स्थापित करने का

फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। लेकिन भविष्य की रक्षा आवश्यकताओं के लिए भूमि को आरक्षित रखा गया है।

Norms for Merger of sick units by Profit Making Companies in Tamil Nadu

2781 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the norms that have been formulated for merger of profit making companies with sick-units for the purpose of their revival;

(b) the names of such profit making companies which have been sought merger with sick companies, particularly from Tamil Nadu; and

(c) whether all the prescribed norms are being observed in these cases before final approval is given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) The guidelines which have been laid down for the approval of amalgamation of sick units with profit making units under section 72A of the Income Tax Act 1961 is at statement 'A'

(b) The names of profit making companies (amalgamated companies) which have sought merger with sick units (amalgamating companies) as on 17-10-83 is at statement B-I.

The list of profit making companies (amalgamated companies) which have sought merger with sick companies (amalgamating companies) in Tamil Nadu is at Statement B.

In the case of merges the company which merger is called the amalgamating company and the company with which it merges or which is formed is called the amalgamated company.

(c) The guidelines laid down as per statement 'A' enclosed are being observed by the Specified Authority in the disposal of applications under section 72A of the Income Tax Act.

Statement A

In order of facilitate revival of sick industrial undertakings by their amalgamation with sound ones, a new section 72A was inserted in the Income-tax Act, 1961, by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1977, relaxing the provisions contained in the Act relating to carry forward and set off of accumulated business loss and unabsorbed depreciation allowance in certain cases of amalgamation. Sub-section (1) of section 72A provides that where there has been an amalgamation of a company, owning an industrial undertaking or a ship, with another company, and the Central Government on the recommendations of the specified authority, is satisfied that certain conditions specified in this behalf are fulfilled, the Central Government may make a declaration to that effect and thereupon notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of the Income-tax Act, the accumulated losses and unabsorbed depreciation of the amalgamating company shall be deemed to be the loss or depreciation allowance of the amalgamated company for the previous year in which the amalgamation was effected, and the other provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to carry forward and set off of the loss and depreciation allowance shall apply accordingly.

2. Section 72A requires that the declaration referred to in the preceding paragraph will be made by the Central Government only if the following conditions are fulfilled :

- (i) the amalgamating company was not, immediately before such amalgamation, financially viable by reason of its liabilities, losses and other relevant factors;
- (ii) the amalgamation was in the public interest;

(iii) such other conditions as the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette, specify to ensure that the benefit under this section is restricted the amalgamations which could facilitate to rehabilitation or revival of the business of the amalgamating company.

3. Keeping in view the objective undertaking this tax concession and the requirements of the statutory provision, the Central Government had evolved certain objective guidelines for the purpose of determining whether a scheme of amalgamation will fulfil the above conditions or not. These guidelines were issued in February 1978. Review of amalgamations approved under section 72A of the Income-tax Act shows that the use of this instrument for revival of sick units has not been as encouraging as expected earlier. The statement on Industrial Policy made by the Minister of State for Industry in July, 1980, emphasised the role to be played by merger of potentially viable sick units with healthy units, which are capable of managing the sick units and restoring their viability. It was stated that "the existing tax concessions under section 72A of the Income-tax Act will be made more liberally available to amalgamation proposals which will serve the purpose of revival of sick units. The existing guidelines will be reviewed with a view to facilitating greater reliance on voluntary mergers of sick units with healthy units which are capable of implementing a viable revival scheme". The guidelines have since been reviewed and the revised guidelines are indicated in the following paragraphs.

4. One of the conditions laid down in section 72A of the Income-tax Act is that the amalgamating company should be financially non-viable immediately before the amalgamation. While taking a view on financial non-viability of the amalgamating company, the specified authority will take into account in the following factors :

- (i) Losses incurred during each of three years preceding amalgamation.
- (ii) Accumulated losses on the date of amalgamation as compared to the paid up capital and reserves and surpluses.
- (iii) Repayment of term loan and interest thereon during three years preceding amalgamation.
- (iv) Status of cash credit and excess drawings, if any, during three years preceding amalgamations.
- (v) Extent and nature of liabilities in relation to the value and composition of assets on the date of amalgamation.
- (vi) Projected future profits in case of undertaking which have commenced production during five years preceding amalgamation.

5. While taking a view on public interest to be served by amalgamation, the Specified Authority will consider the following :—

- (i) Amalgamation in the context of industrial policy in general, and in particular, policy for the industry to which the sick unit belongs.
- (ii) Basic viability of the sick unit.
- (iii) Need of tax benefit for revival of the sick unit.
- (iv) How effectively the resources generated through tax benefit under section 72A, as supplemented by other resources that may be required, are made available by the amalgamated company for revival of the business of the amalgamating company's undertaking.

- (v) How quickly and effectively the undertaking of the amalgamating company is proposed to be revived.
- (vi) Nature of the product manufactured by the sick unit.
- (vii) Employment given by the sick unit.
- (viii) Location of the sick unit.
- (ix) Consequences of closure of the sick unit on the industry, ancillary linkages, if any, employment in the region and creditors.

6. The amalgamated company should indentify the real causes of the non-viability of the amalgamating company's undertaking and formulate a satisfactory programme for the rehabilitation and revival of the business of the undertaking, taking into account *inter alia* protection of the interests of the workers, employed by the amalgamating company. The revival and rehabilitation scheme should effectively dealt with each of the causes of sickness; thus.

- (i) if the undertaking is suffering from non-availability of funds for working capital, arrangements should be made to provide adequate margin money so that the commercial banks can provide cash credit to meet the reasonable working capital requirements.
- (ii) if the machinery, plant and equipment is too old or has been badly maintained, sufficient resources will have to be provided to renovate, replace or modernise the equipment.
- (iii) if the non-viability is due to small capacity, or if substantial economy of scale can be achieved by increase in capacity through installation of balancing equipment sufficient resources will

have to be provided for this purpose.

(iv) if the sick undertaking is suffering from technological or managerial deficiency, necessary steps will have to be taken to make good these deficiencies.

(v) if the product of the sick undertaking is a mass consumer item and requires concerted marketing efforts, the amalgamated company should possess adequate marketing net work so as to be successfully able to market the product.

(vi) if the sick undertaking is suffering from dis-economics on account of backward or forward integration, the revival scheme should provide for creation of such linkages.

(vii) No doubt the amalgamated company taking over the sick industrial undertaking should have necessary managerial and financial resources to execute the rehabilitation and revival scheme.

7. Rehabilitation should normally be without any modification of business and as per the existing product line and industrial licence held by the amalgamating company or with such diversification, or backward or forward product integration, as will not require a new industrial licence. Diversification to unconnected fields can be considered only in special cases where the specified Authority is satisfied that there is no reasonable scope for revival of the undertaking with its present product line and that such diversification will be necessary for restoration of financial viability of the underking, provided the amalgamating company has already obtained industrial licence for the production of such new items, or where industrial licence is not required for manufacture of such items.

8. Revival and rehabilitation scheme

should clearly identify the resources monetary, managerial, technical or marketing, and also indicate how each of these resources are to be found. The monetary resources will be normally required for the following purposes :

(i) Additional fixed asset formation for renovation, modernisation, replacement or expansion of plant and machinery.

(ii) Margin money for provision of adequate working capital taking into account the projected production and sales turn over of the undertaking.

(iii) Repayment of all such loans and liabilities which had become due for payment of the date of amalgamation but had been defaulted, including statutory dues.

The amalgamated company will be expected to use the tax benefit for meeting the cost of revival of the sick industrial undertaking and will also be expected to supplement such tax benefits with its own resources for implementation of the scheme. No doubt cash generation by the sick unit itself during the revival period will also be available for plough back.

9. If either the amalgamating company or the amalgamated company owns an industrial undertaking which is registered under the MRTP Act, 1969, the Specified Authority will take decision on the application only after the amalgamation has been approved by the Government under MRTP Act, unless it is exempted from such approval under the provisions of the Act. Similarly if the company taking over the sick industrial undertaking is a foreign majority company. Specified Authority will take a decision on the application only after the Authority is satisfied that the amalgamated company confirms to the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, and after the amalgamation and the issue of additional shares under

the scheme have been approved under the Act, if required.

10. Applications for approving amalgamation of companies for the purpose of Section 72A of the Income Tax Act should be made in the prescribed form and addressed to the Secretary, Department of Industrial Development, Government of India.

11. Although a formal recommendations to the Central Government under section 72A (1) of the Income Tax Act will be made by the Specified Authority only after the amalgamation of companies has been effected, applications for approval of the schemes of amalgamation may be made to the Specified Authority even before such amalgamation has actually taken place as provided under sub-section (3) of section 72-A, of the Income Tax Act. The form of application referred to in the preceding paragraph may be used in such cases after making appropriate modifications. If the Specified Authority is satisfied that the scheme of amalgamation is in the public interest and that the other conditions mentioned in Section 72A (1) of the Income Tax Act are also fulfilled, it may indicate to the amalgamated company that, in the event of the amalgamation being finally effected on the lines of the scheme presented to and approved by the Specified Authority, it would make a formal recommendation to the Government for making a declaration under section 72A (1) of the Income Tax Act. However, if the amalgamation scheme is finally approved by the High Court is different, than that earlier presented to and approved by the Specified Authority or the amalgamation has been effected from a date other than the appointed date earlier indicated to the Specified Authority, and there has been material change in the facts having bearing on the conditions laid down in Section 72A (1) of the Income Tax Act, the application for recommendation of amalgamation under sub-section (1) will be considered by the Specified Authority in the light of the fresh facts, and as per the guidelines, even though the

amalgamation was earlier approved by the Specified Authority under sub-section (3).

12. Sub-Section (2) of section 72A of the Income Tax Act provides that after the Central Government has made a declaration under sub-section (1), the accumulated loss shall be set off, or carried forward, or the unabsorbed depreciation shall be allowed, in the assessment of the amalgamated company, if the amalgamated company furnishes along with its return of income for the relevant assessment year a certificate from the Specified Authority to the effect that adequate steps have been taken by that company for the rehabilitation or revival of the business of the amalgamating company. For the purpose of obtaining the certificate from the Specified Authority, the amalgamated company should address the Secretary, Department of Industrial Development, Government of India, giving all the relevant information in regard to (i) the steps that were required to be taken as per the revival and rehabilitation scheme contained in the application as earlier approved by the Specified Authority; (ii) action taken on each of the steps indicating dates thereof; (iii) in case action is yet to be taken on certain steps, time schedule thereof; and advance action taken, where required; (iv) if the steps/advance action taken or proposed to be taken are delayed, or are different than those indicated in the application, reasons thereof should be explained. The steps for rehabilitation thereof should be explained. The steps for rehabilitation or revival should include, among others the following :—

- (i) Re-start of the unit, if it was closed.
- (ii) Provisions of necessary margin money for working capital.
- (iii) Placement of necessary orders for purchase of plant and machinery and other fixed assets, and marking advance payment,

(iv) Repayment of defaulted instalments of loans as per approved scheme, and making payments against various current liabilities including dues of the workers and statutory liabilities.

(v) Protection to the employment of workers.

(vi) Reorganisation of the management structure.

(vii) Provision of technical and marketing support.

13. The information on steps taken on rehabilitation and revival should be signed by the Managing Director of the Company and should be accompanied by a certificate from the statutory auditors of the company as per the prescribed form.

Statement B I

1. Arvind Mills Ltd.
2. Maharaja Shree Umaid Mills Ltd.
3. Reliance Jute & Industries Ltd.
4. Talbros Automotive Components Ltd.
5. Panyam Cement & Minerals Industries Ltd.
6. J.K. Synthetics Ltd.
7. Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.
8. Tirpur Textiles (Pvt) Ltd.
9. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
10. Bharat Heavy Electricls Ltd.
11. Polyolefins Industries Ltd.
12. Aegis Chemical Industries Ltd.
13. Atlas Cycle Industries Ltd.
14. Voltas Ltd.
15. Apte Amalgamation Ltd.
16. Kelvinator of India Ltd.
17. Voltas Ltd.
18. Kamala Sugar Mills Ltd.
19. Walchandnagar Industries Ltd.
20. Navbharat Enterprises Ltd.
21. Shree Dinesh Mills Ltd.
22. Reliance Textiles Industries Ltd.
23. Walchanonagar Industries Ltd.
24. Gujrat Machinery Mfrs. Ltd.
25. Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd.
26. New Standard Engg. Co. Ltd.
27. Small Tools Mfg. Co. of India Ltd.
28. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.
29. Paper & Pulp Conversions Ltd.
30. Special Steels Ltd.
31. Jagatjit Industries Ltd.
32. Mc Dowel & Co. Ltd.
33. Navbharat Ferro Alloys Ltd.
34. Swan Mills Ltd.
35. Indo-Swiss Synthetics Gen. Mfg. Co. Ltd.
36. Industrial Development Corp'n. of Orissa Ltd.
37. Hindustan Sanitaryware & Industries Ltd.
38. Stumpp schulds & Somappa Ltd.
39. Brook Bond India Ltd.
40. Mysore Sales International Ltd.
41. Bundy Tubing of India Ltd.
42. Lyka Labs (P) Ltd.
43. Chase Bright Steels Ltd.
44. Duncan Agro Industries Ltd.
45. Shalimar Wires Ltd.
46. International Instruments Ltd.
47. Exomet Plastic Ltd.
48. Lakshmi Mills Ltd.
49. Kothari Madras Ltd.

50. Candy Filters (India) Ltd.
51. Bangalore Soft Drinks Pvt. Ltd.
52. Madras Spinners Ltd.
53. Emco Transformers Ltd.
54. Indian Metals Ferro Alloys Ltd.
55. Dhrangadhra Chemicals Works.
56. Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Ltd.
57. Kanoria Chemicals & Industries Ltd.
58. Shri Digvijay Gemmen Co. Ltd.
59. Saraswati Industrial Syndicate Ltd.
60. Karam Chand Thapar & Brothers (Coal Sales Ltd.)
61. Poysha Industries Co. Ltd.
62. Jagmohan Das Bhagwan Das Boda & Co. Ltd.
63. Chika Ltd.
64. Crompton Greaves Ltd.
65. Dawn Mills Co. Ltd.
66. Bharat Vijay Mills Ltd.
67. Kores India Ltd.
68. Hind Lamps Ltd.
69. Raymond Wollen Mills Ltd.
70. Steelworth Ltd.
71. Travancore Electro-Chemicals Ltd.
72. Bombay Burmah Trading Corpn. Ltd.
73. Bombay Burmah Trading Corpn. Ltd.
74. National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.
75. National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.
76. Suri & Nayer Ltd.
77. The Industrial Dev. Corpn. of India Ltd.

78. Falcon Tyres Ltd.
79. Punj Sons.

Statement B-II

1. M/s Chase Bright Steel Limited.
2. M/s The Laxmi Mills Co, Limited.
3. M/s Kamla Sugar Mills Ltd.
4. M/s Tirpur Textiles (P) Ltd.
5. M/s Indo-Swiss Synthetics Gem. Manufactures Ltd.
6. M/s Nav Bharat Enterprises Ltd.
7. M/s Nav Bharat Ferro Alloys Ltd.
8. M/s Madras Spinners Ltd.
9. M/s Kothari Madras Ltd.
10. M/s Dhragandhra Chemicals Ltd.
11. M/s Bundy Tubing of India Ltd.

‘सुइसाइड इन साउथ ब्लॉक’

शीर्षक समाचार

2782. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान दिनांक 6 सितम्बर, 1983 के ‘इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस’ में ‘सुइसाइड इन साउथ ब्लॉक’ शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मृत अधिकारी ने आत्महत्या करने से पहले कोई नोट लिख रखा था, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की कोई जांच की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.पी. सिंह देव) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी हाँ। नोट में उन्होंने लिखा था 'मुझे अपने परिवार, सरकारी विभाग संबंधियों, मित्रों तथा विश्व में किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायत नहीं है। मैं खुद पंदा की गई असह्य निराशा के कारण यह कदम उठा रहा हूँ'। उन्होंने बताया कि 1966 में अनुसंधान और विकास संगठन को छोड़ने से उन्हें 'उनके ही द्वारा उत्पन्न ऐसा आघात पहुंचा' जिसे वह और अधिक बर्दास्त न कर सके। नोट में यह भी बताया गया है कि उन्हें अपनी अगली पदोन्नति के बारे में भी पता था और उन्हें अपने परिवार अथवा किसी भी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायत नहीं थी।

(ग) आत्महत्या संबंधी नोट को देखते हुए जाँच पड़ताल करके की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी गई।

Import of Animal Tallow by Hindustan Lever Limited

2783. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total quantity yearwise of animal tallow imported by Hindustan Lever Limited during the Years 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Firm-wise data on actual imports is not maintained.

Proposal To acquire Hydrofoil Patrol Vessel

2784. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Navy and the Coast Guard propose to acquire hydro-foil patrol vessels for scouting the off-shore water.

(b) whether any research had been made in the country in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) The Government is examining the possibility of constructing hydro-foil patrol vessels indigenously.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Des not arise.

Formation of Jute Development Council

2785. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jute Development Council to control jute cultivation and jute goods production, is to be formed soon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF COMMERCE SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : (a) and (b) A Jute Manufactures Development Council, has already been formed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to promote the production and development of jute manufactures.

However, the Jute Manufactures Development Council Act, 1983, envisages formation of a new Jute Manufactures Development Council under the above Act for which purpose necessary Rules under the said Act would require to be framed. It shall be the duty of the Council to promote,

by such measures as it thinks fit, the development of production of jute manufacturers by increasing the efficiency and productivity in the jute industry.

Setting up of Spinning Mills in "no industry districts."

2786. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up spinning mills only in 'No Industry districts';

(b) if so, the reasons of taking such a decision;

(c) the number of spinning mills proposed to be set up in the 'No Industry districts' during the Sixth Plan;

(d) the names of the 'No Industry districts' in Orissa identified for the location of spinning mills; and

(e) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (e) Since a large number of letters of offer have already been issued for setting up spinning mills in the country, it has been decided by the Government that fresh letters of offer for spinning mills will be given by the Textile Commissioner for 'No Industry districts' only. The names of the 'No Industry districts' in Orissa are as follows :

1. Balasore
2. Bolangir
3. Boudh Khondmals (Phulbani)

Voting Pattern in the World Bank

2787. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for a larger share in the voting power of the member countries belonging to the Third World in the Governing Body and other forums of the World Bank, whether U.S.A. and her allies have disproportionate voting power;

(b) if so, the exact voting pattern in the World Bank as at present and the new modifications sought by Government in this pattern; and

(c) if not, whether Government would take the initiative and propose a greater role and share for the Third World in the voting patterns ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :

(a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the house. [Placed in library. See No. LT-7239/83].

सऊदी अरब से ऋण

2788. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिए सऊदी अरब से ऋण प्राप्त किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऋण की कुल कितनी धन राशि प्राप्त हुई है तथा किन-किन स्थानों पर रेलवे-लाइन बिछाने के लिए इसका उपयोग किया जाएगा;

(ग) क्या ऋण की इस धन राशि का उपयोग उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिए भी किया जाएगा; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) भारत ने कोरापुट रायगाढा परियोजना के लिए सऊदी विकास निधि से लगभग 300 लाख अमेरिकी डालर के बराबर के 1032 लाख सऊदी रियाल की राशि का ऋण प्राप्त किया है। इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत उड़ीसा में किरंडुल-कोट्टावासा रेलवे लाइन पर कोरापुट को और रायपुर-विशाखापट्टनम लाइन पर रायगाढा को जोड़ने का विचार है।

(ग) और (घ) जी, नहीं। ऋण करार की शर्तों के अनुसार यह राशि पूर्ण रूप से कोरापुट-रायगाढा रेलवे परियोजना पर ही खर्च की जा सकती है और किसी अन्य परियोजना के लिए इसका उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता।

Wage Agreements in Public Sector Units

2789. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than half of the wage agreements which lapsed in December, 1982 are still to be negotiated and the delay in finalisation of wage agreements is causing great concern to Government because with the revision getting overdue by nearly a year, massive payment burden will fall on the public sector units; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the efforts of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir. According to information available with us more than half of the wage agreements which lapsed by December, 1982 have

been approved by Government after renegotiation.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a).

Diversification of activities of IRCI

2790. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has taken any decision to diversify its activities;

(b) if so, what were the reasons behind such a decision, what are the activities and whether such decision has been approved by Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that IRCT has financed a large amount of funds for leasing equipment to units which are not under its management or assistance; the names of the locations of such units and amount of finance advanced and the amount committed;

(d) whether these lease activities have been approved by the Board of Directors of the IRCI;

(e) how many of these are sick units and appear in the RBI sick list; and

(f) in the case of sick units, what prevented IRCI to give the finance for equipment purchase as direct loan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) With a view to proper utilisation of the expertise built up and to tackle the pressing problem of the spread of sickness, Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI) has diversified its activities with the concurrence of the Government into the following areas :

(i) Consultancy services to banks and institutions in preparing revival schemes of sick industrial units;

- (ii) Merchant banking services primarily to prepare schemes and implement them in regard to merger, amalgamation, etc. of sick units with healthy units; and

- (iii) Leasing of equipment which is

an extension of the facility under hire purchase scheme of IRCI which will provide the eligible units, both assisted and non-assisted, to obtain eligible plant and equipment under simple procedure.

(c) As on 30-11-83, IRCI sanctioned leasing assistance to the extent of Rs. 304.38 lakhs to 17 units which are not under the term loan assistance of IRCI. The unit-wise details are given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the unit	Location	Amount of leasing assistance sanctioned	Amount disbursed.
1.	Nuddea Mills Co. Ltd.	West Bengal	15.32	15.17
2.	Derby Industrial Projects Pvt. Ltd.	Orissa	47.05	23.15
3.	Carew and Co. Ltd.	West Bengal	26.94	22.43
4.	Prabartak Jute Mills Ltd.	West Bengal	13.28	6.62
5.	Krebs and Cie (India) Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal	6.29	6.29
6.	Shalimar Rope Works Ltd.	West Bengal	17.87	3.52
7.	EMC Steel Ltd.	West Bengal	16.95	—
8.	Madras Spinners Ltd.	Kerala	17.84	17.84
9.	Loyal Textile Mills Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	10.74	10.21
10.	Secals Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	24.80	16.90
11.	Chrome Leather Co. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	4.37	4.37
12.	Eltex Super Castings Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	4.46	4.46
13.	P. Orr and Sons Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	4.79	3.48
14.	Andhra Oxygen Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	7.45	7.45
15.	Suessen Textile Beorings Ltd.	Gujarat	22.16	—
16.	Mohta Industries Ltd.	Punjab	23.74	—
17.	Modi Alkalies and Chemicals Ltd.	Rajasthan	40.33	27.58
Total			304.38	169.47

(d) The leasing activity has been duly approved by the Board of Directors of IRCL.

(e) Information is not readily available.

(f) Term loan assistance given by IRCL to sick units include among others provision for equipment purchase also.

Indo-US Conference on Joint Tendering and sub-contracting

2791. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-U. S. Conference on Joint tendering and sub-contracting was held at Huston in U.S.A.,

(b) if so, the composition of the Indian delegation;

(c) the spheres for Indo=U.S., co-operation in third country projects agreed upon at this conference; and

(d) when a beginning in this respect is likely to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Engineering Export Promotion Council organised a Conference on Joint Tendering and sub-contracting on 17th and 18th November, 1983 at Houston in U.S.A.

(b) The Indian delegation was represented by 109 representatives from 83 Indian firms and a Joint Secretary each from Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Finance (DEA).

(c) Specific areas of cooperation identified by the Indo-US conference on Joint Tendering and sub-contracting pertain to the following sectors :—

—Energy including power distribution, transmission and oil field equipment.

—Machinery including industrial equipment, ancillaries and freight and passenger cars.

—Technical Consultancy.

—Civil Engineering and Construction.

—Computer Software.

(d) Concrete results are likely to flow after mid 1984.

विदेशी मुद्रा पर अर्जित व्याज

2792. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1979 से 31 मार्च, 1982 तक भारत की विदेशी मुद्रा भण्डार की वर्ष-वार स्थिति क्या रही;

(ख) 30 सितम्बर, 1983 को विदेशी मुद्रा-भण्डार की स्थिति क्या थी;

(ग) 31 मार्च, 1979 से अब तक विदेशी मुद्रा पर कितना व्याज अर्जित किया गया; और

(घ) उन बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें भारत का विदेशी मुद्रा भण्डार जमा है और प्रत्येक देश द्वारा दिए जा रहे व्याज का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) गत चार वर्षों के दौरान, मार्च के अन्त तक, विदेशी मुद्रा भण्डार (सोने और विशेष आहरण अधिकारों) एस. डी. आर. (को छोड़कर) की स्थिति नीचे दी गई है :—

(करोड़ रुपए)

31-3-1979	5219.86
31-3-1980	5163.66
31-3-1981	4822.12
31-3-1982	3354.47

(ख) 30 सितम्बर, 1983 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार विदेशी मुद्रा भण्डार (सोने और विशेष आहरण अधिकारों को छोड़कर) 4938.81 करोड़ रुपये का था।

(ग) 1979-80 से लेकर 1982-83 तक के लेखा वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा विदेशी परि-सम्पत्तियों पर अर्जित किए गए व्याज और बट्टे (डिस्काउंट) की राशि इस प्रकार है :

अवधि	करोड़ रुपये
जुलाई 79-जून 1980	675.35
जुलाई 80-जून 1981	682.96
जुलाई 81-जून 1982	598.48
जुलाई 82-जून 1983	520.58

(घ) केन्द्रीय बैंकों में प्रचलित प्रथाओं और परिपाटियों के अनुसार, विदेशी परि-सम्पत्तियों के निवेश की सूचना प्रकट नहीं की जाती क्योंकि ऐसा करना जनहित में नहीं होगा। फिर भी, विदेशी मुद्रा परि-सम्पत्तियों के निवेश के मामले में, सुरक्षा, नकदी व परिवर्तनीयता (लिक्विडिटी) और लाभ को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अधिकतम सावधानी बरती जाती है।

न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया के कर्मचारियों की मांग

2793. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया के देश में सभी शाखाओं के कर्मचारियों ने अपनी मांगों के लिए प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मांगों का ब्योरा है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उन पर क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) : न्यू बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने सूचित किया है कि बैंक के कुछ कर्मचारियों ने, जिनका संबंध आल इण्डिया न्यू बैंक आफ इण्डिया फंडेशन के साथ बताया जाता है, अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में 23 और 26 सितम्बर 1983 को लंच के समय/शाम को कुछ शाखाओं/प्रशासनिक कार्यालयों/क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों/प्रादेशिक कार्यालयों पर प्रदर्शन किया था और धरना दिया था और इसके बाद 10 अक्टूबर, 1983 को बैंक के प्रधान कार्यालय पर भी शाम को प्रदर्शन किया था। इन कर्मचारियों की मांगें सामान्य किस्म की हैं जिनमें बैंक में अव्यवस्था को समाप्त करना, औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों में दोहरे मापदंडों को समाप्त करना, बैंक के रोजमर्रा के काम में निदेश के हस्तक्षेप को समाप्त करना और बैंक में राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप को समाप्त करना शामिल है। बैंक ने यह सूचित किया है कि इन मांगों में कोई सार नहीं है और ये यूनियनों के बीच स्पर्धा का परिणाम है।

Conflict between Military and Police in Delhi Cantonment

2794. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 2231 on 5 August, 1983 regarding conflict between military and police in Delhi Cantonment and state :

(a) whether any headway has been made in the matter; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the table of the House now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Based on the findings of the Court of Inquiry, action is being taken.

(b) It has been decided not to make the contents of the report public in view of the sensitive nature of the subject.

A British National in Board of Directors of H.A.L.

2795. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
DR. SUBRAMANIAM
SWAMY :
SHRIMATI KISHORI
SINHA :
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA ;
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press report in the 'Statesman' of August 27, 1983 calaiming that though the Chairman of the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. had communicated to the Ministry that a member of the Board of Directors of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. was a foreigner and concealed this fact at the time of his appointment and also that he made false claim that he had an engineering degree, yet he continued to be the Managing Director of the Designs and Development Department of H.A.L.;

(b) whether it is a fact that though his tenure was completed on 17 July, 1982 yet he was given an extension and sent to even more sensitive post like Director of the National Aeronautical Laboratory ;

(c) what are the full facts in this regard, reasons of not taking any action for his furnishing false information at the time of appointment; and

(d) action taken under Prime Minister's directive not to continue officers on extension ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Officer's tenure was extended in Hindustan Aeronautics Limited in the same post, in public interest, upto 15 Feb. 83, i. e. the date his superannuation. The Officer was there after appointed as Chief Design Consultant for a Research & Development Project, and not as the Director of the National Aeronautical Laboratory.

(c) and (d) A Statement is attached.

Statement

Shri Raj Mahendra is a person of Indian origin. He is an M. Sc. degree holder and had attended the Imperial College of Science & Technology, London, during the years 1947-49. He had applied (February 1957) from U.K. for a post in HAL. He had indicated in his application that he was an Indian National. In 1958, by omission, he had let his British Indian Passport lapse. He had subsequently registered with both British and Indian authorities and obtained an Indian Passport which he used on several occasions. However, before leaving for India, he was advised by the Indian High Commission at London that since he was registered with the Home Office, he should surrender the Indian Passport which he did. He accordingly travelled to India on a British Passport issued to him in August, 1959. Shri Raj Mahendra joined HAL and all these facts were duly disclosed by him soon after joining HAL, in October 1959. He has since acquired the Indian citizenship.

His tenure in HAL was extended by 7 months, i.e., upto the date of his superannuation in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

स्वदेशी काटन मिल्स कानपुर की वित्तीय सहायता का प्रावधान

2796. श्री पीयूष तिरकी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार ने स्वदेशी काटन मिल्स, कानपुर को उसकी मशीनों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिये 20 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता देने का आश्वासन दिया है और यदि हाँ, तो प्रबन्धकों को यह राशि कब तक दे दी जाएगी;

(ख) क्या स्वदेशी काटन मिल्स ग्रुप के कारखाने इसके अधिग्रहण के समय 9 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे में चल रहे थे और धीरे-धीरे यह घाटा बढ़कर 70 करोड़ रु० हो गया और इसके क्या कारण थे तथा क्या मिल के घाटे में चलने के कारण उसमें सरकारी धन निवेश करना उचित होगा और इस बात की क्या गारंटी है कि सरकारी धन का दुरुपयोग नहीं होगा तथा मिल को घाटा नहीं होगा; और

(ग) क्या घाटे के लिये निदेशक मण्डल जबाबदेह नहीं है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) 31 मार्च, 1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार स्वदेशी मिल्स ग्रुप के अधिग्रहण के समय से लेकर उनकी संचयी हानि 11 65 करोड़ रुपये है ।

(ग) सरकार ने इस उपक्रम के प्रबन्ध को ही केवल अपने हाथ में लिया है तथा एन० टी० सी० इन मिलों का प्रबन्ध "प्राधिकृत व्यक्ति के रूप में" अपनी क्षमता में कर रहा है ।

Rent Free Accommodation to Central Government Employess in Nagaland

2797. SHRI M. ISMAIL : Will the

Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) why the Central Government employees posted in Nagaland, are not provided with rent free accommodation; and

(b) the reasons that the employees of Census Directorate of Home Ministry at Kohima and Nagaland are not given 15 percent house rent allowance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Employees of Naga Hills Tuensang Area Administration were given rent free accommodation or house rent allowance in lieu thereof as a special case mainly as an incentive to attract suitable persons from outside to serve in that area. The benefit was subsequently extended to Central Government employees also who were given house rent allowance in lieu of rent free accommodation at 7½% of pay. House Rent Allowance in lieu of rent free accommodation is being paid to all Central Government employees in Nagaland at the uniform rate of 7½% of pay.

Appeals Pending Under Section 22 of Security Contracts (Regulations) Act, 1956

2798. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many appeals are pending on date under section 22 of the Security Contracts (Regulations) Act, 1956 with Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the party who submitted appeal and reason for pending, date of receipt and date of disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHEJEE) : (a) and (b) Appeals of 15 companies under Section 22 of the Securities

Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 against the rejection of their listing applications by the Calcutta Stock Exchange are pending with the Ministry of Finance. The details of the companies who submitted the appeals and the date of receipt of the appeals are in the Statement. It was considered necessary to obtain the comments of the Calcutta Stock Exchange in respect of the appeals made by some of these companies. The comments of the Calcutta Stock Exchange were received by the Ministry only recently. The appeals have since been processed in the Ministry for grant of a hearing to the Stock Exchange and to the concerned companies under Section 22 of the SCR Act, 1956. The hearing will be given by the Ministry shortly.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Company	Date of Receipt
1.	M/s Well Life Commercial Ltd., Calcutta	7-6-83
2.	M/s Vincent Commercial Co. Ltd., Calcutta	7-6-83
3.	M/s Uttam Commercial Co. Ltd., Calcutta	7-6-83
4.	M/s Crescent Exports Ltd., Calcutta	8-6-83
5.	M/s Merrygold Mercantiles Ltd., Calcutta	8-6-83
6.	M/s Sudha Commercial Company Ltd., Calcutta	8-6-83
7.	M/s SJV Industries Ltd., Calcutta	17-6-83
8.	M/s Snehil Trades Associates Ltd., Calcutta	17-6-83
9.	M/s Adarsh Agrochem Ltd., Calcutta	18-6-83
10.	M/s Sonawala Exports Ltd., Calcutta	23-6-83
11.	M/s Bhaskar Commercial Co. Ltd., Calcutta	23-7-83

12. M/s Harmony Bonds & Holdings Co. Ltd., Calcutta 23-7-83
13. M/s Ridhi-Sidhi Commercial Co. Ltd., Calcutta 23-7-83
14. M/s Magadh Textile Mills Ltd., Calcutta 5-11-83
15. M/s Excell Projects Ltd., Calcutta, 21-11-83

Labour Participation in N.T.C Management

2799. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme for 'Labour participation in N.T.C management, if so, facts in details;

(i) number of workers involved;

(ii) number of the mills where the scheme has been enforced,

(b) aim of the scheme and the result achieved so far; and

(c) whether he would extend this scheme to MITCO factories also, if so, facts in details, if not, the reason thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Forums of worker's participation at shop floor/plant level have been set up in 70 NTC mills.

A new scheme for setting up Joint Management Councils, which envisages increased labour participation in vital areas of management, has recently been introduced in two units of NTC, viz. Jehangir Textile Mills, Ahmedabad and Chalisgaon Textile Mills, Chalisgaon. The strength of workers in these mills is 1,893 and 2,128 respectively.

(b) The main aim of the scheme is to involve workers in various matters

concerning management of the unit, such as production programme, capacity utilisation, purchase, sales, etc. The scheme has resulted in some improvement in the working of the mills.

(e) There is no such proposal at present. However, grievance committees have been constituted at MITCO's regional offices with one representative from the workers.

Agreement of B.E.L. With Japanese Firm (NGK)

2800. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Electronics Ltd. has entered into a technical collaboration with the Japanese firm NGK for manufacturing sophisticated ceramic insulators;

(b) the estimated cost of the project and the annual production; and

(c) the terms of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Exemption of N.T.C. Mills From Load Shedding Power Cuts

2801. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3297 on 12 August, 1983 regarding losses to the National Textile Corporation or its subsidiaries in Eastern Zone and state :

(a) what results have so far been achieved by approaching the concerned State Governments regarding exemption of NTC mills from load shedding/power cuts;

(b) whether it is a fact that large

number of mills both of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and other subsidiaries, have been affected mostly due to short supply or non-supply of cotton in time which has also resulted into huge loss; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and action being proposed to be taken to ensure regular power and cotton supplies immediately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) While no exemption was granted by the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and West Bengal, the State Governments of Gujrat, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu accorded partial exemption for sometime.

(b) Besides short or non-supply of cotton in time, the main reasons for the losses suffered by NTC (WBABO) and other subsidiaries are as follows :—

- (i) old and obsolete machinery in most of the mills;
- (ii) uneconomic size of the mills;
- (iii) under-utilisation of installed capacity due to power shortage;
- (iv) excess labour force;
- (v) increase in the cost of cotton and other inputs; and
- (vi) shortage of adequate working capital due to accumulation of stocks and sluggish market conditions.

(c) The following important measures have been taken to improve the performance of these mills :

- (i) modernisation of plant and machinery and expansion of installed capacity, wherever necessary;
- (ii) installation of diesel generating

sets to overcome power shortage;
(iii) diversification in the pattern of production;

(iv) regular review of input costs, wastes, consumable stores, spares, dyes and chemicals, etc., with a view to improving performance of the mills, and

(v) consideration of alternative channels for procurement of cotton.

Upgradation of Civilian Posts of Biochemist and Psychologists Working in Labs. and Hospitals

2802. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the feeling of suffocation in civilian post of Bio-chemists and Psychologists working in command pathological laboratories and hospital under Director, Medical services (Army) in the Ministry of Defence;

(b) whether these posts have not been recasted, upgraded and merged in the Research and Development pool for better cadre arrangement as recommended by the Third Pay Commission; and

(c) whether recent restructuring proposals include these posts also which are considered blindly posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :
(a) to (c) There is no proposal for restructuring all these posts. A limited proposal to upgrade the posts of Civilian Psychologist in the pay scale of Rs. 650-1200 is under consideration. Separately, another proposal for encadring these posts in the Defence Research and Development Service is also under active consideration.

Profits Earned by AI and IA

2803. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of TOURISM

AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) how much net profit was earned by Air India and Indian Airlines this year;

(b) how much was the increase in traffic over the last year; and

(c) whether the Indian Airports are capable of handling that much traffic or there is need to revamp and strengthen them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) Air India and Indian Airlines earned a net profit of Rs. 38.04 crores and 17.92 crores respectively during the financial year 1982-83. During the period April-October, 1983, the net profit earned by Air India and Indian Airlines is estimated at approximately Rs. 36.90 crores and Rs. 9.60 crores respectively.

(b) During the year 82-83 the number of passengers carried registered an increase of 6.5% in Air India and 10.9% in Indian Airlines respectively over the preceding year. During the period April-October '83 the increase in traffic has been 8.5% in Air India and 12.1% in Indian Airlines over the corresponding period in the preceding year.

(c) Some of the airports require improvements and additional facilities to handle the existing and anticipated increase in traffic. Upgrading of facilities at airports is a continuous process. I.A.A.I. and D.G.C.A. make appropriate efforts to develop the airports to meet the requirements of traffic.

Time Scale Promotions to All Service Officers Up to the Rank of Brigadier

2804. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering grant of time scale promotions to all service officers upto the rank of Brigadier in all the three Services on the analogy of IAS Officer who will retire at least as a Joint Secretary after his entire tenure of service;

(b) will it not affect the morale of the civilian officers working in other Services of Government of India if a superceded service officer is raised to the level of Joint Secretary just because he has jointed the services and completed certain years of service;

(c) what steps are being contemplated for time scale promotions in respect of civilian officers of other Services; and

(d) the reason why benefits like free rations, transport for children schooling are extended only to Service Officers even in the peace stations but not to other civilian officers who are playing the supporting role for the defence of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) to (d) Certain proposals for a review of the cadre structure of the Defence Services Officers have been submitted by the Chiefs of Staff for consideration of Government. These proposals are under preliminary stages of examination. It will be premature at this stage to disclose details.

Each Service, Civilian of Defence, constituted by Government has its separate role. Terms and conditions of each service have been framed, depending on requirements and the ultimate public interest. It will not be apt to compare the prospects of one service with another.

Brigadiers of the Army are not of the same status or scale of pay as Joint Secretaries in Government of India.

Deterioration in Services in ITDC Hotels

2805. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that ITDC hotel units have incurred huge loss amounting to Rs. 2 crores during the past six months and whether it is also a fact that services in its hotels in Delhi have been fast deteriorating; and

(b) whether in particular the deterioration in services in Hotel Janpath, New Delhi has invited many complaints from guests and customers during the recent past ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) and (b) During the first half on 1983-84 (being lean period for hotel industry in India) ITDC hotel units have incurred a loss of approximately Rs. 4.45 crores. Such losses are generally made good in the later part of the year, which is the peak tourist season in the country. The services in ITDC hotels in Delhi including Hotel Janpath are of requisite standard. Complaints when received are promptly attended to and every effort is made to maintain a high standard of services in the ITDC hotels. It may also be added that loss so far incurred is being gradually and substantially being made up.

Unorganised self-employed sectors in urban areas under small savings fold

2806. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to bring unorganised self-employed sectors in urban areas under the small savings fold;

(b) if so, by what time such drive is expected to be started systematically; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the savings campaigns in the unorganised urban scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) to (c) All the small savings schemes are open to all individuals for investment. Post Office Savings Bank, Post Office Time Deposits and National Savings Certificates are particularly suitable for persons in unorganised self employed sectors. The numerous post officers in the urban areas bring the facilities of small savings to the urban sector. Publicity campaigns are undertaken by the National Savings Organisation as also by the State Governments covering all sectors of the population including the unorganised self-employed sector.

The authorised agents cover the unorganised sectors also.

Import of Motor Cycles

2807. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item appeared in the "Business Standard" Calcutta edition of 7 October, 1983 under the heading "Motor Cycle from Japan-West Germany surprised";

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other members of Indian delegation who visited West Germany to enter into an agreement for import of motor cycles from that country;

(c) how many motor cycles were to be imported from that country and what was their total cost;

(d) the reasons for which over to Japan for import of motor cycles from that country and the extent to which Japanese machinery is superior to that of West Germany; and

(e) whether technical evaluation has been conducted for the motorbikes, if so, what is that, and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (e) The information is being collected and shall be placed on the table of the House.

Promotions in Indian Overseas Bank, Madras

2808. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of officers working in Indian Overseas Bank, Madras, have gone to various courts of law against certain decision of the management in regard to their promotion;

(b) whether the Indian Overseas Bank, Madras has so far failed to take action against eight of its employees working in Ballygunge Road Branch, Calcutta who had assaulted certain officers of the bank there in December 1982; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and action being proposed to be taken along with the composition of Board of Directors of the Bank ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) Indian Overseas Bank has reported that a few officers of the bank have filed writ petitions in the High Court of Madras against their non-inclusion in promotions to various grades.

(b) and (c) According to Indian Overseas Bank, six of its employees working various branches in Calcutta have been charge-sheeted in connection with the riotous conducts in December 1982 at its Ballyganj branch, Calcutta.

The nature of action to be taken will depend upon the findings of the departmental enquiry.

The composition of the Board of Directors of Indian Overseas Bank is given in the statement.

Statement

S.No. Name

1. Shri P.B. Sreenivasan,
Chairman & Mg. Director,
Indian Overseas Bank.
2. Shri S.N. Soni,
Executive Director,
Indian Overseas Bank.
3. Shri Daniel Mohan,
(representing the interest of
workmen employees of the bank)
4. Shri Ram Charan, IAS (Retd)
(representing the interests of
depositors of the bank)
5. Shri S. Kanniappan.
(representing the interests of
artisans)
6. Shri C.N. Gangadaran.
7. Dr Prafulla R. Hede.
8. Shri J.K.K. Sundaram.
9. Shri G.M. Surana.
10. Shri P.S. Khara.
11. Shri K.M. Hanifa.
(Officer of Reserve Bank of India)
12. Shri V.K. Sibal.
(Central Government Officer).

Practice of Sending Assessment Orders by Income Tax Office

2809. SHRI F.H. MOHSIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the practice prevailing in the Income tax Offices in the Central Revenue Building I.P. Estate, New Delhi to send assess-

ment Orders to the assesses at far-flung places through process-servers which at times takes 10 to 15 days or even more to reach them;

(b) the reasons for not sending these by registered post and saving all this manpower and money involved in payment of conveyance hire and also to ensure expeditions delivery; and

(c) whether he will have the whole matter reexamined and consistent with economy and efficiency consider the expediency of using the registered post in such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) The cost of sending communications by Registered A.D. post is generally higher than the cost of service through process servers as large number of communications of a particular area can be served simultaneously. In some cases, effective service of notices as required by law, is better made through notice servers.

(c) Does not appear to be necessary.

Availability of Credit in Rural Areas

2810. SHRI CHINTAMAN JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any directions have been issued from the Centre to all the Chief Ministers and Union Territories to constitute an advisory body in all the blocks and co-ordination Committees in all the Districts to see that the credit in the districts may be smoothly available to the rural masses as well as cottage and small scale industries;

(a) if so, the names of the Status and Union Territories, which have implemented and who are the members

of these blocks and district local committees; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to include the M.L.As. and M.Ps. of that area in the said committee, if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) to (c) In August 1983, the Chief Ministers of States were advised by the Finance Minister to take steps for setting up an Advisory Committee at the block level to help the State agencies in the identification of beneficiaries of the Integrated Rural Development Programmes and help nationalised banks in the implementation of the Programme. The State Governments have also been advised to set up a Sub-Group at the District level to oversee grievances of the extent possible. The matter relating to the constitution of these Committees is being processed by the State Governments.

The Advisory Committee at the block level will consist of the following :

1. Chairman of the block Panchayat Samiti.

2. Block Development Officer.

3. Branch Manager of the nationalised bank which has the lead responsibility in the district. If the lead bank has no branch in the block then the Manager of the nationalised bank in the block who is the seniormost will be included in the Committee.

4. Three non-official members to be nominated by the State Government. These persons should have knowledge or practical experience in respect of agriculture, rural economy, cooperation, small scale industry or any other matter, the specialised knowledge and practical experience of which would be useful.

5. Local MLA(s).

The Sub-Group at the District will consist of Lead District Officer, District Planning Officer, Lead Bank Officer and one or two representatives of farmers cooperatives, dairy farmer's cooperatives, small industries association, association of the cooperatives of artisans and craftsmen etc., along with one or two non-officials to be nominated by the State Government.

Fuller Capacity Utilisation of Elgin Mills Company Limited, Kanpur

2811. **SHRI ANAND SINGH :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3282 on 12 August, 1983 regarding working of Elgin Mills Company Limited, Kanpur and state :

(a) what were the steps taken by Elgin Mills Company Ltd., Kanpur to increase production without solving problems of working Finance;

(b) whether majority of workers are remaining idle and being paid wages without any work which is mainly the reason for growing discontent now;

(c) what efforts have been made to set right the proper cash-flow for working finance of the company during the last four months and how the production has been increased;

(d) whether his Ministry have taken up its case with Life Insurance Corporation of India; and

(e) if so, further action being proposed for fuller capacity utilisation of the Company which is a Government of India Company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) In order to increase production Elgin Mills Company Limited, Kanpur, entered into an arrangement with the Cotton Corporation of India for the

supply of cotton on rotational basis. The Company received cotton on credit worth approximately Rs. 270 lakhs with effect from 1-8-83. Production in August and September increased and break-even achieved in September, 1983, Rotation was not possible due to payment of bonus of Rs. 65 lakhs in October, 1983 and market recession in textile goods. Efforts were also made to improve the productivity of spindles and loans.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Various banks in Kanpur have been approached for loans during the last four months, and negotiations are continuing. While production improved after supply of cotton was arranged, long-term improvement will be possible after additional finance is received by the company from banks.

(d) Yes, Sir, it had been taken up but LIC funds were not available for Elgin Mills.

(e) Fuller capacity utilisation is related to availability of working capital and the results of negotiations with the banks for additional finance are awaited.

आयकर प्राधिकारी को काले धन का पता बताने वाले व्यक्ति को पारितोषिक

2812. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार काले धन का पता लगाने वाले व्यक्तियों को पारितोषिक देती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो काले धन का अब तक पता बताने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम और पते क्या हैं; और उनमें से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति ने कितने मामलों की सूचना दी है;

(ग) उनमें से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को अब तक कितना पारितोषिक दिया गया है;

(घ) क्या काले धन का पता बताने वाले व्यक्तियों को निर्धारित राशि से कम पारितोषिक दिया जाता है अथवा कोई पारितोषिक नहीं दिया जाता है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उन लोगों को निर्धारित राशि से कम पारितोषिक अथवा पारितोषिक बिल्कुल भी न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) जी, हाँ। आयकर आयुक्त/निरीक्षक निदेशक, पुरस्कार मंजूर करने सम्बन्धी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों में निर्धारित शर्तों के अध्वधीन मुखबिर द्वारा दी गई सूचना के कारण प्रत्यक्षतः राजस्व को हुए लाभ के 10% से अनधिक का पुरस्कार मंजूर करने के लिए सक्षम हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग) चूंकि, मुखबिरों को पुरस्कार की वदायगी से सम्बन्धित सूचना गुप्त स्वरूप की होती है, इसलिए मुखबिरों के बारे में व्योरे देना लोक हित में नहीं होगा।

(घ) तथा (ङ) पुरस्कार की कोई निश्चित रकम नहीं है। यह रकम, सूचना के स्वरूप तथा इसके कारण प्रत्यक्षतः वसूल किए गए अतिरिक्त करों से सम्बन्धित होती है।

Guidelines for Regional Rural Banks and Their Financial Resources

2813. SHRI PASALA PEN-CHALALAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the guidelines for formation of Rural Regional Banks (Grameena Banks) and their Financial resources; and

(b) whether the Rural Banks are going to appoint Legal Advisers for their Banks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) Regional Rural Banks are being established in identified districts in terms of section 3(1) of Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. In addition to the issued share of capital Rs. 25 Lakhs for each such bank, subscribed by the Central Government, the State Government and the sponsor bank in the ratio of 50%, 15%, 35% the deposits mobilised by them and the refinance from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and sponsor banks constitute the main sources of financial resources of these Regional Rural Banks.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration. However, it is understood that some of the Regional Rural Banks have drawn up panels of advocates to whom various legal matters, pertaining to recover of loans etc. are entrusted by the banks.

दिल्ली में विभेदी व्याज दर पर दिया गया ऋण

2814. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 4 प्रतिशत की विभेदी व्याज दर पर ऋण केवल उन परिवारों को दिये जाते हैं जिनकी सभी साधनों से वार्षिक आय 3000 रु० से अधिक नहीं होती है;

(ख) इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली में जनवरी, 1983 से 19 नवम्बर, 1983 तक कितने ऋण दिये गये;

(ग) 1 नवम्बर से 20 नवम्बर, 1983 तक पंजाब नेशनल बैंक की तिलक नगर और जेल रोड, नई दिल्ली स्थित शाखाओं ने इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत कितने ऋण दिये;

(घ) क्या वार्षिक आय की सीमा बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है; और

(ङ) यदि हां तो जनहित में यह आय सीमा कब तक बढ़ा दी जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) विभेदी व्याज दर योजना के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के वे व्यक्ति ऋण प्राप्त करने के पात्र होते हैं जिनकी सभी साधनों से वार्षिक पारिवारिक आय 2000 रुपये से अधिक न हो और अर्ध-शहरी तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में ऐसी आमदनी 3000 रुपये से अधिक न हो।

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के 21 बैंकों से प्राप्त सूचना 16601 ऋणकर्ताओं को 1.95 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण संवितरित किये गये।

(ग) 1 नवम्बर, 1983 से 20 नवम्बर, 1983 तक की अवधि में पंजाब नेशनल बैंक की तिलक नगर, नई दिल्ली शाखा ने विभेदी व्याज दर योजना के अन्तर्गत कोई ऋण नहीं दिया है। उक्त अवधि में जेल रोड शाखा ने केवल एक ऋण दिया था।

(घ) और (ङ) सरकार ने विभेदी व्याज दर योजना के कार्यकरण की समीक्षा करने के लिए एक कृतिक बल का गठन किया है। यह कृतिक बल अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ आय सीमा को बढ़ाने की भी जांच करेगा।

Refund of Advance by Branches of Central Bank and Punjab National Bank to Industrial Units in Madhubani District, Bihar

2815. SHRI BNOGENDRA JNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) how many industrial units at Pandaul industrial area under Madhubani Districts of Bihar are unable to start production due to refusal by local branch of the Central Bank to advance

any working capital despite the original agreement to do so, if so, details there about and steps being taken thereabout;

(b) whether Punjab National Bank branch at Benipatti under Madhubani is refusing to advance any credit for self-employed productive endeavours; and

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure bank credit in the above areas ?

TNE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDNANA POOJARY) :
(a) to (c) The information is being collected from the concerned banks and to the extent available and feasible under the rules will be laid on the table of the house.

Norms for Compulsory Quality Control of Exports

2816. **SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISNAN :**
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the norms set up by Government for compulsory quality control of exports;

(b) details of commodities covered by such regulations;

(c) dates since when, such commodities were brought under compulsory quality control;

(d) whether the present agency for inspection and quality control namely Export Inspection Council is technologically competent to undertake such tasks; and

(e) whether Government would undertake a review of this organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) The norms for coverage of items for compulsory quality control of exports are given in Annexure.

(b) and (c) Items covered under the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 as on 29th October, 1983 are laid on the table of the House (Placed in library, See No. LT-7240/83).

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A special review of the functioning of the Export Inspection Council and the Export Inspection Agencies under its charge at Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Delhi and Madras was undertaken in 1982 by a Committee headed by Shri Mani Narayana swami, then CCI&E. The working of the organisation is otherwise also under constant review and decisions are taken from time to time to enable it to discharge its responsibilities in a competing manner.

Delay in Processing of Application for Loan by I.R.C.I.

2817. **SHRI AMAL DATTA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that IRCI is taking a long time to study and process the application for a white cement plant at Budge Budge in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :
(a) Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI) has not received any application from Budge Budge Carbon Ltd. for financial assistance for its white cement project at Budge Budge.

(b) Does not arise.

Assisting of Sick Units by IRCI

2818. **SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :**
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indus-

trial Reconstruction Corporation of India is no longer interested in managing and assisting sick units particularly those whose management had been taken over under Industrial Development and Regulation Act;

(b) the total assistance/investment of IRCI to I.D.R. units during the last one year;

(c) the cumulative figure of assistance given by IRCI to I.D.R. taken over units as on 30-6-1982, 31st December, 1982, 30th June, 1983 and as on 31st October, 1983;

(d) whether any of the I.D.R. Act taken over units has been received by IRCI; and

(e) if so, whether these are being returned to original owners, if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) All potentially viable sick units including those units whose management has been taken over under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act are considered for financial assistance by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI). However, in so far as the question of accepting management responsibility is concerned the present thinking is that IRCI should generally refrain from accepting such responsibility in respect of any further units taken over under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act or of any nationalised unit.

(b) During 1982-83 (July-June), IRCI disbursed Rs. 9.45 crores to I.D.R. units.

(c) The cumulative figures of assistance disbursed by IRCI to I.D.R. units are given below :

(Rs. in crores)

As on	Amount disbursed
30-6-1982	45,07
31-12-1982	49,57
30-6-1983	54,52
31-10-1983	58,30

(d) and (e) Till date two I.D.R. units have been reconstructed by IRCI. Of these two units, 1 unit has been since nationalised and in respect of the other unit final decision in regard to the future management of the unit has not so far been taken by the Government.

Opposition of Civilian Staff and Officers of DGI Organisation Against Management, Delhi

2819. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether civilian staff and officers of DGI organisation are all opposed to the present management of DGI HQS., Delhi;

(b) whether present management at DGI, HQS. comprising of Director General and Technical Directors are managed by permanently seconded service officers;

(c) whether association representing civilian staff and association of civilian officers have repeatedly written to the Ministry complaining against indifferent attitude of DGI and Technical Directors towards service conditions and welfare of civilians as a whole;

(d) Whether it is a fact that the DGI when he visited Bangalore was prevented from entering into a DGI establishment by the civilian staff; and

(e) what action Ministry is taking to remove the existing rivalry between the civilians and service officers in the DGI Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a)
No, Sir.

(b) While the DGI and Technical Directors are service officers, the post of Director (Administration) is held by a Civilian Officer.

(c) Representations received from time to time regarding service conditions and welfare of civilians etc. are given due consideration and appropriate action is taken where necessary.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Government considers both civilian and service officers as complementary and essential to the DGI Organisation. Further, steps like increase in the number of posts available to civilian officers as a result of bifurcation of posts, a cadre review and gradual stepping up of availability of houses, are expected to improve matters substantially.

**Memorandum from Coffee Growers
Association of Kerala About Impact
of drought on Coffee**

2820. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coffee Growers Association in Kerala had submitted a memorandum to Government regarding the impact of drought on coffee;

(b) whether Government have examined this memorandum; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to meet the demands contained in it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-
MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) After examination of

the memorandum, Government have decided to sanction crop loans, at the enhanced valuation of Rs. 9520 per tonne for Arabica and Rs. 8400 per tonne for Robusta for small growers. For large growers the enhanced rate of crop loans sanctioned for 1983-84 are Rs. 8160 per tonne for Arabica and Rs. 7200 per tonne for Robusta. The resultant increase in valuation is 60% over the scale of loan disbursed during the last year. The crop loans sanctioned during 1983-84 crop season will be recovered in 3 annual instalments as against usual procedure of recovering the entire crop loan when the season's crop for which the loan is given, is peeled.

**Non-Food Grade Imported Animal
Tallow**

2822. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that non-food grade imported animal tallow is used in manufacture of lip-sticks and if so, details of foreign exchange allocations made or quantities of tallow released for the purpose since 1950 (year-wise);

(b) whether Government have advised the manufacturers to declare on each pack these contents in view of the religious sentiments of the population and if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government will bring out a paper on use of tallow in the country in different forms since 1950 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF
SUPPLY (SHRI VISWANATH PARTAP
SINGH) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected.

(c) Government have no such proposal under consideration.

**Loans Given by Central Bank of India
in Delhi/New Delhi**

2823. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact there are many cases in the Central Bank of India at Delhi, New Delhi and Delhi Villages in which loans given to businessmen, commercial firms, companies, industrialists and others have not been repaid by them because the loanees have either become Dewaliya or insane etc. during the last five years, giving details thereof year-wise;

(b) the particulars and status of such loanees who took loans more than

(i) Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000

(ii) between 1 lakh and 5 lakhs

(iii) between 5 lakhs and 10 lakhs;
and

(iv) more than 10 lakhs;

(c) the reasons advanced by them for not repaying the loans to the Bank;

(d) the details of actions taken against each of them at various levels as well as in courts;

(e) the outcome thereof; and

(f) the action taken to safeguard the public money ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :
(a) No, Sir. According to the bank, there has been no case where the loans have not been repaid because the borrowers have become Divaliya or insane during the last 5 years.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

**News Item Captioned "Too Lucky
To Be True"**

2824. SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the reported news appeared in the "Indian Express" (Delhi edition) of 2nd November, 1983 under the heading "Too lucky to be True" in regard to converting black money into white by buying Lottery tickets or jackpots in the races;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to curb this new practice of converting black money into white one ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b)
Yes, Sir. During the course of recent searches in Delhi, 3 members of a family claimed to have won lottery prizes of Rs. 1 lakh each.

(c) Provisions already exist under the Income-tax Act for deduction of tax at source in the case of winnings from lotteries or cross word puzzles or from horse races.

Wherever suspicion is roused that winning lottery tickets are purchased for converting black money into white, investigations are made to ascertain the correct facts.

**Steps taken to Unearth Corruption and
Frauds in Banks**

2825. SHRI NARAYAN CHOBAY :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps recently to scrutinise the affairs of some banks and their top executives in a bid to unearth corruption and frauds and clean up the banks administration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Mr. Raghupati, Chair-

man of Syndicate Bank was asked to resign on account of certain charges pending against him;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Chairman of the New Bank of India has been asked to go on leave pending a CBI enquiry into charges against him; and

(f) if so, the details ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) and (b) Government and Reserve Bank of India have asked the public sector banks to strengthen their vigilance, inspection and audit machinery and to take adequate steps, both punitive and preventive, for minimising the incidence of bank frauds. The Reserve Bank of India have also set up a Special Cell which will look into major cases of bank frauds and will *intere alia* monitor implementation of various guidelines given to banks by the Reserve Bank of India with a view to preventing frauds. Government had also organised from 10th to 13th October, 1983, a Workshop of all Chief Vigilance Officers of Banks with a view to motivate them to take all possible steps to contain frauds in banks and financial institutions.

(c) and (d) Shri R. Raghupathy, former Chairman and Managing Director of Syndicate Bank, had sought Government's permission to retire from the Bank's service. Government accepted his request and accordingly he relinquished the charge of his office on 9th September, 1983.

(e) and (f) The Chairman, New Bank of India, is presently on leave.

Tenders invited for sale of inferior quality of sulphur without advertisement by Madras Office of MMTC

2826. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Madras Office of the Indian Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation had invited tenders from 4-5 firms to sell 600 tons of inferior quality of sulphur upto 20 May, 1983 without giving any advertisement;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a deal was made in the above office with M/s. Sulphur Refinery Industries, Chandpur (Bijnaur) on 26 May, 1983 and when this news reached the local firms they protested against it but the concerned Director justified the deal;

(c) whether it is also a fact that even after a deal for 600 tons of sulphur was made, it was not lifted till that time (as this firm did not have licence for more than 300 tons) while as per the terms of the deal sulphur was to be lifted within one month; and

(d) full details of the action taken against above irregularities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) MMTC's Office at Madras had called for tenders by advertising in "The Hindu" dated 15-2-1983 for disposal of about 650 MT of damaged sulphur lying in their plot at Madras.

(b) and (c) MMTC received four offers in reply to the tender. The Corporation also received three more offers outside the tender, which included an offer from M/s. Sulphur Refinery Industries, Chandpur. All the offers received in reply to the tenders were later received or cancelled by the bidders. Therefore, telex enquiries were sent by MMTC to all who showed any interest in submitting revised quotations. Telex enquiries were sent to six parties since one of the original tenderers had cancelled his offer. The highest offer against revised enquiry was received from M/s. Sulphur Refinery Industries, Chandpur, whose offer was, therefore, accepted.

Sulphur Refinery Industries lifted 300 tonnes immediately after the award and the balance was lifted after the quantity

mentioned in their storage licence was increased.

(d) Does not arise in view on reply to (b) & (c).

**S.T.C. Deal in export of sugar with
swiss firm**

2827. SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that State Trading Corporation had a deal in the export of sugar worth 3 million dollars with the Swiss firm Noga in 1977 and because Noga did not honour the deal, State Trading Corporation filed the claim and applied for arbitration and whether the whole matter was compounded with the parties; and

(b) whether the 'Statesman' on 26 August, 1983 published a misleading photostat of a Swiss document and held back the name of Respondent No. 1 who was Vinod Parekh the former State Trading Corporation Chairman dealing with sugar export with Noga ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-
MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :**

(a) Yes, Sir. The Corporation had entered into contracts in 1974-75 with M/s Noga, Geneva for export of 2.84 lakhs MTs valued at Rs. 158.17 crores, all of which was lifted except about 60,000 MT. Out of the balance short lifted quantity of 60,000 tonnes ultimately only 14,269 MT remained unlifted for which arbitration proceedings were initiated against M/s Noga through the Refined Sugar Association, London claiming damages. Thereafter, a negotiated settlement was arrived at.

(b) The CBI had closed investigation in the case pertaining to the sugar deal in May, 1981 and the closure report was accepted by the Court on 16-7-1981. No enquiries have been made by the CBI in regard to the news item in the

Statesman dated 26-8-1983. Its veracity or otherwise cannot be commented upon.

**Reserve Bank of India Guidelines for
payment of small scale suppliers
by medium and Large scale
Industries**

2828. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the demand made recently by federation of association of small industries that the Reserve Bank of India guidelines for prompt payment of small scale suppliers bills by medium and large scale industries be made mandatory and statutory; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the above demand ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI JANADHANA POOJARY) :**

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Federation of Associations of small Industries of India has made such a demand. In order to ensure that suppliers in the small scale sector secure prompt payments of their bills from producers in the large scale sector, the Reserve Bank has recently taken two important measures. (i) The performance of banks in increasing their portfolio of drawee bills relating to supply of raw materials by small scale industry is taken into account while sanctioning discretionary refinance; and (ii) In the case of borrowers having aggregate working capital limits of Rs. 50 lakhs and over, the operating bank credit limit is automatically reduced if sundry credits rise above a stipulated level.

Banks have also been advised (i) to take deterrent action such as levying penal interest/freezing of the accounts, on the defaulting borrowers for non-submission of returns containing the details of their dues to small scale units, and (ii) Large borrowers should be

allowed to operate upon their accounts only after satisfying that the liabilities due to SS1 units are discharged.

It is expected that the above measures will enable the suppliers in small scale sectors to secure payments of their bills from producers in large scale sectors more promptly.

Dharna by MES Workers of Saugor

2829. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that MES

Workers of Saugor had gone on Dharna from 19-8-1983 to 22-8-83 and further given notice to the Department for relay hunger strike at the gate GE Saugor; and

(b) if so, what are the demands and what steps have so far been taken by MES Authority to accept the workers demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir, but the Union did not give any formal notice for relay hunger strike.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Demand

Position

1. Depositing LIC Premium

The scheme of LIC under Salary saving Scheme, in accordance with the CPRO 43/70, the Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs) OM No. 10 (8)/B/74 dated 12-11-74 and Ministry of Defence No. 4 (2)/69/D (Civ-I) dated 8-4-75 was started by G.E. Saugor. A sum of Rs. 1,469.70 recovered from 19 individuals towards LIC premium during the period June, 1977 to April, 1982 was not deposited with LIC. Immediately after Shri P.V. Thomas, EE, made over as GE Saugor in May, 1982, the irregularity of non-depositing of amount with LIC was brought to his notice. He took efforts to dig out old records dating back to 1977 and when he could not sort out, he referred the case to CWE Jabalpur in August, 1983. CWE has ordered a Departmental Court of Inquiry to investigate into the case and fix responsibility. Further action will be taken after finalisation of the Departmental Court of Inquiry.

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2. Non-provision of subsidised transport facilities/suitable conveyance allowance.		The matter is being examined.
3. Partial/Biased/Mala-fide attitude of GE Saugar towards MES Karamchari Sangh and Office Bearers.		The allegations made against the GE have not been substantiated.
4. Work Committee.		The works committee could not meet between 5-3-1983 and 7-8-1983 because of other pressing official duties. There was also no pressing point for discussion in the Committee.
5. Overall Combination.		300 numbers of overall combinations costing Rs. 17,970 were purchased from local market based on non-availability certificate issued by Ordnance Depots. The cloth used for these overall combinations could not be the same as supplied by Ordnance. The overall combinations were made to standard sizes and issued for use and were fit for the purpose for which they were purchased.
6. Gum Boots		36 Nos of Gum Boots costing Rs. 3,912 were procured locally based on Non-Availability Certificate issued by Ordnance. These are of good quality and there had been no complaint.
7. Misuse of Government machinery and materials.		The allegation is vague.
8. Non-crediting of IOFWP Fund assets to GP Fund.		Action is being taken to sort out the matter.

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9. Allotment of key personnel accommodation.

Key personnel accommodation is allotted to other only when entitled personnel are not available for allotment.

Shareholding of pure drinks in Meredian Hotel Project, New Delhi.

2830. SHRI RATANSHINH RAJDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) What is the shareholding of Pure Drinks in the Meredian Hotel Project in New Delhi and what percentage of the total shareholding does this account for ;

(b) what is the paid up capital of Pure Drinks (Pvt.) Limited and what is the carried forward loss of profit of the company;

(c) what is the amount loaned by the financial institutions and banks to this project; and

(d) when this hotel is going to be ready ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a), (c) and (d) According to the information available in the application submitted to the Controller of Capital Issues for permission to issue capital the overall issued equity share capital of CJ International Hotels Limited, New Delhi (Meredian Hotel Project) will be Rs. 19.50 crores of which shares worth Rs. 9 crores will be subscribed by the promoter group Pure Drinks which will constitute about 46% of the total issued capital. The company will obtain rupee term loans of the order of Rs. 12 crores from various All India Term Lending Financial Institutions and Euro Dollar Loan of Rs. 12 crores from the banks. Barring unforeseen circumstances the company

expects to complete the hotel project by the end of December, 1984.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Recommendation of the high level Technical Committee's Report

2831. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the representative of Indian Navy who served on the High Level Technical Evaluation Committee of Sethusamudram Project has recorded in the report of the Committee that Sethusamudram project is strategically important and it is the best available security for Indian Naval ships; and

(b) if so, the action taken on this recommendation of the High Level Technical Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The Committee was set up only to examine the economic viability of the Sethusamudram Canal Project and its report does not contain views of the individual members. The Report of the Committee is being examined by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

Items covered by central exise Duty

2832. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals to amend the State Sales Tax laws and the response of the State Governments to the Tripathi Committee Report ;

(b) the items already covered by the Central Excise Duty, giving the details of State revenue before and after the implementation of replacement of the Sales Tax by Excise Duty; and

(c) the benefits of these proposed amendments and if any study made on the consumer price system, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) As a result of demand by public for basic reform in sales tax, a conference of Chief Ministers was convened in September, 1980 to consider the matter and as a follow-up another Conference of Chief Ministers was held in February, 1981. In terms of the resolution adopted at the latter Conference, an Expert Committee was set up by the Government to study the financial implications of the extension of the scheme of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax on vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board, and petroleum products and the manner in which the financial interests of the States could be safeguarded.

2. Subsequently another Conference of Chief Ministers was held on 2nd November, 1983 at New Delhi to consider the Report of the Tripathi Committee on replacement of Sales Tax on vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board, and petroleum products by additional excise duties, which was set up pursuant to the Resolution adopted at the Chief Ministers, Conference held in February, 1981. In that Conference a large number of Chief Ministers indicated their acceptance of the scheme suggested by the Tripathi Committee for introduc-

tion of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax in principle. In their view, the implementation of the scheme, with such modifications as may be necessary would contribute to the achievement of important economic objectives, such as minimising the number of points at which the same commodity was taxed, bringing about uniformity in prices and in the rates of commodity taxation in different parts of the country, and reducing the scope for harassment. However, some of the Chief Ministers indicated that they were not in a position to accept the scheme recommended by the Tripathi Committee. They expressed the view that the replacement of sales tax by additional excise duty will affect the powers of the States and erode their revenues and resource position. Some of them further expressed that in view of the Constitution of the Sarkaria Commission, this exercise should be deferred.

3. While thanking the Union Finance Minister for implementing the resolution adopted by them in February, 1981, the Chief Ministers resolved that efforts should be continued to bring about consensus among State Governments on these issues.

(b) The Hon'ble Member would seem to have in mind the items covered by the scheme of levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax presently in force. This scheme is applicable to sugar, tobacco and textiles and is implemented through the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 in pursuance of decision of the National Development Council taken in December, 1956.

2. The income which accrued to the States in the financial year 1956-57 from the levy of sales taxes on these three commodities as estimated by the 2nd Finance Commission was Rs. 32.5 crores. The revenue from additional duties on the three commodities for the years 1978-79 to 1981-82 are as follows :—

Years	Additional Excise Duty (Rs. crores)
1. 1978-79	Rs. 312.53
2. 1979-80	Rs. 356.39
3. 1980-81	Rs. 394.64
4. 1981-82	Rs. 485.39

(c) One of the reforms of the sales tax system suggested by the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee was replacement of sales tax by additional excise duty on some commodities. It has pointed out that while a large number of products could be taxed at different rates, there were some on which rates differential encouraged uneconomic diversion of trade in a manner which also resulted in a loss of revenue to the State with a higher rate of taxation. Further, there were many products for which the Central Government or the producers try to maintain a uniform all India price but different rates of sales tax resulted in the divergence of price from State to State. The Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee had, therefore, suggested that in respect of essential goods like cement, medicines, vanaspati and petroleum products it might be desirable to consider the question of additional excise duty in lieu of Sales tax.

As regards study made on the consumer price system, attention is invited to Chapter XI of the report of the Expert Committee on replacement of sales tax on vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board and petroleum products by additional excise duty (Tripathi Committee). The report has placed on the Tables of both the houses on 29-4-83.

Fixation of Seniority of Ex-Servicemen Appointed in Civil Posts

2833. SHRI KUMBHA RAM
ARYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE
be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the rules, provisions contained in Defence Ministry, Memorandum No. 10 (I) 63/6039/D (Appts) dated 1-6-1983 and Memorandum No. 13034/D (APPTS) dated 4-12-1959 about fixation of seniority, counting combat service of service personnel on re-employment in civil posts under Defence Ministry;

(b) whether any petitions have been submitted to Government by Members of Parliament and Federation of SC/ST, Backwards and Minorities Employees Association, Visakhapatnam, regarding granting seniority by counting combat service of some ex-naval personnel working in clerical cadre in INS Virbahu under Eastern Naval Command, Visakhapatnam;

(c) whether Government are aware about judgement given by the Karnataka High Court in Writ Petition No. 7695 of 1976 regarding fixation of seniority of ex-servicemen appointed in civil posts; and

(d) in view of (a), (b), (c) above, Government's reaction to count combat service and fixing seniority of above ex-service civilian clerks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) The date of the Memorandum No. 10 (1)/63 6039/D (Appts) given as 1-6-83 should be 1-6-63. The orders contained in the Memoranda dated 4-12-1959 and dated 1-6-63 were superseded by the orders contained in Memorandum No. 28 (60)/67/D (Appts) dated 29-6-73 effective 1-7-73, in accordance with Ministry of Home Affairs Memorandum No. 9/11/55-RPS dated 22-12-59. These orders do not permit the counting of past combat (war) service for reckoning seniority on re-employment in civil posts under the Government.

(b) to (d) Only representation in respect of a Lower Division Clerk has been received through an M.P.

Government are not aware of the judgement given by Karnataka High Court in the case referred to.

आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 35गग के अंतर्गत कंपनियों और सरकारी समितियों को प्रोत्साहन देना

2834. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 35गग के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण विकास की दिशा में काम करने वाली कंपनियों और सरकारी समितियों को प्रोत्साहन दिए जाने का उपबंध किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो यह उपबंध कब किया गया था और उसका उद्देश्य क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या इस उपबंध को लागू किए जाने के बाद प्रत्येक कंपनी और सरकारी समिति

द्वारा, अलग-अलग विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में, निष्पादित किए गए अथवा किए जा रहे ग्रामीण विकास कार्यों के नामों की सूची और ऐसे प्रत्येक कार्य की लागत दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभापटल पर रखा जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) कंपनियों और सहकारी समितियों को ग्रामीण विकास के कार्य में हिस्सा बंटाने के लिये प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से 1977 के वित्त (संख्यांक 2) अधिनियम द्वारा आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 में एक नई धारा 35गग पहली सितम्बर, 1977 से जोड़ी गई थी जिसके अंतर्गत, कंपनियाँ और सहकारी समितियाँ, ग्रामीण विकास के अनुमोदित कार्यक्रम पर उनके द्वारा किए गए व्यय की कुल आय की संगणना करने में कटौती पाने की हकदार हो गई हैं ।

वित्त अधिनियम, 1983 द्वारा यथा संशोधित धारा 35गग के उपबंधों के अंतर्गत इस धारा के अधीन कर रियायत ग्रामीण विकास के किसी ऐसे वर्ग या श्रेणी के अंतर्गत आने वाले कार्यक्रमों के बारे में ही उपलब्ध होगी, जो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट किये जाएंगे ।

(ख) इस उपबंध के लागू किये जाने के बाद इन कंपनियों में से प्रत्येक कंपनी और सहकारी समितियों द्वारा अलग-अलग राज्यों और संघ-शासित क्षेत्रों में निष्पादित किए गए या किए जा रहे ग्रामीण विकास कार्यों के नामों की सूची और ऐसे प्रत्येक कार्यों की लागत के बारे में सूचना पूरे देश में फैले क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों से एकत्र की जानी होगी । सूचना एकत्र करने में लगने वाला समय और

श्रम असंगत रूप से अधिक होगा। फिर भी, यदि माननीय सदस्य किसी खास कंपनी या संस्था के बारे में सूचना चाहते हैं, तो उसे एकत्र करके प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है।

Export of Rice, Sugar, Oilseeds to Commonwealth Countries

2835. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of good monsoon and bumper kharif and rabi crops this year, Government intend to offer rice, sugar, oilseeds and other articles to Commonwealth Countries to meet their food needs in good measure; and

(b) if so, the target proposed to be fixed for export of these articles itemwise and country-wise, during 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) and (b) The export policy for rice, sugar, oilseeds and other agricultural commodities is decided taking into account relevant factors like anticipated crop, estimated domestic demand etc. while export of Basmati rice is allowed under O.G.L., export of Sesam seeds, Nigerseeds, HPS groundnuts and sugar is allowed within limited ceilings. Export of non-basmati rice and oilseeds other than those mentioned earlier is not allowed. Destination-wise export targets are not fixed.

Trapping of an Assistant Director (Intelligence), Income Tax, Bombay

2836. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Manoj Mishra, Assistant Director (Intelligence), Income-Tax for Bombay was trapped by C.B.I. on 28 October, 1983 night while accepting a bribe of Rs. 2.5 lakh from a

businessman Mr. Sadraddni Daya for dropping the proceedings against him; and

(b) if so, the details of the case and report of the investigation and the action taken against him ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (a) Yes, Sir. However, the trap was laid on 27th October, 1983 and not on 28th October, 1983.

(b) C.B.I. had laid a trap and arrested Shri Manoj Mishra on 27-10-83 for allegedly accepting a bribe of Rs. 2.5 lakhs. Shri Mishra is alleged to have demanded on 24th and 25th October, 1983 a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs for not taking action against Shri Daya, the complainant in connection with the Income-tax raids carried out in October, 1983 at his residence and business premises. The deal was ultimately stated to have been struck at Rs. 7.5 lakhs and the complainant was allegedly asked to pay Rs. 2.5 lakhs on 27-10-83 evening. The complainant approached C.B.I. who laid a trap and Shri Mishra was caught. After arrest, Shri Mishra was produced before the Court on 28-10-1983 and was released on bail.

The matter is being further investigated. Pending detailed investigations, the officer has been shifted from his present post of A.D.I. (Intelligence) to a non-sensitive post in the Income-tax Department.

आयकर न देने वाली कंपनियां

2837. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वे कौन-सी कंपनियां हैं जिन्हें सरकार को आयकर न देने के लिए दबाया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि सरकार को आयकर की अदायगी नहीं करने के लिये

“अपराधी पायी गयी” कंपनियों से माननीय सदस्य का वास्तव में आशय क्या है। यदि उनका आशय उन कंपनियों से है जिन पर आयकर अधिनियम के अंतर्गत मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है तो उनके संबंध में सूचना एकत्र करके प्रस्तुत की जायेगी।

Report of Reserve Bank of India About Causes of Sickness of Large Units

2838. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the investigation of the Reserve Bank of India into the causes of

sickness of large units for the quarter ending December, 1979;

(b) the percentage of the labour trouble which caused the sickness of the units; and

(c) why Government took more than two years to take up the issue for discussion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) RBI had conducted a cause-wise analysis of sickness in the 378 large units reported sick as on 31-12-1979. The details of the analysis are given below :—

(a) Number of units which have gone sick due to mismanagement/management deficiencies.	197 (52%) @
(b) Number of units which have gone sick due to faulty initial planning and other technical draw backs.	52 (14%) @
(c) Number of units which have gone sick due to labour trouble.	9 (2%) @
(d) Number of units which have gone sick due to market recession.	86 (23%) @
(e) Other reasons (Power cut, shortage of raw materials, etc.)	34 (9%) @

@ Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total number of units—378.

Causes of sickness are ascertained and suitable remedial measure are taken by banks, financial institutions and the Government on a case to case basis as soon as the accounts and other financial indicators show signs of incipient

sickness. There is no delay in identifying the causes of sickness in individual cases. The study conducted by the RBI in regard to sickness in large units reported sick as on 31-12-1979 was in the nature of an opinion survey.

Top Executives of Public Sector Undertakings

2839. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 60 per cent of 200 top executives of public sector corporations are to retire in the next 3 to 5 years ;

(b) if so, details of Government's personnel policy in this matter ; and

(c) if no policy framed so far, by what time said policy is going to be framed, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) Of the existing full-time incumbents of the posts of Chief Executives and Functional Directors of Central public enterprises, nearly 60% are expected to vacate their posts in the next five years either on reaching the age of superannuation or completion of their tenure or deputation.

(b) and (c) The Bureau of Public Enterprises had organised an Advanced Management Programme to improve the managerial capabilities of the existing managers of public enterprises to facilitate smooth succession in top posts. Such programmes are being organised on a continuing basis. Suitable advance action is also being taken to see that the appointment of a successor in a Board-level vacancy in Central public enterprises is made before it arises as far as possible.

Politicians as Part Time Chairman and Board of Directors of Public Sector Undertakings

2840. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Standing Committee of Public Enterprises is opposed to the appointment of politicians as part time Chairman and Board of Directors of public sector corporations ;

(b) if so, whether Government have any intention to honour the judicious opinion of the Standing Committee of Public Enterprises ;

(c) if so, by what time it is going to be implemented ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) Presumably the Hon'ble Members have in mind the Standing Conference of Public Enterprises. No such recommendation has been made by the Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE)

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

IAS Officers not to be Appointed as Chief Executives of Public Sector Undertakings

2841. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision that officers belonging to All India Services such as IAS may not become Chief Executives of Public Sector Undertakings ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) and (b) Government have recently decided that officers from Government including those from the IAS should normally be considered for various posts, including Chief Executives in Central public enterprises only on absorption basis.

J. M.-I In State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

**2842. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the minimum passing marks for being considered in the interview and for final selection out of total marks for SC/ST candidates in the matter of promotion from clerical to officer J. M.-I cadre in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur ;

(b) whether SC/ST candidates were considered for interview and for final selection as per minimum passing marks in 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 respectively, if not, why ;

(c) whether the above Bank is going to fill up the vacancies shortly in the Officer J. M.-I cadre ;

(d) if so, whether the separate qualifying SC/ST merit list of written test and interview in terms of total reserved vacancies including backlogs would be drawn as per minimum passing marks and relaxation available to SC/ST candidates ; and

(e) if not, what are Government guidelines in this regard ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :**

(a) and (b) The State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur has reported that the minimum qualifying marks in written test for promotion from clerical cadre to officers (J. M.-I) for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are 35% and these candidates are given a relaxation of 10% in the interview. The bank has also reported that the Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribe candidates were considered for interview on the basis of these minimum marks

during 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The bank has reported that the results of the written test held recently are still awaited and that in accordance with Government guidelines separate qualifying and merit list will be prepared for Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe candidates.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष से ऋण

2843. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष संबंधी नया प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करने को तैयार नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नए प्रस्ताव की रूप-रेखा का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इसका सम्पूर्ण समझौते पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) :

(क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष से ऋण लेने का कोई नया प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते ।

Financial Crisis Faced by Banks

**2844. SHRI SATYENDRA
NARAIN SINHA :**

**SHRIMATI PRAMILA
DANDAVATE:**

SHRI BHIM SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many banks are facing financial crisis because of the persons taking loans from the banks have turned defaulters ;

(b) if so, the names of those banks ;

(c) the amount of money thus going bad debts bank-wise ; and

(d) the special steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

Import of Palmstearin by STC to Replace Animal Tallow for Soap Making and other Industries

2845. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to import palmstearin to replace animal tallows required for soap-making and other industries ;

(b) if so, whether the STC has already been making enquiries in this country ;

(c) by what time, the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ; and

(d) whether the palmstearin is better fitted in the industries than beef tallow ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The import of palmstearin which was previously banned, has now been canalised through STC *vide* Public Notice No. 47/83, dated 11-11-83.

(b) and (c) STC has made no imports so far.

(d) This depends upon the end product.

जाली करेंसी नोट का प्रचलन

2846. श्री विलास मुत्तमवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में बड़ी संख्या में जाली नोट चल रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या वह भी सच है कि सरकार ने नोटों की इस जालसाजी का पता लगाने के लिए "इंटरपोल" से अनुरोध किया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब ; और

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कोई गिरफ्तारी की गयी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (घ) 100 रुपए मूल्य वर्ग के करेंसी नोटों की जालसाजी की जांच के लिए केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो में जुलाई, 1983 में इंटरपोल से सहयोग मांगा था। इस प्रकार के आठ मामलों की शृंखला में, जिनकी इंटरपोल के सहयोग से जांच की जा रही है 93,300/- रु० के अंकित मूल्य के 100 रुपए के जाली नोट जब्त किए गए हैं और आगे जांच चल रही है तथा अब तक 14 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। किन्तु देश में परिचालन में जाली करेंसी नोटों की कुल संख्या सूचित करना संभव नहीं है।

Strengthening of taxi-track and apron at Kanpur Airport

2847. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND

CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 813 on 29 April, 1983 regarding restoration of Indian Airlines services from Kanpur to Calcutta and state :

(a) whether the civil works for strengthening of the taxi-track and apron at Kanpur Airport has since been completed ;

(b) whether the Airport has now been providing landing facilities for Boeing Aircraft and take-off ;

(c) if so, the efforts now being made to link up Delhi—Kanpur—Calcutta or alternatively diversion of IC Flight 409/410 at Kanpur Airport either on regular or on certain days basis and/or to provide free surface transport to incoming and outgoing passengers of Kanpur to Lucknow Airport vice-versa ; and

(d) the action being proposed to expedite linking up Kanpur Airport as above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The strengthening work of part of the secondary Runway to be used as Taxi-track and the apron is in progress.

(b) The existing Runway at Chakeri is fit for Boeing 737-operations.

(c) and (d) The traffic between Kanpur and Calcutta is not adequate to justify extension of the existing B-737 service between Delhi and Kanpur to Calcutta. The Indian Airlines service IC-409/410 on the route Delhi/Lucknow/Patna/Ranchi/Calcutta operates with a high seat factor and cannot take on any other point of halt enroute. It is not proposed to provide free surface transportation between Kanpur and Lucknow by Indian Airlines.

Protection of the Interests of Fishermen by Marine Products Export Development Authority

2848. **SHRI D.P. JADEJA :** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the need to make Marine Products Export Development Authority more responsive to the interests of primary producers of shrimp who supply the processors ; and

(b) the steps being taken to ensure that Marine Products Export Development Authority protects the interests of fishermen, to stop price exploitation by exporter and processors as is presently prevalent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) efforts in promoting exports of shrimp have led to a gradual increase in unit value realisation as well as prices of raw material and this has benefited primary producers of shrimp.

In view of good export demand for shrimp, there is competition among a large number of processors for buying raw material. With this competitive situation the possibility of exploitation has got reduced.

Loans by Nationalised Banks to Economically Backward People

2849. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the nationalised banks have been asked by the Reserve Bank of India to provide loans to the economically backward people including S.Cs and S.Ts under Central sponsored and State Government Schemes ;

(b) if so, the content of the instruction therefor and whether the main points have been circulated to different branches by the regional offices of the banks to implement them as directed by the R.B.I. and as decision of Government of India ;

(c) how far these instructions have been followed by the Branches and progress made in ending the loans to the deserving persons after these instructions ; and

(d) what are the actions and measures adopted to rectify the defects in implementation of instructions and against defaulting officers of the Branches, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) ; (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Banks have been advised to raise proportion of their advances to priority sector to 46% of total advances by March 1985 and their advances to weaker sections (which include small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, tenant farmers and share croppers, artisans, village and cottage industries, IRDP beneficiaries, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and DRI beneficiaries) should reach a level of 25% of priority sector advances or 10% of total bank credit by March, 1985.

Banks are also required to ensure that under IRDP, the minimum coverage of beneficiaries from SCs/STs, should be 30% of the total beneficiaries. Banks were also advised to prepare separate schemes for financing the above category.

Banks are aware of the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank from time to time regarding priority sector advances, and they are required to issue instructions to their branches for implementation of the guidelines.

(c) and (d) The RBI has reported that the banks are making sincere efforts in their lending to priority sector advances to the weaker sections. The Banks have been advised to take serious view of all instances of non-compliance with instructions relating to the procedures and norms for advances to weaker sections. For this purpose, banks have been advised that their senior executives during visits of branches under their control, must scrutinise the percentage of the advances to the weaker sections and ensure that the branch officials adhere to the guidelines. During the course of inspection by banks and Reserve Bank of India's officials, the reasons for rejection of applications are to be looked into. In case of specific instances of lapses in implementation of the guidelines being brought to the notice of the RBI, the matter is promptly taken up with the concerned banks for corrective measures.

Naval Academy in Tamil Nadu

2850. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government to set up a naval academy in Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : No, Sir.

"Border Special Pay" to Central Government Employees

2851. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry are considering the proposal to extend the facility of "Border Special Pay" to Central Government employees working in U.P. hills on the pattern of facility available to the Central Government working in North Eastern provinces ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps he proposes to take to rectify this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c) There is no 'Border Special Pay' available to the Central Government employees working in North Eastern States. Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance admissible in several areas of North Eastern States is also admissible to Central Government employees serving in some hill areas of Uttar Pradesh at different rates.

Induction of Sophisticated Arms and Harpoons by Pakistan

2852. SHRI B.D. SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the ever increasing responsibilities of the Indian Navy and the importance of its role in the defence of the country particularly after the Bangladesh War in 1971, and the continuous induction of sophisticated arms by Pakistan including F-16s, Hawkeye and Harpoons, Government have considered the question of revamping the Indian Navy Force to remove the deficiencies in meeting any eventuality; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b) The strengthening of the Indian Navy is a continuous process and is implemented through Five Year Defence Plans. Naval requirements are updated taking into account the changing security environment from time to time.

Complaints Regarding Loans from Nationalised Banks in Karnataka Under 20-Point Programme

2853. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from the weaker sections of the society that they are not getting loans from the nationalised banks in the State of Karnataka under the 20-Point Programme introduced by our Prime Minister;

(b) whether Government have ascertained the number of applications for loans from weaker sections of the society in that State; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the number of people and how many of them have been sanctioned loans so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) The concept of 'Weaker Sections' has recently been broadened by the Government, which now includes small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, tenant farmers/share croppers, artisans, village and cottage industries, IDDP beneficiaries, SC/ST beneficiaries and also DRI beneficiaries. The existing data reporting system does not provide information for the number of applications received; sanctioned, rejected and lying pending in respect of all these categories of the 'Weaker Sections' under the various schemes of the 20-Point Programme in all the States. The Government have fixed a target of 25% of the total priority sector advances to be provided to 'Weaker Sections' in the country as a whole by March, 1985. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme the term credit mobilised in Karnataka during 1982-83 was Rs. 41.28 crores (provisional). Against an annual target of 105000 families, the actual number of families assisted was 178856 (Provisional) during the year.

Whenever complaints are received the matter is taken up with the concerned bank with a view to ascertain the position and take corrective action. In general various measures have been

taken to make the flow of credit to the weaker sections easier. These include simplification of loan application forms, relaxation of security and margins, advice to banks to dispose of small loan applications within a period of two weeks are so and delegate adequate powers to the branch managers to enable them to dispose large number of applications at the branch level itself, etc. Recently, the Government have asked the State Governments to set up block level Advisory Committees for implementation of the IRDP and District level Sub-Groups to over see grievances.

राज्यों को पर्यटन के बारे में केन्द्रीय सहायता और सलाह

2854. श्री छांगुर राम : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए हैं ;

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान किस-किस देश से कितने-कितने पर्यटक भारत आए और उनसे कितनी आय हुई ;

(ग) जनवरी से अब तक कितने पर्यटक भारत आये हैं और उससे कितनी आय हुई है ;

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से राज्यों को कोई सहायता और सलाह दी है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क)

पर्यटक यातायात के प्रवाह में सुधार लाने के लिए जिन उपायों की परिकल्पना की गई है उनमें ये शामिल हैं—चार्टर ट्रैफिक का संवर्धन ; अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों/संगोष्ठियों की मेजबानी ; विदेशों में काठमांडू, कुआला लामपुर, खाड़ी क्षेत्र और श्रीलंका में नए कार्यालय खोलना ; निर्धारित यात्रा परिपथों पर पड़ने वाले पर्यटक केन्द्रों पर सुविधाओं का विकास ; वायु सेवाओं और वायु मार्गों का विस्तार ; मौजूदा हवाई अड्डों की वहन क्षमता (हैंडलिंग कैपेसिटी) का विस्तार और नए एयर टर्मिनलों का निर्माण ; पश्चिम एशिया के देशों सहित पड़ोसी देशों से क्षेत्रीय पर्यटन का संवर्धन ; स्थल परिवहन सुविधाओं के स्वरूप और उपलब्धता में सुधार, आदि ।

(ख) 1981-82 के दौरान राष्ट्रिकता के देशों से भारत में पर्यटक आगमनों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण दिया गया है। पर्यटन से विदेशी मुद्रा आय का अनुमान (पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश के राष्ट्रिकों से आय सहित) वर्ष 1981 में 702 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में 1982 के दौरान 750 करोड़ रुपए था ।

(ग) जनवरी-अक्टूबर, 1983 की अवधि के दौरान कुल 694,016 विदेशी पर्यटकों (पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश के राष्ट्रिकों को छोड़कर, जिनके आँकड़ों की अभी प्रतीक्षा है) ने भारत की यात्रा की, जिससे पिछले वर्ष की तत्संबंधी अवधि की तुलना में 1.3% की वृद्धि दर्ज हुई। जनवरी-अक्टूबर, 1983 की अवधि की विदेशी मुद्रा आय के बारे में अभी तक कोई मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है ।

(घ) और (ङ) विभिन्न राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र सरकारों के परामर्श से, केन्द्र, राज्य और प्राइवेट सेक्टरों के मिलेजुले

संसाधनों के माध्यम से एकीकृत विकास के लिए 441 केन्द्रों को समाहित करते हुए 61 यात्रा परिपथों का निर्धारण किया जा चुका चुका है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रथम

तीन वर्षों के दौरान, विभाग ने विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का सृजन करने के लिए 429.85 लाख रुपये का पूंजीगत-व्यय किया है।

विवरण

राष्ट्रिकता के देशों से भारत में पर्यटक आगमन 1980 से 1982

राष्ट्रिकता के देश	1981	1982	प्रतिशत अन्तर
			1982/81
1	2	3	4
उत्तर अमरीका			
कनाडा	25,358	25,991	2.5
यू० एस० ए०	82,052	86,806	5.8
जोड़	107,410	112,797	5.0
मध्य और दक्षिण अमरीका			
अर्जेन्टाईना	1,652	857	—48.1
ब्राजील	1,331	1,554	16.8
मैक्सिको	3,389	1,773	—49.2
अन्य	4,685	4,223	— 9.9
जोड़	11,157	8,407	—24.6
पश्चिमी यूरोप			
आस्ट्रिया	7,725	7,996	3.5

1	2	3	4
बेल्जिम	6,999	6,252	— 10.7
डेनमार्क	5,485	5,219	— 4.8
फिनलैंड	1,518	1,705	12.3
फ्रांस	57,272	59,267	3.5
फेडरल रिपब्लिक आफ जर्मनी	54,311	49,610	— 88.7
यूनान	2,477	1,905	— 23.1
इटली	28,503	29,791	4.5
नीदरलैंड	10,780	10,724	— 0.5
नार्वे	2,595	2,442	— 6.0
स्पेन	10,504	10,106	— 3.8
स्वीडन	7,685	7,256	— 5.6
स्वीटजरलैंड	14,111	14,609	3.5
यू० के०	116,684	120,772	3.5
अन्य	4,675	4,612	— 1.3
जोड़	331,326	332,266	0.3
पूर्वी यूरोप			
चेकोस्लोवाकिया	1,048	1,272	21.4
यू० एस० एस० आर०	12,009	13,687	14.0
यूगोस्लाविया	1,843	1,609	— 12.7
अन्य	7,955	4,687	— 41.1
जोड़	22,855	21,255	— 7.0

1	2	3	4
अफ्रीका			
कीनिया	8,740	6,915	—20.9
मारीशस	3,973	3,408	—14.2
दक्षिण अफ्रीका	9,917	10,525	6.1
तंज़ानिया	5,661	6,467	14.2
मिश्र	1,725	1,700	— 1.4
यूगांडा	444	455	2.5
अन्य	14,818	15,374	3.8
जोड़	45,278	44,844	— 1.0
पश्चिम एशिया			
लेबनान	1,306	1,368	4.3
फारस की खाड़ी के देश	48,607	49,523	1.9
सऊदी अरब	26,624	27,846	7.0
अन्य	17,090	22,325	30.6
जोड़	93,036	101,062	8.6
दक्षिण एशिया			
अफगानिस्तान	12,841	7,361	--42.7
श्रीलंका	75,842	76,143	0.4
इरान	12,314	9,538	—22.5
अन्य	12,787	13,106	2.5
जोड़	113,784	106,148	—6.7

1	2	3	4
<u>दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया</u>			
इंडोनेशिया	2,161	2,411	11.6
मलेशिया	26,458	26,552	0.4
फिलिपिंस	3,893	3,684	— 5.3
सिंगापुर	17,950	19,026	6.0
थाईलैंड	12,157	11,472	— 5.6
अन्य	2,560	1,893	— 26.1
जोड़	65,179	65,038	— 0.2
<u>पूर्व एशिया</u>			
जापान	29,032	29,103	0.2
हांगकांग	1,723	1,947	13.0
अन्य	4,512	6,811	51.0
जोड़	35,267	37,861	7.4
<u>आस्ट्रेलेशिया</u>			
आस्ट्रेलिया	20,940	23,395	11.7
न्यूजीलैंड	4,785	5,232	9.3
अन्य	1,268	1,091	— 14.0
जोड़	26,993	29,718	10.1
<u>राष्ट्रकृताहीन</u>			
जोड़	863	782	— 9.4
जोड़	853,148	860,178	0.8

1	2	3	4
(पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश के राष्ट्रिकता को छोड़कर अन्य राष्ट्रिक)			
पाकिस्तान	233,553	222,574	— 4.7
बंगलादेश	192,509	205,410	6.7
कुल जोड़	1279,210	1288,162	0.7

**Report of Committee on Investments
Made by Public Financial
Institutions into Private
Sector Companies**

2855. SHRI CHITTA BASU :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government appointed
a high-level Committee to go into all
aspects of investments made by the
public financial institutions into private
sector companies ;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of
the Committee ;

(c) whether the Committee was
asked to submit its report by October
31, 1983 ;

(d) whether the Committee have
since submitted its report ;

(e) if so, the salient features of
the report and the recommendations ;
and

(f) the action taken thereon ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

(SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :
(a) Yes, sir.

(b) The terms of reference of the
Committee are :

(i) to look into the existing
system adopted by the
financial institutions for
safeguarding the public interest
in the invested companies and
to suggest measures for
effecting improvement there-
in as also devising of appro-
priate guidelines for Directors
nominated by the financial
institutions in such com-
panies ;

(ii) to look into the working and
the impact of the converti-
bility clause imposed by the
financial institutions while
sanctioning loans and to
suggest changes if considered
desirable ; and

(iii) to make suggestions on any
other matter which is con-
nected with or incidental to
(i) and (ii) above.

(c) Yes, sir. The term has since
been extended upto 31. 12. 83,

(d) No, sir,

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

**Projects Aided by United Nations
Development Programme**

2856. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state ;

(a) the number of projects aided
by the United Nations Development
Programme at present in the country ;

(b) whether there have been noticed
any setback suffered due to frequent
assistance cut, if any ;

(c) if so, the details of the projects
and to what extent their progress has
affected ; and

(d) the steps Government propose
to complete the projects on schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :

(a) The number of on-going projects
assisted by UNDP as on 30th September,
1983 is 163.

(b) and (c) Cut imposed by UNDP
due to shrinkage of its resources does
not affect any of the on-going projects.
The number of new projects to be taken
up, however, is restricted to the
extent of availability of funds with
UNDP.

(d) Major donor countries have
been urged to increase their contri-
butions to UNDP so that it is in a
position to assist increasing number of
projects.

सिलेसिलाए वस्त्रों का निर्यात

2857. श्री डूमर लाल बैठा : क्या
वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) भारत से किन-किन देशों को तथा
किस-किस प्रकार के सिलेसिलाए वस्त्रों का
निर्यात किया जाता है तथा उन व्यक्तियों,
कम्पनियों या एजेंसियों के नाम, पूरे पते क्या
हैं जो यह निर्यात व्यापार करती हैं तथा
उनको कितनी अवधि के लिए निर्यात
लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं ;

(ख) गत वर्ष कुल कितने व्यक्तियों,
कम्पनियों या एजेंसियों को सिलेसिलाए
वस्त्रों के निर्यात के लिए लाइसेंस जारी किए
गए तथा प्रत्येक लाइसेंस किन-किन देशों को
निर्यात के लिए जारी किए गए तथा इससे
सरकार ने कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित
की है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस निर्यात
व्यापार को और बढ़ावा देने का है और यदि
हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें इनका
निर्यात किया जा सकता है और क्या इस
संबंध में कोई अध्ययन किया गया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती
राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) तथा (ख)
जिन प्रमुख देशों को भारत से सिलेसिलाए
वस्त्र निर्यात किए जाते हैं वे हैं : सं० रा०
अमरीका, ई० ई० सी० सदस्य राज्य,
आस्ट्रिया, कनाडा, स्वीडन, फिनलैंड,
सोवियत संघ, स्विटजरलैंड, आस्ट्रेलिया,
जापान आदि इसके अतिरिक्त मध्य-पूर्व
तथा अफ्रीका के बहुत से देशों को भी परिधान
निर्यात किए जाते हैं। वस्त्रों के निर्यातों का
प्रमुख अंश सूती बुने वस्त्रों के सिलेसिलाए
परिधानों का है, हालांकि निटेट सूती
परिधान, ऊनी/एक्रेलिक निटवीयर तथा
अन्य रेशे पर आधारित परिधान भी निर्यात
किए जाते हैं। 1982 में परिधानों के निर्यात
का मूल्य अनुमानतः 633.68 करोड़ रु०
है।

भारत से परिवानों का निर्यात खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है। इस प्रकार और निर्यात लाइसेंस जारी करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। सरकार द्वारा परिवान के निर्यातकों के पतों आदि के ब्यौरे नहीं रखे जाते हैं। 30-11-1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार अपैरल एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल के 4898 सदस्य हैं।

(ग) जी हाँ। अपैरल एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल सिलेसिलाए वस्तुओं के निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए बहुत से संवर्धनात्मक उपाय करती रही है। इनमें शामिल हैं: अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेलों / प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेना, क्रेता-विक्रेता-सह-अध्ययन दल तथा बाजार अभिमुख दौरे प्रायोजित करना, आदि।

अपैरल एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल द्वारा हाल ही में किए गए अध्ययनों में शामिल हैं: मध्य-पूर्व देशों को औद्योगिक तथा संस्थागत परिवानों एवं सं० रा० अमरीका, कनाडा, ब्रिटेन तथा पश्चिम जर्मनी को मर्दानी कमीजों के निर्यात की संभाव्यता के बारे में अध्ययन। ब्रिटेन तथा पश्चिम जर्मन बाजारों को मर्दानी कमीजों की पैकेजिंग के लिए समुचित तकनीकें विकसित करने के लिए भी एक अध्ययन किया गया है। सूती हौजरी मर्दों के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों को हाल ही में एक बिक्री-सह-अध्ययन दल भेजा गया।

Improvement in Jaguar Aircraft

2158. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have carried out improvements in Jaguar aircraft; and

(b) how far the improved version will be deterrent to the menace posed to the security of India by acquisition of F-16s by Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Improvements are being carried out in the Jaguar International aircraft under production at Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

(b) These improvements will enable the aircraft to perform effectively the functions for which they had been acquired.

Appointment on Compassionate Grounds in Central Excise Collectorate, New Delhi

2859. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of representations for appointment on compassionate grounds are under consideration with the Central Excise Collectorate, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the full details thereof ?

(c) whether it is also a fact that some representations are pending with the department for the last one year; and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated by Government to clear them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b) Two representations for appointments on compassionate grounds with the Central Excise Collectorate, New Delhi are under consideration. One of the representations is from the daughter of a Group 'A' official who expired on 15-12-1981. The other is from the daughter of a Group 'D' official who died on 16-5-1983.

(c) No such representations are pending with the Central Board of Excise and Customs for more than one year.

(d) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के निदेशक मण्डलों में सदस्यों की नियुक्ति

2360. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :

श्री ए० नीलालोहितावसन
नाडार :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के निदेशक मण्डल के सदस्यों की नियुक्ति के लिए कोई नियम बनाए गए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या ये सभी नियुक्तियाँ इन नियमों के अनुसार की जा रही हैं और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के इस समय के निदेशक मण्डलों के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) इन बैंकों के निदेशक मण्डलों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने लोगों को नियुक्त किया गया है और यदि ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति को नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है तो उनको नियुक्त करने में क्या कठिनाई है ; और

(ग) क्या निदेशक के पद के लिए कोई अहंता निर्धारित की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) बैंककारी कम्पनियों (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 तथा 1980 की धारा 9 के अधीन सरकार ने भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के

परामर्श से 1979 तथा 1980 में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध) स्कीमें तैयार की हैं । सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के निदेशक मण्डलों में चयन तथा नियुक्ति भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से उपर्युक्त स्कीमों के खण्ड 3 में विहित उपबन्धों के अनुसार की जाती है । इन बैंकों के बोर्डों में सेवारत निदेशकों की सची अनुबन्ध-I में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7241/83]

यद्यपि, इन बैंकों के निदेशक मंडलों में अनु० जाति/अनु० जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित किसी व्यक्ति को निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्ति की कोई व्यवस्था सम्बन्धित स्कीमों में नहीं है, फिर भी सरकार की नीति राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक के बोर्ड में, जहाँ तक संभव हो, अनु० जाति/अनु० जनजाति का कम से कम एक व्यक्ति नियुक्त करने की रही है । इस समय 20 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में से 18 बैंकों में अनु० जाति/अनु० जनजाति से सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति कार्यरत हैं जैसा कि अनुबन्ध-II में दर्शाया गया है । शेष दो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में से प्रत्येक बैंक के बोर्डों में अनु० जातियों/अनु० जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ।

National Rural Development Bonds

2861. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the number of National Rural Development Bonds sold so far;

(b) whether Government have modified the system of selling of these bonds; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons, therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) The position as at the end of November 1983 was as follows :—

	Number of Bonds sold
(i) 7-Year National Rural Development Bonds	18,672
(ii) National Rural Development Bonds (Second Issue)	2,461

(b) and (c) No modification as such has been made in the system of selling of these Bonds except that in the case of National Rural Development Bonds (Second Issue) the number of receiving offices has been increased with a view to give greater coverage and attract more investors by offering better facilities for investment.

Evasion of Taxes by Mill Owners

2862. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the composite mill-owners are evading payment of tax due to Government by getting their fabrics from powerlooms and stamping them with their seals; and

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made into the scandal, if so, the outcome thereof and the number of persons detected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Profits Earned by ITDC Hotels/Units

2863. SHRI K. ARJUNAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the profit earned by each ITDC hotel/unit during this year as on 31 October, 1983;

(b) the profit and loss of each unit/hotel during the previous three years ;

(c) the present strength of staff in each of these units/hotels;

(d) the steps being taken to improve profits in each unit and hotel; and

(e) whether Government will conduct study before closing down losing units and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) The required information is given in Statement I and II

(d) Following steps are being taken to improve the performance of ITDC :—

- inclusion of hotels for chain use by the foreign tourists
- grant of additional discount to local Companies
- grant of extra discount to travel agents
- grant of extra discount to public sector undertakings during summer months
- introduction of summer and winter discount in all hotels w.e.f. October, 1983

(e) All relevant factors e.g. economic viability, Corporation's responsibility for tourism development in all parts of the country, etc. are taken into account before closing any losing unit of the ITDC.

Statement--I

S. No.	Name of the Unit	NET PROFIT/LOSS			
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	April-Oct. 1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. ACCOMMODATION					
1.	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	171.02	189.84	124.90	(—) 100.02
2.	Janpath Hotel, New Delhi	30.15	14.70	41.09	22.92
3.	Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	16.30	14.51	27.87	(—) 0.82
4.	Ranjit hotel, New Delhi	(—) 0.67	5.99	7.42	(—) 18.02
5.	Ashok Bangalore	7.46	4.21	(—) 47.64	(—) 25.11
6.	Akbar Hotel, New Delhi	50.33	89.12	109.28	(—) 18.07
7.	Hassan Ashok	1.55	0.63	(—) 0.72	(—) 3.20
8.	Jammu Ashok	(—) 4.36	(—) 5.65	(—) 2.76	(—) 0.26
9.	Aurangabad Ashok	(—) 12.83	(—) 11.80	(—) 6.10	(—) 4.19
10.	Khajuraho Ashok	(—) 2.76	(—) 3.53	(—) 6.45	(—) 2.91
11.	Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort	(—) 14.10	(—) 18.49	(—) 10.34	(—) 26.22

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	L.V.P. Hotel, Udaipur	(—) 0.55	1.56	6.58	0.14
13.	Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort Mamallapuram	(—) 5.15	(—) 2.80	(—) 3.91	(—) 5.87
14.	Varanasi Ashok	1.71	(—) 2.97	(—) 8.17	(—) 4.48
15.	Qutab Hotel, New Delhi	(—) 49.45	0.11	10.75	(—) 6.21
16.	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	(—) 10.00	(—) 5.95	(—) 2.34	(—) 7.30
17.	Airport Ashok, Calcutta	(—) 17.41	(—) 7.61	(—) 10.46	(—) 12.05
18.	Patliputra Ashok, Patna	(—) 9.06	(—) 7.49	(—) 7.71	(—) 6.03
19.	Jaipur Ashok	(—) 10.65	(—) 7.11	(—) 3.19	(—) 8.68
20.	Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneshwar	(—) 2.25	(—) 1.25	4.60	1.19
21.	Madurai Ashok	(—) 10.02	(—) 10.20	(—) 8.95	(—) 7.96
22.	Samrat, New Delhi	—	—	(—) 70.89	(—) 148.71
23.	Kanishk, New Delhi	—	—	(—) 24.11	(—) 9.83
24.	Ashok Yatti Niwas	—	—	(—) 26.71	(—) 19.77
25.	Western Court	(—) 2.10	(—) 2.79	(—) 2.52	(—) 1.46

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Vigyan Bhawan	14.32	8.62	0.66	0.41
27.	Asian Games	—	—	37.14	—
28.	Travellers' Lodges	(—) 11.91	(—) 9.47	(—) 12.92	(—) 4.63
	TOTAL 'A'	161.57	232.18	114.40	(—) 417.64
B.	Transport	(—) 15.65	(—) 12.08	(—) 54.35	(—) 52.45
C.	SEL	2.24	4.13	3.46	1.54
D.	P & P	3.47	5.89	7.95	(—) 8.26
E.	Duty Free Shops	40.44	86.63	119.47	59.86
F.	Travels & Tours	—	(—) 0.11	(—) 1.17	(—) 2.42
G.	Headquarters	6.54	(—) 2.39	(—) 8.12	—
	TOTAL 'B' TO 'G'	37.04	82.07	67.24	(—) 1.73
	GRAND TOTAL	198.61	314.25	181.64	(—) 419.37
	Provision for Taxation	152.11	181.23	(—) 19.92	
	Net Profit after tax	46.50	133.02	201.56	

Statement--II

Sl. No.	Unit	Total No. of		Total
		Executive	Non-Executive	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	I.T.D.C. (HEADQUARTER)	262	540	802
2.	Hotels Division (Officers posted in various hotels)	314	—	314
3.	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	—	1617	1617
4.	Akbar Hotel, New Delhi	—	578	578
5.	Hotel Janpath, New Delhi	—	623	623
6.	Qutab Hotel, New Delhi	—	198	198
7.	Hotel Kanishka, New Delhi	—	475	475
8.	Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi	—	284	284
9.	Hotel Samrat Ashok, New Delhi	—	334	334
10.	Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	—	352	352
11.	Hotel Ranjit, New Delhi	—	328	328
12.	Hotel Ashok, Bangalore (including Airport Restt.)	—	419	419
13.	Airport Ashok, Calcutta (including Airport Restt.)	—	474	474
14.	Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort	—	339	339
15.	Aurangabad Ashok, Aurangabad	—	84	84
16.	Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneshwar	—	79	79
17.	Hassan Ashok, Hassan	—	36	36
18.	Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur	—	100	100
19.	Hotel Jammu Ashok, Jammu	—	61	61

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Khajuraho Ashok, Khajuraho	—	49	49
21.	Madurai Ashok, Madurai	—	50	50
22.	Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort, Mamallapuram		38	38
23.	L.M.P. Hotel, Mysore	—	95	95
24.	Patliputra Ashok, Patna	—	86	86
25.	L.V.P. Hotel, Udaipur	—	53	53
26.	Varanasi Ashok, Varanasi	—	101	101
27.	Regional Office (North) (Including units under their control)	—	324	324
28.	Regional Office (South) (Including units under their control)	—	149	149
29.	Regional Office (West) (Including units under their control)	—	141	141
30.	Regional Office (East) (Including units under their control)	—	71	71
31.	Bharatpur Forest Lodge	—	31	31
32.	Kazirang Forest Lodge	—	28	28
33.	Kanha Safari Lodge	—	17	17
34.	Sasangir Forest Lodge	—	21	21
35.	Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi	—	49	49
36.	Hyderabad House, New Delhi	—	51	51
37.	Travels Lodge & Restt.	—	61	61

GRAND TOTAL**576****8336****8912**

काला धन

2864. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में काले धन की अनुमानतः कुल कितनी राशि परिचालन में है ;

(ख) क्या काले धन की मात्रा का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई सरकारी सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्तमान नियमों में संशोधन करने का है जिससे आर्थिक अपराधियों के लिए कठोर सजा (जैसे आजीवन कैद, काले धन को जप्त करना, आदि) की व्यवस्था की जा सके और यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रकार का संशोधित अधिनियम कब बनाया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभिरामा राव) : (क) सरकार के पास देश में काले धन का कोई प्रमाणिक अनुमान नहीं है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) काले धन के विरुद्ध लड़ाई एक सतत प्रक्रिया है । सरकार, प्रशासनिक, वैधानिक तथा संस्थागत उपायों के जरिए काले धन की वृद्धि पर नियंत्रण रखती है । जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक समझा जाता है, और अधिक वैधानिक उपायों का तथा कानूनों के अधिक जोरदार एवं प्रभावपूर्ण क्रियान्वयन का भी सहारा लिया जाता है ।

Development of Light Combat Aircrafts with British Collaboration

2865. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to develop and produce Light Combat Aircrafts (LCA) with British collaboration for the use of the IAF in the nineties;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have considered the indigenous capability in producing such an aircraft before taking a decision to produce the aircraft with British collaboration ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) No, Sir. The Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) is proposed to be developed by pooling the indigenous resources available at various Aeronautical Organisations within the country. Technical assistance would be sought from abroad in selected areas on 'as required' basis.

(c) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

Nursing of Sick Units by IDBI in Bihar

2866. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has any scheme to help and nurse sick industries of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details of the said scheme;

(c) in which other States the I.D.B.I. is so active; and

(d) the details of industries to be nursed by it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to

(d) The policy of the Government is that the financial institutions should make efforts to identify sickness in an industrial unit at the incipient stage itself, carry out viability studies and nurse such of those units which are considered potentially viable. In accordance with this policy, the financial institutions including Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), draw up rehabilitation programmes in respect of the potentially viable units on a case to case basis. The rehabilitation programmes may contain both short term and long term measures which include concessions like waiver of penal interest, funding of interest, reduction in the rate of interest and margin, re-schedulment of over due liabilities/ grant of need based working capital and term loan facilities, etc. The above policy of nursing of sick units is applied to sick units all over the Country and no distinction is made on the basis of the location of the unit.

Credit Mobilisation by Banks

2867. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of credit mobilisation by nationalised banks under the Integrated Rural Development Scheme during 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) whether it fell short of the target fixed; and

(c) if so, the steps that have been taken by Government to accelerate the tempo of credit development by nationalised banks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Total credit mobilised under the Integrated Rural Development Programme during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 was Rs. 756.64 crores (provisional) (Rs. 289.05 crores plus Rs. 467.59 crores), as against the target of Rs. 1200 crores for both the years (Rs. 600 crore each

year). This included credit mobilised by nationalised banks, public sector banks, private commercial banks and cooperative institutions.

The main reason for the shortfall of the target during the first two years 1980-81 and 1981-82 was that the programme in its present form was a new one. Moreover, it started in the middle of the year 1980-81. However, according to provisional data available, it gained momentum in the third year 1982-83 when it mobilised credit of Rs. 713.98 crores and exceeded the target of Rs. 600 crores and 30 lakhs beneficiaries.

(c) To accelerate the tempo of credit deployment by nationalised banks, some of the important measures taken to facilitate flow of credit to IRDP beneficiaries are as under :—

- (i) Loan application forms have been simplified.
- (ii) Security and margin have been relaxed.
- (iii) Banks have been asked to dispose of applications within fortnight or so. They have been advised to delegate adequate powers to the branch managers so as to ensure that at least 80 per cent of the applications are disposed of at the branch level itself.
- (iv) All the banks should ensure that the villages and families identified under the programme are allocated to specific branches of the participating banks.
- (v) Standing Committee of the District Consultative Committees should meet once a month to make review of the progress.
- (vi) The reasons for rejection of applications should be recorded

by the Branch Managers on the application forms themselves and the incomplete applications should be returned to the sponsoring authorities to facilitate B.D.Os. for completion and resubmission.

- (vii) Senior executives of controlling offices must scrutinise, during their visits to the branches, a percentage of advances to weaker sections and ensure that the branch officials adhere strictly to the guidelines issued by the RBI relating to taking of additional securities, guarantees, margins, etc.

Additional Funds Sought for Modernisation and Expansion of National Textile Corporation

2868. SHRI K.A. RAJAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Textile Corporation has sought additional funds for modernisation and expansion of mills during 1983-84 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For their approved modernisation programme, NTC has sought additional funds to the extent of Rs. 22.00 crores representing escalation cost.

The request of NTC for additional funds will be considered by Government keeping in view all relevant factors including the overall resource position.

Low Financial Transactions at International Trade Fair, 1983

2869. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

DR. A. U. AZMI :

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had organised a Trade Fair Delhi during November, 1983 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that big industrial houses has not participated in this fair and as result, the financial transactions that usually take place in such a fair was very low this time ;

(c) if so, the extent of fall in business transactions this year as compared to the previous years ; and

(b) the reasons for the big house not participating or boycotting this Fair ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The Trade Fair Authority of India organised the India International Trade Fair, 1983 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi during November, 1983 with the approval of the Government.

(b) It is a fact that only 5 out of 100 largest companies participated in this fair. The initial assessment of the business results, however, reveals that business worth Rs. 1100 crores has been generated during the fair. The initial assessment for India International Trade Fair, 1982 was Rs. 900 crores which eventually resulted in a total turnover of Rs. 1301 crores, whereas the business generated during India International Trade Fair, 1981 was Rs. 500 crores.

(c) There has been no fall in business transactions as compared to previous years.

(d) The big industrial houses have not communicated any reason for their non-participation, despite persistent requests from the Trade Fair Authority of India.

News Item Captioned 'Rs. 5 Crores Shady Deal'

2870. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of an article "Rs. 5 crores shady Deal" published in Weekly 'SUN' of May 7, 1983 which stated that two Delhi-based surgical companies are evading income tax and other Central taxes by using Naga names for their business as people of Nagaland are immune from paying taxes ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that these Delhi-based surgical companies have obtained power of attorney from the Naga firms to deal on their behalf and they are doing their own business also in the name of Naga firms to evade taxes ;

(c) whether Government propose to take any action against these Delhi-based firms ; and

(d) the steps being taken to prevent such evasion of Central taxes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.B.P. PATTABHI RAM RAO) : (a) to (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Purchase of More Harrier Fighter Air Craft

2871. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI ANWAR AHMAD :
SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has decided to purchase more Harrier fighter aircraft for the navy in addition to these already ordered from the UK ;

(b) if so, the total number of Harrier fighters ordered and from which countries ;

(c) by what time the same will be delivered ; and

(d) to what extent the naval strength will improve ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A contract for the additional aircraft has not been concluded as yet.

(c) The delivery schedule will be settled at the time the contract is concluded.

(d) The acquisition of these sophisticated fighters aircraft by the Navy will considerably strengthen the Naval air arm.

Accumulation of Black Money

2872. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the accumulation of black money at top level is growing beyond proportion ; and

(b) if so, the details of steps Government have been taken to extract this black money ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) and (b) The Government have not made any study of the accumulation of black money at the top level growing beyond proportion. However, all possible measures to unearth black money including administrative, legislative and institutional are being taken from time to time after constant review.

Applications Received for Assistance to Small Tea Growers by United Commercial Bank, Calcutta

2873. SHRI GULSHER AHMED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10375 on 6th May, 1983 regarding assistance to small tea growers by United Commercial Bank, Calcutta and state :

(a) the total number of applications that have been received by the bank till now with State-wise break-up for ten financing for the year 1981-85 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that large number of such applicants have overdrawn their past years accounts and thereby kept a substantial shortfall in their respective accounts ; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and action being proposed to be taken so that public finance may not be siphoned out other than for the purpose for which same is given for re-hypothecation a/c holders ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) to (e) The information has been called for from the bank, and to the extent available and feasible, will be laid on the Table of the House.

Suffering of Small Scale Industry as a Result of Credit Curb

2874. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of increase in cash reserve ratio three times in 1983, the small scale industries' production suffered as a result of credit curb ; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to avoid such a situation after the recent announcement of the RBI to impound 10 percent of the growth of deposits in commercial banks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) and (b) No, Sir. Keeping in view the twin objectives of containing inflationary pressures in the economy and encouraging economic growth and development in a planned manner, various instruments of credit policy, including the liquidity ratio, are operated by the Reserve bank of India. The measures taken in 1983 were in continuation of the policy of efficacious smoothening of liquidity. The banks have not had and are not expected to have any difficulty in providing adequate credit to the productive sectors of the economy including small scale industries as a result of the changes in cash reserve ratio and the impounding of 10% of the growth of deposits in commercial banks. If individual banks face temporary liquidity problems, such banks would be provided by Reserve Bank of India discretionary refinance for short periods on merits.

Bengal, Nagpur Cotton Mills in Rajnandgaon

2875. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the profit/loss of the Bengal, Nagpur Cotton Mills Rajnandgaon (Madhya Pradesh) which is under the National Textile Corporation ;

(b) the plans of Government to improve the mills ; and

(c) whether any expansion programme is before Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The mills incurred a loss of Ks. 2. 22 crores (provisional) during the year 1982-83 and loss of Rs. 0. 4 crores (provisional) during April 83—September 1983.

(b) In order to improve the performance of the mill, the NTC Ltd. and Financial Institutions have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 320. 38 lakhs for its modernisation.

(c) No, Sir.

Rate of Interest Charged by RBI for Additional Food Credits

2876. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have represented that the rate of interest charged by the Reserve Bank of India for additional food credits are quite high on the plea that it is used for commercial operations;

(b) whether they have also brought to the notice of Government that this credit is only used for the purchase of rice from outside the State by the Civil Supplies Corporation (which is a State owned organisation) and issued to the ration card holders at subsidised rates in order to check the price rise on which Government of Kerala is spending 4 to 5 crores per annum and therefore this is no commercial operation; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to direct the Reserve Bank of India to reduce the rate of interest at least at par with the food credits or even below?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) The Government of Kerala has represented that the rate of interest on the credit limits authorised to it for purchase of rice from other States at market

prices for distribution through the Public Distribution System in the State be reduced from 18% as at present charged to 12.5%. The States, including the State of Kerala, are authorised food credit at a concessional rate of interest of 12.5% only for procurement of foodgrains within the State at prices fixed by the Government of India and/or for taking delivery from the Central Pool for distribution under the public distribution system, under the established overall national policy in regard to foodgrains. For the purchase of foodgrains within the State or inter-state purchases, at price above those fixed by the Government of India, food credit is authorised at a rate of interest of 18%. Keeping in view the overall resource position and deployment of bank funds in priority sector and to other weaker sections, at concessional rate, it is not possible to reduce interest rates on such credit.

Violations of Banking Norms by National Co-operative Bank Limited

2877. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India had unearthed violations of set banking norms and several instances of imprudent practices with serious implications of malpractices by the management of National Co-operative Bank Limited, Bombay;

(b) if so, full facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the bank employees involved in the fraud?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) The inspection conducted by RBI officers during the period 31st January to 28th March 1983 with particular reference to the Bank's financial position as on 30th September, 1982 revealed serious irregularities in the functioning of the bank. The Reserve Bank of India,

therefore, required the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra under Section 110 A of the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act 1960 to supersede the Board of Management of the National Co-operative Bank Ltd.

An administrator has already been appointed by the Registrar cooperative Societies from 29th September 1983 to manage the affairs of the bank for a period of 2 years. The inspection and special audit of the Bank by the Co-operative Department is in progress. On the basis of the findings of the Report, appropriate action under the relevant provisions of the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act 1960 will be initiated by the Registrar.

Trade between India and Italy

2878. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level Italian economic delegation had visited India in the last week of November this year ; and

(b) if so, the details of discussion held to strengthen trade relations between the two countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir. •

(b) An Italian business delegation from the Confederation of Italian Industries visited India in connection with the first meeting of the Indo-Italian Joint Business Council and held discussions with Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry regarding expansion of two-way trade and possibilities of collaboration with transfer of technology in suitable cases either in India or Italy or in third countries.

Representation of State Government on the Local Boards of the Bank

2879. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the anomaly in the mode of constitution of Regional Boards of the Reserve Bank of India and the suggestion for representation of the State Government on the local Boards of the Bank of represent territorial interests and have a say in the formulation and implementation of monetary and credit policies ;

(b) if so, whether the suggestion is under consideration of his Ministry ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken/taken to correct this lacuna ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) In terms of section 9(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, a Local Board shall be constituted for each of the four areas specified in the First Schedule to the Act and shall consist of five members to be appointed by the Central Government to represent, as far as possible, territorial and economic interests and the interests of co-operative and indigenous banks. Government have received suggestions from some of the State Governments for giving them representation on the Local Boards of the Reserve Bank. These suggestions are being examined in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India.

Reduction in Reserved Vacancies of SC/ST for Officer J.M.-I in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

2880. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI LALA RAMKEN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur has reduced the reserved vacancies of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for Officer J.M.—I as mentioned in their circular letter No. P/39/PRP/9271 dated the 23 July, 1983 ; if so, why ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the above Bank recruited 9 Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and promoted one SC candidate in the above cadre ;

(c) if so, whether 50 per cent of total vacancies in the above grade is 118 and after deducting 10 Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes persons already recruited and promoted 108 vacancies can be provided by the above bank for filling up in the rest groups of 'A' and 'B' among the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe candidates in the grade as a whole ;

(d) if so, whether the above Bank would make suitable rectifications in their notification of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes vacancies mentioned above ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Financial Assistance Received by Industries from IDBI

2881. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industries which received financial assistance from Industrial Development Bank of India during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(b) the number of applications rejected by I.D.B.I. during those period ;

(c) whether IDBI has got its own requisite organisational machinery for the purpose ; and

(d) if not, the name of organisation through which such applications are processed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) IDBI has sanctioned financial assistance to a total number of 290, 355 and 357 industrial units in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively, under its direct assistance schemes (comprising of project loan, underwriting, soft loan, Technical Development Fund and guarantees).

(b) 15 applications were turned down by IDBI under its direct assistance scheme during the last three years.

(c) IDBI has built up the requisite organisational machinery for processing applications for financial assistance.

(d) Does not arise.

Damage Caused by Bird Strikes to Different Aircraft in India

2882. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in India, danger from BASH (Bird-Aircraft Strike Hazard) has increased to an alarming proportion as compared to figures in other countries ;

(b) how much damage has been caused by bird strikes in India during the last five years by (i) Air India (ii) Indian Airlines (iii) Air craft belonging to Defence Organisation and (iv) private aircraft in rupees and loss of human life ; and

(c) whether Government have appointed any indepth study committee

to go into the causes and suggest preventive measures against BASH ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) While bird strikes to aircraft is one of the major hazards in aviation in our country, it is a world-wide phenomenon and the rate of incidents due to bird strikes in India is not higher than that of other countries.

(b) The requisite information is as follows :—

(i) *Air India* :

During the years 1971 to 1982 the costs of repairs to aircraft involved in bird-hits was Rs. 345.56 lakhs. There was no loss of human life.

(ii) *Indian Airlines* :

The cost of repairs to aircraft involved in bird-hits was Rs. 586.95 lakhs during the years 1971 to 1982. There was no loss of human life.

(iii) *Defence Organization* :

During the last five years the total loss due to bird-hits amounts to Rs. 4856 lakhs. Five members of the aircrew also died as a result of the bird-hit accidents.

(iv) *Private Aircraft* :

Information regarding the financial loss on account of accidents to private aircraft is not maintained by Government. The death of one pilot occurred in a bird-hit accident in the last five years.

(c) A High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation was constituted in January, 1982. This Committee which meets periodically goes into the causes and suggests preventive measures against

BASH and monitors/reviews the implementation of these measures.

Two Pay-Scales for Losing and Profit-Making Public Undertakings

2883. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether two pay-scales for the losing and profit-making public sector undertakings are proposed to be introduced;

(b) if so, the details and basis thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the employees thereto and the steps taken to look into their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to evolve two sets of scales of pay for the loss-making and profit-making public sector undertakings.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Cadre Review for Service Officers in DGI

2884. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) when is the cadre review for service officers in the Directorate General of Inspection (DGI) likely to be finalised;

(b) is the cadre review likely to remove the existing stagnation amongst the service officers to any appreciable extent;

(c) whether the service officers are proposed to be brought at par with their counterparts in their respective services in the matter of promotion vis-a-vis length of service;

(d) since the services are now in the midst of another cadre review, has any action been taken to ensure that comparable action are initiated in DGI organisation as well; and

(e) the likely date by which the cadre review is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (e) Cadre reviews in respect of both the service officers and civilian officers of DGI are in their final stages of consideration. Their implementation is expected to improve the avenues of promotion appreciably. It is not practicable to ensure parity with their "counterparts" in the Armed forces as the cadre structure depends on the roles, functions and job content of posts in each individual cadre.

**Complaints Regarding Untimely
Sanction of Loan by United
Commercial Bank to Fruit
Growers of Himachal
Pradesh**

2885. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received complaints from the Fruit Growers Association of Himachal Pradesh regarding denial and untimely sanction of loans by the nationalised United Commercial Bank in Simla District to the needy and small farmers gripped by the recent apple scab disease; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon and the steps taken to streamline the functioning of the nationalised banks in the public interest with a view to ensure speedy and timely flow of short and medium-terms to the needy small and other farmers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Suitable instructions have been issued to United Commercial Bank, Convener of the State Level Bankers' Committee to ensure speedy and timely flow of short and medium term loans to the needy small and other farmers in Himachal Pradesh, who have been affected by the recent APPLE SCAB disease.

Import of Edible Oils Through S.T.C.

2887. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his ministry had directed the State Trading Corporation to enter into long-term contracts for import of edible oils;

(b) whether State Trading Corporation has taken any steps in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the expected time of implementing the directives of Government by the State Trading Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d) In STC's commercial judgement, based on market conditions, the price situation has not been favourable for buying against long term deals.

**सामूहिक आवास सोसायटियों को जीवन
बीमा निगम द्वारा ऋण दिया जाना**

2888. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में जीवन बीमा निगम की ऐसी कोई योजना है जिसके अन्तर्गत सामूहिक आवास सोसायटियों के सदस्यों को फ्लैटों की खरीद के लिए ऋण प्रदान किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस प्रकार के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) बीमा अधिनियम 1938 के उपबंधों के अधीन, जो जीवन बीमा निगम पर लागू हैं, बीमा निगम द्वारा केवल सम्पत्तियों के प्रथम वैध बन्धकों के बदले ही बन्ध श्रृणों के रूप में “अनुसूचित निवेश” किए जा सकते हैं। दिल्ली में अपार्ट-मेंट स्वामित्व पर लागू होने वाले विधान के अभाव में, दिल्ली में फ्लैटों के मालिकों को अपना स्वामित्व बेचने का हक प्राप्त नहीं है। इसलिए दिल्ली में सामूहिक आवास सोसायटियों के व्यक्तिगत सदस्यों को जीवन बीमा निगम श्रृण प्रदान नहीं करता।

Export of Iron ore Through Paradip Port

2889. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of iron ore exported through Paradip Port during the last three years (year-wise);

(b) whether there were great demand to increase the export of iron ore through Paradip port;

(c) if so, the efforts made by Government to increase the export during 1983-84; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The quantum of iron ore exported through Paradip Port during last years has been as under :

Year

Quantity exported
(Lakh tonnes)

1980-81

18.16

1981-82

16.38

1982-83

9.73

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The following major steps have been taken by Government to increase the export of iron ore through Paradip Port :

(i) MMTC have been asked to explore new markets for export of iron ore to countries willing

to nominate smaller vessels for Paradip Port. MMTC has been able to persuade S. Korea, German Democratic Republic & Romania to lift about 7 lakh tonnes of iron ore from Paradip Port during the current year. Japanese Steel Mills have already lifted a quantity of 1.7 lakh tonnes

iron ore from Paradip Port. A trail order for export of 30,000 tonnes of iron ore to China has also been negotiated by MMTC. As against originally anticipated, export of about 7 lakh tonnes of iron ore through Paradip. MMTC expects to achieve exports of about 9 lakh tonnes from the port during 1983-84.

- (ii) MMTC has agreed to compensate buyers for higher incidence of freight involved in lifting are from Paradip by giving discounts in prices.
- (iii) The possibility and economic viability of two port loading, i.e. initial loading at Paradip and uptopping at Madras Port, is being examined by MMTC.
- (iv) Iron ore handling facilities at Paradip Port have been substantially improved recently, at considerable cost.
- (v) Night navigation has been introduced to handle vessels during night time.

- (vi) Government of Orissa in consultation with the Ministry of Shipping & Transport are examining the possibility of locating a transhipper-cum-dredger at Paradip Port to augment the loading capacity of the port and to find continuing solution to the problem of siltation.

**Backlog of Scheduled Caste/
Scheduled Tribe in Central
Bank of India**

2890. SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the backlog of SC/ST vacancies under State service including Chief Cashier's post in Lucknow, Central Bank of India Region, selection area-wise, category-wise and department-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : As reported by the Central Bank of India the information as on 30-6-1983 is given below :—

Selection area in Lucknow Region	Backlog in Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe vacancies as on 30-6-1983.			
	Sub-Acct's post in State service		Chief Cashier's post	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
Lucknow	7	5	8	3
Kanpur	8	4	3	1
Meerut	7	5	3	1
Agra	1	1	2	—

**Notification for Civil Area of Babina
under Cantonment Act**

2891. SHRI VISHWANATH SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Babina was notified as Cantonment with effect from 22 August, 1959 under Section 43(A) of Cantonments Act, 1924 as amended in 1983 ;

(b) whether Civil area has not yet been declared and notified ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Babina was notified as Cantonment *vide* SRO No. 237 dated 17th August, 1959 under Section 3 of the Cantonments Act, 1924.

(b) and (c) The Cantonment Board, Babina has proposed that the civil areas be notified in terms of Section 43(A) of the Cantonments Act, 1924. The proposal is under consideration of the Defence Lands and Cantonments authorities.

**MDF Assistance to Garment
Exporters**

2892. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether MDF assistance for foreign travels, displays in Exhibitions, etc. is granted by Government to garment exporters ;

(b) if so, the number of cases in which assistance was given during the last three years giving the names of the exporters and the amounts sanctioned for each year ; and

(c) the names of the exporters who are or have been a member of the Exe-

cutive Committee of the Apparels Export Promotion Council ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement is attached.

Statement

The amount of Market Development Assistance for various Code activities released by the Government to Apparels Export Promotion Council for the years 1979-80 to 1981-82 is Rs. 12,76,924.00.

A list of Market Development Activities Projects undertaken by the Apparels Export Promotion Council (AEPIC) in the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 together with names of participating firms delegates is given in Annexure-I. [Placed in library. See No. LT-7242/83] Names of Members constituting the Executive Committee of the AEPIC in 1980, 1981 and 1982 are indicated in Annexure-II.

**Posts of Drivers and Wiremen Lying
Vacant at Palam Airport, Delhi**

2893. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a good number of vacancies in the category of drivers and wiremen are lying vacant since long at Delhi Airport in International Airport Authority of India, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, how many of them are for unreserved categories and how many are for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(c) action taken to fill up the same uptill now and upto what date the

action will be completed for filling up all the posts of drivers and wiremen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) There are at present six vacancies in the categories of drivers and wiremen at Delhi Airport in International Airports Authority of India, out of which, three are reserved for Scheduled Tribes, one for Scheduled Caste, and the remaining two are unreserved.

(c) Posts reserved for Scheduled Tribes are being advertised. Trade test/interview for the post reserved for Scheduled Castes will be held shortly. Two unreserved posts of drivers will be filled only when the need arises. Subject to availability of suitable candidates, the reserved vacancies are likely to be filled within six months.

मूल्यों में वृद्धि

2894. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 4 सितम्बर, 1983 के "जनयुग" में प्रकाशित एक समाचार के अनुसार पिछले 43 महीनों में 46 प्रतिशत मूल्य बढ़े हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मूल्यों में वृद्धि रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि कोई उपाय नहीं किए गए हैं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग) थोक मूल्य सूचकांक 43 महीनों के दौरान (जनवरी, 1980 और अगस्त अंत, 1983 के बीच) 39.0 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है, न कि 46.0 प्रतिशत, जैसा कि 4 सितम्बर, 1983 के जनयुग में समाचार छपा है।

सरकार मुद्रास्फीति के नियंत्रण को उच्च-प्राथमिकता दे रही है। सरकार की मुद्रास्फीति निरोधक नीति में मुख्य रूप में मांग और पूर्ति के प्रबन्ध पर बल दिया गया है जिसमें सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ बनाना, आवश्यक वस्तुओं की पूर्ति में वृद्धि करना और ऐसे उपयुक्त उपाय अपना कर जैसे कि बैंकिंग प्रणाली से नकदी बाहुल्य को बटोर कर अर्थव्यवस्था में कुल मांग पर रोक लगाना भी शामिल है।

वर्तमान सरकार द्वारा किये गये उपायों के फलस्वरूप बिन्दु-प्रति-बिन्दु आधार पर थोक मूल्य सूचकांक के रूप में मुद्रास्फीति की वार्षिक दर को जो 1979-80 में 29.4 प्रतिशत थी, कम करके 1980-81 में 16.7 प्रतिशत और 1981-82 में 2.4 प्रतिशत पर ला दिया गया है। 1982-83 के दौरान यह दर 6.2 प्रतिशत थी।

सरकार द्वारा किये गये उपायों और चालू वर्ष में उत्पादन की उज्ज्वल संभावना को देखते हुए यह आशा की जाती है कि चालू वर्ष में भी मुद्रास्फीतिकारी दबावों को उचित रूप से काबू में रखा जा सकेगा।

Export of Pepper

2895. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is slump in the export of pepper ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) the total quantity of pepper exported during the last three years with year-wise break-up of earnings ; and

(d) the steps being taken to boost the export of pepper ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) While there has been no slump in the export of pepper, there have been variations in the quantities exported from year to year, reflecting the international

demand and supply.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Exports of pepper from India during the last four years are as under :—

Year	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1979-80	20898	33.52
1980-81	26364	38.95
1981-82	20608	27.98
1982-83	22592	29.39

(d) Measures taken to boost export of pepper include getting market surveys undertaken, sending of sales delegations to importing countries and participation fairs and exhibitions. Besides this, with a view to improving the export earnings, member countries of the International Pepper Community such as India, Brazil, Indonesia and Malaysia have agreed to observe a common minimum export price from August, 1983.

have been given extension in service during the last one year ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Officer given extension have already attained the retirement age of 55 years ;

(c) whether they would have retired at the age of 52 years, if they were in regular army ;

Extension of Service to Permanently
Seconded Service Officers in D.G.I.
Organisation

2896. SHRI DAYA RAM
SHAKYA: Will the Minister of
DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many permanently seconded
Service Officers in D.G.I. organisation

(d) whether the Permanently
Seconded Service Officer in D.G.I. often
complain against their stagnation and
if so, the reason why such extensions
for retiring officers are given ; and

(c) whether every Permanent
Seconded Officer in D.G.I. puts up his
paper for extension of service before
attaining the age of retirement ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a)
Five officers have been allowed extension
of service beyond 55 years.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the regular Army, officers
retire at different ages depending upon
their rank.

(d) The extensions were given
after careful consideration and in public
interest in each specific case.

(e) No, Sir.

Import of Coconut Oil and Rubber

2897. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will
the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government have de-
cided to import coconut oil and rubber
from foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, whether any State Govern-
ment had already given consent to import
these items ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) Government have not decided to
import coconut oil. However, natural
rubber is being imported.

(b) Consent of the State Govern-
ment is not necessary.

Profit/Losses in N.T.C. Mills

2898. SHRI RAM SWARUP
RAM :

SHRI DIGAMBAR
SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textile mills
under the management of National
Textile Corporation ;

(b) the number of them making
profits and how many losses ; details
of the amounts of profits made or los-
ses sustained ; and

(c) whether Government have called
for any report regarding the losses
sustained by some mills ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**
(SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) At
present, NTC is running 103 nationalised
textile mills besides managing 22 textile
mills, whose management has been
taken over by Government.

(b) The required information year-
wise covering the year 1982-83 and
1983-84 (upto September, 1983) is
given in the statement attached.

(c) The performance of NTC mills
is being reviewed by Government
periodically.

Statement

Year	Profit making mills		Loss making mills	
	No.	Net profit (Rs. in lakhs)	No.	Net loss (Rs. in lakhs)

Nationalised

1982-83 (Provisional)	11	180. 09	90	9756.91
1983-84 (Upto September, 1983 (Prov.))	18	154. 47	83	3667.45

Managed Mills

1982-83 (Provisional)	—	—	9	1787.47
1983-84 (Upto Sept. 1983) (Provisional)	1	3.64	8	1025.73

**Departmental Promotion of Clerks in
RBI**

2899. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state :

(a) whether the departmental promotion of clerks to the cadre of staff officer Group 'A' has been effected during the recent past in Reserve Bank of India on account of having declared void the promotion policy by the court ;

(b) whether the court has put any bar on the bank to make promotion on interview/seniority or even on ad hoc basis at local/All India level ;

(c) if so, details thereof ;

(d) if not, the reasons for not effecting the promotions pending final decision of the Court ; and

(e) whether the bank proposes to encourage the Union who has not yet accepted the code of discipline in the Reserve Bank of India and still enjoys recognition ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) to (d) The policy governing promotion from clerical to Staff Officer Grade 'A' is presently a subject matter of a case before the Supreme Court. In view of the legal and administrative difficulties involved, the bank has not considered it desirable to hold any written test

during the pendency of the appeal filed before Supreme Court. In the meanwhile having regard to the needs of the bank, the bank has effected, purely on an ad hoc basis, promotion of the remaining candidates on the Staff Officer Grade 'A' panel prepared for the year 1979-80

(c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that the All India Reserve Bank Employees' Association represents majority of Class III employees in the Bank and as such has been recognised.

Report of Commission to Reform Provisions of Income Tax act

2900. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMED KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the reports of the Commission or the bodies to go into the reform of the provision of the Income Tax act had been fully studied and implemented ;

(b) if so, the specific findings of the earlier commission which had not been incorporated so far; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : Parts (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) During the last 19 years, the Direct Tax Laws Committee (Chokshi Committee) and Economic Administration Reforms Commission have submitted Reports on various direct taxes enactments. Some of the recommendations of the Chokshi Committee have been implemented by the Government. However, before a final decision could be

taken in respect of all the recommendations, the Economic Administration Reforms Commission was set up by Government Resolution of March 5, 1981. The Economic Administration Reforms Commission has since submitted its Reports on Direct Taxes. The last of these Reports was received in July, 1983. The Commission has also kept in view the recommendations made by the Chokshi Committee in formulating its recommendations. Some of the recommendations of the Economic Administration Reforms Commission have been implemented through the Finance Act, 1982 and the Finance Act, 1983. The other recommendations of the Commission are under consideration of the Government. The Reports of the Commission are being treated as secret for the present.

Defects Detected in the Construction of ITDC Hotels 'Samrat' and 'Kanishka'

2901. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether glaring defects have been noticed in the construction of two new ITDC hotels in Delhi namely, 'Samrat' and 'Kanishka';

(b) if so, details thereof including the extent of loss suffered;

(c) what action has been taken in the matter; and

(d) whether the matter is being referred to the CBI for thorough investigation and fixation of responsibility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) Some defects were noticed in the construction of hotels Samrat and Kanishka, mainly in

the areas of marble works, external stone cladding, wood work, sanitation, landscaping, etc. ITDC has, accordingly, withheld certain payments to the contractors. Defect rectification is being undertaken at the risk and cost of the contractors. A High Level Committee has been set up to go into all these aspects in consultation with the Chief Vigilance Commission before allowing any further payments.

News-Item Captioned "Mystery Chamber"

2902. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Mystery Chamber" appeared in the 'Financial Express', New Delhi of 4 November, 1983;

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) his reaction thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (c) The setting up of the so-called Indian Chamber of Commerce in Milan has come to the notice of this Ministry. It has been set up without any involvement or approval of the Indian Embassy in Rome or the Govt. of India. The Indian Embassy in Rome has, in fact, advised its sponsors to refrain from undertaking any activity and in no way to associate the name of the Embassy with the so-called Indian Chamber of Commerce. The so-called

Indian Chamber of Commerce has written to various export promotion organisations in India. The export promotion organisation have been advised that on official recognition from our side has been accorded to this organisation in Milan and hence to desist from dealing with it. The Indian export promotion bodies have been advised to ignore any communication received from the so-called Indian Chamber of Commerce in Milan.

Suggestion to Find out Causes for Losses in Public Undertakings

2903. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI MOHAN LAL
PATEL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that public sector industries are mostly running in losses;

(b) whether it is a fact that some suggestion has been made to Government that Consultative Committee on Industry should visit sick public sector units to find out the real causes of these losses; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir. The number of enterprises making profits and those making losses during the last five years are given ahead :

Year	No. of profit-making enterprises	No. of loss-making enterprises
1982-83 (provisional)	102	83
1981-82	107	78
1980-81	94	74
1979-80	101	68
1978-79	90	69

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise, in view of (b) above.

Production Target Set in Public Undertakings

2904. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the production performance of various public sector undertakings ;

(b) if so, the target of output set in each of the public sector units during the last three years ;

(c) the actual production performance of each of those public sector units during those years ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The

production performance of Public Enterprises is reviewed periodically by Government.

(b) to (d) Performance details of each public sector enterprise analysed and furnished in the Public Enterprises Survey which is tabled in Parliament annually. The Public Enterprises Survey for 1981-82 was presented in February, 1981 and for 1982-83 would be tabled during the next budget session.

Financial Assistance in IDBI in 'No Industry Districts'

2905. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Industrial Development Bank of India has been financing different States for setting up industry in the 'No Industry Districts' ;

(b) if so, the names of the States where industrialisation programme has been taken up in the 'No Industry Districts' with the IDBI finance ; and

(c) the details of the financial aid given and the progress made in industrialising the 'No Industry Districts' in these States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) State-wise details of loan and under-writing assistance sanctioned to projects located in 'No Industry Districts' (NIDs) after April, 1983 (when the Government announced certain incentives/concessions for setting up Industrial units in NIDs) are indicated below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Assistance Sanctioned	
	Loan	Under-writing
Assam	385	24
Arunachal Pradesh	80	—
Himachal Pradesh	110	34
Orissa	45	—
Pondicherry	180	60
Sikkim	192	47
Uttar Pradesh	585	25

Upto the end of June, 1982 an aggregate amount of Rs. 231.31 crores had been sanctioned to industrial projects in areas since classified as NIDs.

Introduction of Countdown Card System

2906. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the countdown card system established in U.K. is being introduced in India by Transworld Service (India) ;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions on which Government have accorded approval to the introduction of this system and its *modus operandi* ; and

(c) who are the promoters of this Transworld Service (India) and what is the capital invested by them and whether any foreign participation is involved in this company ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) Efforts are being made to collect the information.

**Complaints Regarding Marketing
of Adulterated Tea**

2907. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman, Tea Board has received complaints recently regarding adulterated tea being marketed in different places of the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Tea Board in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes Sir. Recently there have been reports regarding adulteration of Tea in some parts of the country.

(b) Officials of the Tea Board have conducted some raids and have seized stocks suspected to be tea waste and adulterants to tea under the Tea Waste Control Order 1959. These seizure cases will be dealt with as per provisions of law after analytical reports of these samples are obtained.

Checking of adulteration of various food products including tea is primarily the function of the State Governments under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. Tea Board has therefore also requested the concerned State Governments of the tea growing areas to alert their Food Inspectors to check and control the reported malpractices.

Top Heavy Administration of I.R.C.I.

2908. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR
GIRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that IRCI has a top heavy administration particularly as compared to IDBI ; and

(b) the details of the comparative management structure of IRCI and IDBI, the amount of cumulative/annual loan sanctioned per officer, the amount of interest earned per officer, the total cost per officer and the total Government subsidy received per officer for the year ending 30 June, 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :
(a) and (b) IRCI has been engaged mainly in rehabilitation of sick industrial units and provides residual soft term assistance to such units. Its portfolio therefore is not indential to that of IDBI which provides long term normal developmental finance. Due to this wide difference in the operational aspects of IRCI and IDBI, both in terms of magnitude and scope, management structure of IDBI and IRCI are not comparable. The top management of IRCI consist of Chairman-cum-Managing Director, one Technical Adviser and two General Managers as compared to the total staff strength of 194. As at the end of June, 1983, IRCI was, having 79 officers and 115 staff. IDBI is headed by a Chairman & Managing Director and there Executive Directors and 17 General Managers. As at the end of June, 1983 there were 793 officers and 1403 staff in IDBI. The information relating to the amount of cumulative/annual loan sanctioned per officer, the amount of interest earned per officer, etc. in respect of IRCI etc. is given ahead :

Particulars (per IRCI officer)	(Rs. in lakhs)
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1. Cumulative sanctions (Term loan and Hire Purchase assistance only) since inception and till the end of June, 1983/per officer.	284.09
2. Loans (term loan and Hire Purchase assistance) sanctioned during 1982-83 (July-June)/ per officer.	78.43
3. Interest on loans earned during 1982-83 (July-June)/per officer.	5.20
4. Cost (salaries only) 1982-83 (July-June)/ per officer	0.48
5. Government subsidy (towards reconstruction loans) during 1982-83 (July-June)/per officer.	5.95

Stay of Income Tax Officials at one Seat

2909. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

whether stay of an Income Tax Officer, Income Tax Inspector, Tax Assistant in the Income Tax Offices located in the Central Revenue Building in I.P. Estate, New Delhi in one District/ Circle and at one seat in the same Circle/District has been prescribed to ensure cleaner administration and such a category of Officers/Staff developing vested interests by continued stay and establishing contacts with the business people ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons, therefore ; and

(c) the number of such staff working in one District/Circle/seat for more than three years and the reasons for not rotating them as one of the measures to root out rampant corruption in these Officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) No specific period of stay has been prescribed in such cases. However, normally an Officer is transferred from one Commissioner's Charge to another after a stay of three to four years. In some cases, Officers are not transferred after completing their normal stay due to administrative reasons and in the public interest. The number of such Officers working for more than three years in a particular Charge is as follows :—

S. No.	Category of Officers	Number of Officers
1.	Income Tax Officers	5
2.	Income Tax Inspectors	1
3.	Tax Assistants	15

Foreign Exchange Reserves

2910. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest figure of India's foreign exchange reserves;

(b) the principle sectors of India's import which are mainly consuming reserves;

(c) the steps being taken to plug major exchange out go and maximise indigenous production of various items which have a high market demand; and

(d) the anticipated savings to be made in the utilisation of foreign exchange reserves during the current year and adopting a new strategy for producing the much needed goods in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PARNAB MUKHERJEE) :

(a) The foreign exchange reserves (excluding Gold and Special Drawing Rights) as on the 30th November, 1983 were Rs. 4991.39 crores.

(b) to (d) The major sectors of India's imports which mainly consume the foreign exchange are petroleum and fertilizers which account for about 42% of total imports. Reduction in the country's dependence on imported POL through higher production and containments in growth of demad is a central feature of the strategy of adjustment in external payments. Substantial reductions have been achieved in imports of POL, steel and fertilizers which would help to improve the external payment position. Necessary adjustments have been made through the instrument of budget to raise the level of infrastructure particularly the enery sector which is of critical viability of external payments.

The level of reserves is continuously kept under review with a view to ensuring that the country's commitments with regard to debt service and our requirements of goods and services are met.

Export of White Sugar to China

2911. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any deal for the export of white sugar to China has since been struck; and

(b) if so, the board details thereof, the quantity to be exported and the mode of payment and the agency, through which this will be canalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Airlinking of Agra, Lucknow and Varanasi

2912. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh had written a letter to the Central Government on 4th March, 1983 regarding linking of Agra, Lucknow and Varanasi by air service;

(b) if so the action taken by the Central Government thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons there for ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Indian Airlines, in its Winter schedule effective from 1-11-1983, has airlinked Agra to Varanasi with Lucknow.

कपड़ों और होजरी के सामान का निर्यात

2913. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक देश को वर्ष-वार कितने मूल्य के ऊनी कपड़ों और होजरी के सामान का निर्यात किया गया; और

(ख) ऊनी कपड़ों और होजरी के सामान का निर्यात में कमी होने के क्या कारण हैं और इसे बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राज दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) गत 3 वर्षों के दौरान ऊनी परिधानों निटवियर के निर्यात का रुख एक मिला जुला रुख दर्शाता है। इन उत्पादों के

निर्यातों को बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से, ऊनी परिधानों तथा होजरी के सामान के निर्यातकों के लिए आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं। सामान्य मुद्रा क्षेत्रों को ऊनी निटवियर के निर्यात पर नकद सहायता भी उपलब्ध है। सरकार ने अति-रिक्त निर्यात निष्पादन पर नकद मुआवजा सहायता में वृद्धि की भी घोषणा की है। कपड़ों तथा निटवियर के निर्यातों को विकसित करने के लिए ऊनी तथा ऊनी वस्त्र निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद् ने अन्य कई संवर्धनात्मक उपाय भी किये हैं जैसे कि व्यापार मेलों में भाग लेना और बिक्री-सह-अध्ययन दल भेजना, क्रंता-विक्रेताओं का आयोजन आदि।

विवरण

(मूल्य हजार रुपये में)

क्र० सं०	देश	वर्ष	ऊनी होजरी निटवियर	ऊनी परिधान	कुल
1.	बेनेलक्स	1981	136	174	310
		1982	549	32	581
		1983	102	17	119
2	बल्गारिया	1981	3371	715	4046
		1982	7234	359	7593
		1983	315	—	315
3.	चेकोस्लोवाकिया	1981	2425	—	2425
		1982	1110	—	1110
		1983	1773	—	1773
4.	फ्रांस	1981	1398	984	2383
		1982	1046	284	1330
		1983	—	970	970
5	इराक	1981	1698	1403	3101
		1982	16148	858	17006
		1983	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	इटली	1981	4792	558	5350
		1982	1379	485	1864
		1983	414	—	414
7.	जापान	1981	92	—	92
		1982	909	268	1177
		1983	1014	122	1136
8.	कुवैत	1981	493	396	889
		1982	3280	247	3527
		1983	493	4	497
9.	स्वीडन	1981	709	133	842
		1982	1227	—	1227
		1983	436	—	436
10.	संयुक्त अरब अमिरात	1981	1340	—	1340
		1982	3140	—	3140
		1983	235	47	282
11.	ब्रिटेन	1981	764	6767	7531
		1982	152	2387	2539
		1983	610	2023	2633
12.	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	1981	1884	9212	11096
		1982	5452	5970	11422
		1983	18779	4232	23011
13.	सोवियत संघ	1981	510009	25484	544493
		1982	711656	15382	727628
		1983	300958	1342	302300
14.	प० जर्मनी	1981	3855	479	4334
		1982	208	1	209
		1983	7	—	7
15.	अन्य	1981	6434	4195	10629
		1982	6310	2137	8447
		1983	1383	2101	3484
	कुल योग	1981	544800	50500	598900
		1982	759800	29000	788800
		1983	326519	10858	337377

स्रोत : अप्रैल निर्यात संबंधन परिषद्

Composite Mills Facing Disaster at the Hand of Powerlooms

2914. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that composite mills are facing disaster at the hands of powerlooms consequent to which there has been drastic drop in the production and increase in closure of mills;

(b) whether composite mills are indulging in faulty stampings, indicating wrong percentages of cotton-synthetic blends to get way with a lower tax;

(c) whether some composite mills have set up their own powerlooms and processing units;

(d) whether some of the composite mills are giving yarn and taking back processed cloth from the powerlooms;

(e) whether some of the composite mills are marketing spurious fabrics made from powerlooms after stamping at exclusive price;

(f) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the article "Textile Industry-powerful competition" appeared in 'India Today' of November, 15, 1983; and

(g) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULRI SINHA) :
(a) to (g) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Embezzlement and Miss-Appropriation of Delhi Cantonment Board Funds

2915. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2230 on 5 August, 1983 regarding embezzlement and mis-

appropriation of Delhi Cantonment Board funds by Cashier and state :

(a) whether the audit of the accounts of the board has since been completed and if so, will a copy of the audit report be laid on the Table of the House with salient features thereof;

(b) whether such an audit will be carried out in respect of all the Cantonment Board to ensure that no embezzlement and misappropriation of funds is taking place;

(c) whether the investigation by the police has been completed; if so, with what results and action taken; and

(d) whether subsistence allowance of the Cashier had been revised upwards at the end of three months from his suspension; if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Such an audit of accounts in respect of any Cantonment Board is envisaged only in case of suspected embezzlement or misappropriation.

(c) The Police report in the matter is awaited.

(d) No, Sir. The Cashier submitted an application for upward revision of the subsistence allowance. The request was rejected by the Cantonment Board. Therefore, he has submitted an appeal to the General Officer-Commanding-in-Chief which is under consideration.

Licence for Opening Branch of Punjab National Bank at Mair District Hamirpur

2916. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has given a licence to Punjab National Bank for opening a new

branch at Mair, in District Hamirpur of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the date on which the licence was given and the date on which the branch has been opened; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which

(i) licence would be given; and

(ii) the branch opened and the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) to (c) The Punjab National Bank has reported that a licence was issued to it by the Reserve Bank of India on 10-11-1983 for opening its branch at Mair, District Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh. The bank is making necessary arrangements to open this branch expeditiously.

Opening of Branches of State Bank of India in Himachal Pradesh

2917. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHER :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Bank of India has proposed to the Reserve bank of India for opening of any new branches of banks in Himachal Pradesh after conducting a survey during the past three years including the current financial year;

(b) if so, the names of the places, district-wise for which such proposals were made;

(c) the names of such among them, where the licences have since been given and the banks opened; and

(d) the names of the places where the licences have been given but branches have not opened alongwith the reasons for delay and the likely date of opening in each cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) and (b) The State Bank of India had reported that it had during the period January 1981 to November 1983 submitted 46 applications to the Reserve Bank of India for opening branches in Himachal Pradesh. District-wise and Centre wise details are set out in Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Licences were given to the State Bank of India in respect of 14 centres. The bank had already utilised 12 licences and in the case of one more licence also, the bank is making necessary arrangements to utilise the same before the end of 1983. The remaining one licence has been surrendered by the bank to the Punjab National Bank. Districtwise and Centre wise details in this regard are given in Statement-II

Statement I

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Centre</i>
<i>During 1981</i>	
Solan	1. Budhi
	2. Nalagarh
	3. Barotiwala
Simla	4. Kholighat
	5. Kupri Milthy
	6. Rohru
	7. Main Market-Sanjauli
Hamirpur	8. Kangoo
	9. Sujanpur Tira
	10. Nadaun
Chamba	11. Nini Khud
	12. Demtal
Kangra	13. Nagrota
	Bagwan
Mandi	14. Joginder
	Nagar
Una	15. Una
	16. Mehatpur
Kinnaur	17. Peo
Kargil	18. Bhagunag

<i>During 1982</i>		<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Centre</i>
Sirmur	1. Bagthan 2. Kafota		
Lahaul & Spiti	3. Tabo		
Simla	4. Rohru 5. Sheelghat 6. Bhutti 7. Dhalli 8. Thanddhr 9. Chhota Simla		
Kangra	10. Baijnath 11. Tira 12. Macleolgan 13. Damtal		
Bilaspur	14. Kandaur 15. Gwalthai		
	</		

Statement-II

District	Name of Centre	Date of opening of the branch	Remarks
Bilaspur	1. Kandraur	12-1-83	—
Chamba	2. Naini Khud	28-6-83	—
	3. Parel	21-1-83	—
	4. Raipur	—	Licence surrendered in favour of Punjab National Bank
Hamirpur	5. Kangoo	10-5-82	—
	6. Bara	7-2-83	—
Sirmur	7. Kafota	19-7-83	—
Simla	8. Kholighat	28-7-82	—
	9. Kupri Milthy	26-6-82	—
	10. Rohru	11-4-83	—
	11. Sheelghat	20-10-83	—
	12. Bhutti	November 83	—
	13. Bahli	—	Efforts are being made by the State Bank of India to open the branch before 31-12-83
Lahaul & Spiti	14. Tabo	15-10-82	—

Opening of New Branches by United Commercial Bank in Himachal Pradesh

2918. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Commercial Bank has proposed to the Reserve Bank of India for opening of any new branches in Himachal Pradesh, after conducting a survey during the past three years, including the current financial year;

(b) if so, the names of the places, district-wise for which such proposals were made;

(c) the names of such among them, where the licences have since been given and the banks opened;

(d) the names of the places where the licences have been given but the branches have not been opened along-with the reasons for delay and the likely date of opening in each case; and

(e) the likely dates by which licences would be given to the remaining places and the banks opened ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) The required information to the extent available is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Opening of New Branches by Punjab National Bank in Himachal Pradesh

2919. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab National Bank has proposed to the Reserve Bank of India opening of any new branches in Himachal Pradesh after conducting a survey during the past three years including the current financial year;

(b) if so, the names of the places, district-wise for which such proposals were made;

(c) the name of such among them where the licences have since been given and the banks opened; and

(d) the names of the places where the licences have been given but the branches have not been opened along-with the reasons for delay and the likely date of opening in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The Punjab National Bank has reported that it had during the period 1-4-1981 to 5-12-1983 submitted to the Reserve Bank of India 50 proposals for opening of new branches in Himachal Pradesh. Licences have been issued to the bank in respect of 8 such proposals. The bank has already utilised 7 of these licences and in the case of remaining one licence also, the bank is making necessary arrangements of utilise the same expeditiously. District-wise and Centre-wise details in this regard are set out in Statements-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

District	Name of the Centre
Bilaspur	1. Bilaspur
	2. Gehrwin
	3. Bilaspur
	4. Talyana
	5. Beri Barman
	6. Bilaspur
Solan	7. Sadhu Pul
	8. Domehai
	9. Baddi
	10. Baddi
	11. Baddi
	12. Kunihar
	13. Kasauli
Hamirpur	14. Gelore
	15. Bhumpal

1	2	1	2
	16. Bhareri		34. Dari
	17. Bara		35. Kaloha
	18. Gowalthai		36. Thil
	19. Mair		37. Rey
			38. Singhola
Una	20. Bharwain	Simla	39. Ghanabatti
	21. Bhaira		40. Jubbarhatti
	22. Gagret		41. Shilaroo
	23. Dulhera		42. Thanddhar
	24. Ghanari		43. Lower Bazar, Simla
	25. Jowar		44. Jutogh Cantt.
Kangra	26. Chamukha		
	27. Tihri	Sirmaur	45. Kolar
	28. Bhuhana		46. Trilokpur
	29. Chadhiar		47. Renuka
	30. Tiara		48. Manali
	31. Badukhar		
	32. Mataur	Kulu	49. Mahadeva
	33. Dagoh	Mandi	50. Sunder Nagar-I

Statement II

District	Name of the Centre	Date of opening of the branch	Remarks
Una	1. Bharwain	30-3-82	—
Simla	2. Ghanabatti	11-3-82	—
Hamirpur	3. Bhumpal	3-4-82	—
„	4. Galore	16-2-82	—
„	5. Bhareri	6-1-83	—
Una	6. Ghanari	14-11-83	—
Bilaspur	7. Talyana	2-11-83	—
Hamirpur	8. Mair	—	The bank is making necessary arrangements to open its branch at the centre expeditiously.

Exemption to Karta of HUF from Payment of Compulsory Deposit

2920. **SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1043 on 29 July, 1983 regarding exemption to Karta of HUF from payment of compulsory deposit and state :

(a) whether in the case of Karta of HUF referred to in above question, he is required to pay Compulsory Deposit even if he attains age of 65 years before the curcial date of 1st June, 1983, say sometime 1981 or 1982;

(b) if so, how far this is in consonance with the announcement made by him in para 79 of his Budget Speech (1983-84) lowering the age limit for compulsory deposit from 70 to 65 years; and

(c) whether he will reconsider this matter and issue necessary orders so that no harassment is caused to such persons for not making Compulsory Deposits during the current year despite their having attained age of 65 years before 1st June, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The amendments relating to the reduction in the age to 65 years take effect from 1st June, 1983, and, as such, persons who had attained the age of 65 years on 1st April, 1983 will not be absolved of the obligation to make a compulsory deposit for the assessment year 1983-84.

(b) There is no contradiction between the legal provisions as amended by the Finance Act, 1983 and the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister.

(c) In view of the reply to parts (a) and (b) above, there does not appear any necessity for issuing instructions.

Policy Regarding of Foreign Currency Loan

2921. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the guidelines governing the policy regarding raising of foreign currency loan particularly to meet the c.i.f. value of imported plant and machinery;

(b) the role, if any, assigned to the Reserve Bank of India in the clearance of such loan applications, and how these loans are repaid, or are these capitalised; and

(c) the names of Companies which had been permitted to raise such loans amounting to more than Rs. 10 lakhs during the current year and the countries in which raised and the manner of its utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PARNAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Companies/Undertakings in the Private/Public Sector are selectively permitted to raise commercial loans abroad mainly for financing the requirements of projects. Such borrowings are permitted after taking into account, *inter alia*, the foreign exchange requirements of the project, the availability of concessional funds from bilateral and multilateral sources, and keeping in view the need to keep the debt service liability within prudent limits. In approving loans, care is also taken to see that rate of interest and other terms are reasonable and consistent with the country's international credit standing.

(b) All cases of external commercial borrowings are required to be approved by the Reserve Bank of India under the relevant provisions of FERA. The loans are not capitalised but are repaid generally in instalments over a period usually ranging from 5 to 8 years.

(c) Information is given in the statement. Laid on the table of House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-7243/83]

Iron ORE Deal with China

2922. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR

MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high-powered delegation led by Chairman, MMTC visited Beijing last month to negotiate the export of iron ore to China;

(b) if so, the composition of the delegation;

(c) have the price and precise, quantum of iron that China will lift from India been finalised; and

(d) whether while exporting this Ore, Orissa's potential for ore supply and its proximity to Paradip port on the Eastern coastline, will be taken into consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delegation comprised the Chairman, Senior General Manager (Ores) or Senior Geologist of Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. and Director (Finance), Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd.

(c) and (d) Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.'s offer for supply of iron ore to China on a long-term basis is still under consideration of the Chinese side. Meanwhile, Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation has signed an agreement with the Chinese buyers for a trial shipment of 30,000 tonnes of iron ore lumps to be made from Paradeep Port during the last quarter of 1984.

**Efforts to Allow Air India to Operate
Flights From Paris Airport**

2923. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Embassy's efforts to persuade the French Civil Aviation authorities to allow Air India to operate passenger flights from the Charles de Gaulle Airport in Paris, have received a negative response;

(b) whether despite India allowing Air France to operate 12 flights per week from Delhi and Bombay, Air India is being denied the opportunity to double its passenger carrying capacity;

(c) whether most Air-India passengers landing at Orly Airport have to experience the inconvenience and incur expense of travelling to the Charles de Gaulle airport several miles away for connecting flights; and

(d) if so, the reasons for Air-India being discriminated against by France and whether Government will take up the matter at their level now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The French authorities have not permitted Air India to operate their passenger flights from Charles de Gaulle Airport in Paris.

(b) Air France are currently operating only six passengers flights per week, three each from Delhi and Bombay.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Air India's request has been turned down by the French authorities on the following grounds :—

(i) Air India had, themselves prior to 1982, indicated that they would continue to operate from Orly.

(ii) The Civil Aviation Authorities had to ensure that there was an equitable distribution of operations through Orly and Charles de Gaulle Airports and that at

the present time it was not possible to consider Air India's request.

- (iii) There is lack of capacity for additional operations through Charles de Gaulle Airport.

The Government are seized of the matter and are pursuing it with the French authorities.

Industries Consuming MICA and MICA Products

2925. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) details of the industries consuming Mica and Mica products in the country with quantity-wise break-up;

(b) whether the domestic consumption of Mica is on the increase, facts in details for the last five years;

(c) future scheme to expand domestic market for mica;

(d) whether he is aware that Mica dust has great prospect for marking lining brick for blast furnaces in the steel industry, if so, details of production of Mica brick in the country and the names of the factories producing that; and

(e) whether MITCO has made any study in that matter, if so, the facts in details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Mica and Mica products are used in the electrical, electronic and refractory industries. Mica Powder is used in non-electrical industries like paints and refractory industry. Mica dust is used for marking high alumina bricks for lining in blast furnaces. Statistical information on industry-wise consumption of various types of mica products is not

maintained. The consumption of mica products by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., a Public Sector Undertaking during the year 1982-83 was amount 64 tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir. Industry-wise details of year-wise domestic consumption of mica are not maintained. However, Indian Bureau of Mines estimates that the domestic consumption of mica and mica products from 1977 to 1981 has been as follows :

Years	(Quantity in Tonnes)
1977	1797
1978	1256
1979	1689
1980	2010
1981	2160

(Figures for 1982 are not available)

(c) Schemes have been approved for manufacture of mica based electrical insulation material. Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd. have set up a Micronised Mica Powder Plant and are in the process of setting up capacities for mica paper and its down stream products.

(d) Mica dust is used for marking high alumina bricks for lining in blast furnaces. Mica bricks are, at present, not being produced by the industries in the organised sector. However, there are some small scale units located in Bihar and Rajasthan. Official statistics of production of mica bricks are not maintained.

(e) No, Sir.

Wholesale and Consumer Price Index

2926. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the wholesale price index and Consumer price index for non manual employees, industrial workers and agricultural workers for the last six

months with mont-wise break-up in details in 1970 price;

(b) whether it is a fact that while wholesale price index is decreasing, consumer price index is increasing; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a)

The requisite data are given in the attached Tables I to IV.

(b) and (c) Both wholesale and consumer prices over the long run move in the same direction though the extent of variation in a given period may differ mainly due to differences in their composition. The decleration in wholesale prices is transmitted to the consumer price with a time lag.

Statement

Table-I

All India Wholesale Price Index (Group-wise)

(Base : 1970-71 = 100)

Month/Year		General	Primary Articles	Manufactured Products	Fuel Power, Light & Lubricants
<i>Monthly Average</i>					
May	1983	306.2	293.3	287.2	478.3
June	1983	308.2	296.6	288.9	478.4
July	1983	311.6	301.8	291.5	478.4
August	1983	316.7	307.8	296.7	378.6
September	1983	317.8 (P)	306.1	300.3	478.6
October	1983	317.5 (P)	304.5	300.8	479.5

(P) = Provisional.

Table-II*All India Consumer Price Index For Urban**Non-Manual Employees (Group-wise)*

(Base shifted to 1970=100)

Month/Year		General Index	Food Beverages and Tobacco	Fuel & Light	Housing	Clothing Etc.	Miscellaneous
May	1983	273	275	372	212	279	268
June	1983	277	281	375	213	279	269
July	1983	282	286	377	223	280	273
August	1983	284	290	378	223	282	274
September	1983	286	292	380	223	284	276
October	1983	288	294	382	223	284	277

Table-III*All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial**(Workers (Group-wise))*

(Base shifted to 1970=100)

Month/Year		General Index	Food Index	Pan, Supari, Tobacco and Intoxicants	Fuel & Light	Housing	Clothing Bedding and Foot-wear	Miscellaneous
May	1983	283	275	297	399	193	346	271
June	1983	290	284	297	401	193	348	273
July	1983	294	289	298	402	205	346	276
Aug.	1983	298	295	298	407	205	349	278
Sept.	1983	301	298	298	411	205	352	281
Oct.	1983	303	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Table-IV

All-India Consumer Price Index for Agricultural labourers

(Base shifted to 1970=100)

Month/Year		General Index	Food Index
May	1983	258	260
June	1983	662	265
June	1983	269	272
Aug.	1983	276	280
Sept.	1983	279	284
Oct.	1983	277	282

Achievements of Targets by N.T.C. Mills**Statement**

2927. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Textile Corporation Mills have been able to achieve their targets for the year and ending 31st March, 1983, and for next six months ending 30 September, 1983; and

(b) details of targets fixed for the National Textile Corporation Mills for production of Controlled cloth and cotton yarn for decentralised powerlooms and handloom sector and also achievement of the targets for the last five years separately year-wise ?

I. Details of obligation and production of Controlled cloth by NTC mills during the last five years

(In million Sq. metres)

Year	Obligation	Production
1978—79	161.30	196.76
1979—80	302.46	249.72
1980—81	392.54	414.69
1981—82	280.00	274.24
1982—83	310.00	220.00

II. Details of targets supply of yarn by NTC mills to the decentralised sector of handlooms and powerlooms.

Year	Targets	Yarn supplied
1978—79	—	70.00
1979—80	—	64.58
1980—81	65.00	68.62
1981—82	73.00	73.96
1982—83	78.50	66.30

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) NTC mills have not been able to achieve their targets of production during the relevant periods due to (i) prolonged strike in 12 Bombay based mills, and (ii) power shortages in almost all the State.

(b) The required information is given in the statement attached.

Trolley System at Delhi Airport

2928. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it takes a long time for a passenger to be cleared from the cargo section and they are being harassed by loaders; and

(b) if so, whether the introduction of trolley system in Delhi to remove the contractor loaders, will be expedited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. As a matter of fact the time taken for cargo clearance has been reduced. However, some cases of harassment by loaders have been reported. These cases have been investigated and suitable action has been taken against the erring loaders.

(b) It has been decided, in principle, to abolish portorage contracts in the arrival areas, in a phased manner.

**Safeguards to Handloom Industry
from Rapid Growth of Powerloom**

2929. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the repaid growth of powerlooms has rendered fourteen lakh handlooms idle and cost almost three million jobs;

(b) whether powerlooms are prospering and eating up the composite mills and handlooms; and

(c) if so, what safeguards are proposed to be provided to the handloom industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) The growth of powerlooms has undoubtedly affected the handloom sector. It is not possible, however, to indicate the exact number of handlooms that have been rendered idle as a result of the increase

in the number of powerlooms because both being in the decentralised sector, no precise data about the number of powerlooms actually in operation and their effect on the handloom/mill sector are readily available.

As a measure of protection to the handloom industry the following measures have been taken :

(1) Reservation orders under the Essential Commodities Act reserving certain textile products exclusively for production by handlooms have been issued.

(2) 50% of the total market deliveries of yarn are required to be packed in the form of hanks which is used by the handloom industry.

(3) No Excise Duty is levied on hank yarn except for double cross reel hank yarn.

**Extensions given to Officers of
Defence Establishment**

2930. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it true that large number of active service officers are seeking entry into establishments like DGI, DRDO, Dte of Std., Dte of PI & Coord, DTD & P (Air) ; DI & C which are outside the domain of Army to have peace station posting and to get extension in service;

(b) is it true that certain senior officers employed in these establishments invariably seek extension and the extensions are being given as a matter or routine contrary to the directive of PM for not giving extension beyond the age of superannuation;

(c) the number of extensions given to officers of Defence establishments-wise, after the issue of PM's directive on this subject; and

(d) whether such extensions affect the career prospects and morale of junior officers in Armed Forces ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In the last one year 5 officers of JGI have been given extensions beyond the age of retirement i.e. 55 years.

(d) Career prospects may not be seriously affected by a few extensions in public interest.

सरसों के बीज और सरसों के तेल का निर्यात

2931. श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरसों के बीज और सरसों के तेल का सरकार द्वारा निर्यात किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1982-83 में नवम्बर तक इन वस्तुओं का देश-वार कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात किया गया और उससे सरकार ने कितना राजस्व अर्जित किया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Border special pay for Central Staff in Uttarakhand areas of U.P.

2932. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central staff located in the border areas of Uttarakhand, U. P. were being paid border Special Pay at par with the U.P.

State employees and if so, full facts thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that this pay which was being paid since 1 October, 1961 has been arbitrarily discontinued from 1-8-1969 resulting in severe hardship by way of reduction in total emoluments pensionary benefits, gratuity etc. and if so whether Government propose to undo this grave injustice; and

(c) whether it is correct that this Border allowance was further reduced in 1-12-1975 causing serious hardship due to inflation and price-rise and if so, whether Government propose to undo this grave injustice immediately as has been done recently for staff posted in North Eastern Region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Prior to 1-8-69, employees of a few Departments of Central Government serving in border Districts of Uttar Pradesh were granted special pay by such Departments themselves on the pattern of similar pay granted by the U.P. State Government to its employees. This was granted under a provision of Fundamental Rules permitting grant of special pay for working in difficult/remote areas etc. Subsequently, Government decided to pay special compensatory allowance instead of special pay, uniformly to Central Government Employees working in such areas. The Fundamental Rules at present do not provide for grant of special pay for working in remote/difficult areas.

(c) Prior to Third Pay Commission there was no uniformity in the matter of grant of special compensatory allowance as different Departments issued different orders in respect of their employees. The position was comprehensively reviewed after the Third Pay Commission report and centralised orders were issued for grant of Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance to all Central Government employees posted in the border/hilly Dis-

tricts of U. P. taking into account the rates prescribed for similar regions elsewhere in the Country.

Excise Duty on Paper

2933. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present rate of excise duty charged on paper;

(b) whether it is a fact that FICCI has urged Goveenment for reduction in the excise duty on paper; and

(c) if so, the reasons given by FICCI and the action taken by Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The tariff rate of excise duty on paper is as under :—

Description of goods	Rate of duty	
	Basic	Special Excise
(1) Paper and paper board, (including paper or paper boards which have been subjected to various treatments such as coating, impregnating, corrugation, creping and design printing), not elsewhere specified.	10% Adv. plus 2500 Rupees per matric tonne.	10% of the basic duty chargeable.
(2) Carbon and other copying papers (including duplicate or stencils) and transfer papers, whether or not put to size and whether or not put up in boxes	Thirty two and a half per cent advalorem.	—do—
(3) Boxes, cartons, bags and other packing containers (including flattendad of folded boxes and flattened or folded cartons).	—do—	—do—

whether or not printed and whether in assembled or unessembled condition.

- Concessional rates of basic excise duty are available to specific types of papers and paper boards, subject to certain conditions under various notifications.
- The effective rate of special excise duty is 5% of the amount of duty of excise chargeable.

(b) No representation in this regard appears to have been received from FICCI.

(c) Does not arise.

**Facilities for General Managers And
Deputy General Managers of Government
Owned-Hotels**

2934. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have extended some facilities for the General Managers, Deputy General Managers and other staff in the Government owned hotels ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) whether the General Manager or other officers are allowed to have free accommodation (suites) in ITDC hotels and if so, the names of ITDC hotels in the capital in which such facilities are provided under the rule ?

THE MINISTR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN : (a) and (b) General Managers, Deputy General Managers and other Staff in ITDC hotels are entitled to special facilities e.g. duty meals, tea with snacks while on duty, items of food and beverages at concessional rates besides staff quarters or residential accommodation as per Corporation's rules:

(c) The General Managers and other officers are not provided with free accommodation in ITDC hotels; residential accommodation is provided in the following eight hotels in the Capital, chaging house rent @ 12½% of basic pay (without HRA) :-

1. Ashok Hotel,
2. Akber Hotel,
3. Hotel Samrat,
4. Qutab Hotel,
5. Hotel Kanishka,
6. Hotel Janpath,
7. Hotel Ranjit,
8. Lodhi Hotel.

**निरीक्षण महानिदेशक के कार्यकरण के विरुद्ध
शिकायत**

2935. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को निरीक्षण महानिदेशालय विभाग के कार्यकरण के बारे में अनेक शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं; और

(ख) उसके कार्यकरण में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ।

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर० वेंकटरामन) :
(क) समय-समय पर कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं ।

(ख) जिन शिकायतों में विशिष्ट ब्योरे दिए होते हैं उनकी जांच की जाती है और उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जाती है । इसके अलावा कार्यविधि को सुचारू बनाने के लिए और कारगर निगरानी रखने के लिए कई उपाय शुरू किए गए हैं ।

Corruption in Cantonment Board, Kanpur

2936. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 5338 on 26th August, 1983 regarding corruption in Cantonment Board, Kanpur and state :

(a) whether the proposal on Special-Grants-in-Aid has since been received and complaints against the Board have since been looked into;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether It is a fact that the rate and tax payers of Shantinagar and Mirpur areas are suffering most in the absence of proper sanitary and drainage systems despite repeated representations to the Board which has shown a very

unhelpful attitude towards the abolition of scavengers services; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and further action proposed to immediately enforce better sewerage and sanitary services in the areas so that the scavengers services may be dispensed forthwith ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The Cantonment Board has proposed to purchase conservancy vehicles, laying of additional sewerage lines and construction of public group latrines/urinals. Government have so far received only one proposal for conversion of three existing latrines into flush types at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.75 lakhs. This is under consideration.

Complaints have been received against the elected members, Executive Officer and other officials. Whereas some complaints have been found, on investigation, to be baseless, three complaints are still under investigation and in one case, disciplinary action against officials is contemplated by the Cantonment Board.

(c) and (d) The existing drainage system is in need of improvement for which the Cantonment Board has submitted a proposal to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Central Command, involving an expenditure of Rs. 8.82 lakhs. As and when the proposal is received by the Government, the same will be considered.

Export of Sugar to Swiss Firm

2937. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the 'Statesmen' dated August 26, 1983 about a deposition made by Shri Gill of Emgee International on November 21, 1977 to Shri Ganapathiappan, Dy. S.P./C.I.U.(I)/

CBS/NDCI in Case No. RC 8/77-CIU-I regarding export of sugar by State Trading Corporation to a Swiss firm Messrs Noga and that deposits of huge amounts were made by the Noga in certain Swiss Bank accounts under an agreement between Shri Gaon of Noga and Shri Parikh the then State Trading Corporation Chairman according to instructions from Shri Swaraj Paul;

(b) what are the full facts in this regard;

(c) who is the first respondent in the order of the Swiss court in whose name huge amounts were alleged to have been deposited in Swiss Bank A/c and whose name has been left blank; and

(d) the estimated amount so deposited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The Government is aware of the news report.

(b) to (d) A statement is attached.

Statements

The STC had entered into 3 contracts with M/s. Noga of Switzerland in 1974-75 for export of 75,00 OMTs of sugar at an average price of US \$ 740 per MT. The firm did not lift the whole quote and subsequently the STC accepted renewed offer of M/s Noga to buy 60,000 MTs of sugar at the fresh rate of US \$ 525 PMT. The firm gave 10% bank guarantee as per the standard proforma of STC.

M/s. Noga again failed to lift the sugar and as per the contract the STC encashed the bank guarantee. This led to a dispute between M/s Noga and the STC and the matter went up for arbitration at London.

M/s. Noga also filed a civil suit in December, 1977 in the Civil Court of Zurich for recovery of deposits stated

to have been made by them in Swiss Bank accounts at the instance of the STC. The suit was, however, compromised by way of withdrawal specifically mentioning in the compromise order that the payment in the Swiss Bank accounts had nothing to do with the STC sugar contract. In a statement made to the CBI in Delhi Shri J. S. Gill of M/s Em Gee International, New Delhi, an Indian representative of M/s Noga, had stated that he had been told by his principals in Geneva that M/s. Noga had made payments in Swiss Bank accounts under the instructions of the STC to certain nominees, over & above the official price prescribed in the contract. However, when the statement of Mr. Gaon of M/s. Noga was recorded by the Swiss Federal authorities on the request of the CBI, he denied having paid any such money outside the contract and also stated that Shri Gill had no authority to make such statement on their behalf. According to him, the civil suit was filed in Zurich on the advice of their lawyers but after thoroughly investigating the matter they had arrived at the conclusion that the payments were not for any third party but to the account of M/s. Prenal only.

The CBI made all efforts during investigations to collect the required information in Switzerland. In March 1978 an officer visited Switzerland for making arrangements for getting evidence through diplomatic channels and a formal letter of request was presented to the Swiss Federal Department of Justice. The request was rejected by the Court of Canton of Zurich on the ground that the defendants involved in the case were entitled to the defendants involved in the case were entitled to the protection on account of secrecy of business. Subsequently, in July 1978 another request was sent pointing out that the persons involved were also parties to the alleged criminal conspiracy and that they were not entitled to any protection. The Swiss authorities provided only limited information which required a further probe. A fresh Rogatory Commission was again sent to the Swiss Authorities in January 1979 asking for further information which was

not responded to by the Swiss authorities on the ground that everything possible had already been done by theme. In June 1979 the then Prime Minister spoke to the Swiss Ambassador in Delhi and requested him to extend all possible help in expediting the part investigation in Switzerland. Sri Ram Jethmalani who acted as a special emissary of the then PM also visited Switzerland to facilitate the collection of information and expediting the part investigation in Switzerland. As no reply was forthcoming from the Swiss authorities, an officer was again deputed by the CBI in September 1980 to Berne to get the investigation expedited. The Swiss Federal authorities were requested to approach the competent authority in Zurich and Geneva to send necessary replies to the CBI. Both the authorities refused to comply with request. The reply from Zurich was received in October 1980 and that of the competent authority in Geneva was received in January 1981. After receipt of the replies certain important persons acquainted with the facts of the cases were interrogated and finally the investigation of the case was concluded in May 1981.

The allegations in this case could not be substantiated and, as such, a Final report under Section 173 Cr.P.C. was submitted in the Court on 6-5-81. It was accepted by the Court on 18-7-1981.

District Finance Envisaged In Sixth Plan

2938. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total deficit financing envisaged in Sixth Plan and the actual figures upto September, 1983 in respect of Union and State Governments separately ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : The Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85 envisaged an uncovered gap of Rs. 5000 crores in 1979-80 price to be covered through deficit financing of the Centre. Against this, budgetary deficits of the Centre and the State in the first three

years of the Sixth Plan period have been as follows :

	Amount (Rs. crores)	
	Centre	States
1980-81	2,577	874
1981-82	1,392	1,127
1982-83*	1,935 (R.E)	694

There is an uneven flow of receipts and expenditure and the deficit at different points of the year can fluctuate widely depending, for example, on the timing of market loans; as such it is not meaningful to look at the budget deficit at a particular point in the course of a year.

Negotiations for return of Gold Ornaments from Lisbon

2939. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULUMALU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that some negotiations were going on at inter-bank level between the State Bank of India and Banco National Ultramarino(BNU), Lisbon, for the return of gold ornaments and other articles taken to Portugal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the value of the ornaments and other assets with Portugal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) An Indian banking delegations and gone to Portugal last year for discussion with Banco National Ultramarino(BNU), Lisbon for securing the return of gold ornaments pladged with the Goa branches of BNU against the loans advanced by the bank to local citizens which were removed by the Portuguess to Lisbon on the eve of liberation of Goa. In pursuance of

these discussions, it is proposed to negotiate an inter-bank agreement between the State Bank of India and Banco National Ultramarino, Lisbon with regard to the return of gold ornaments and safe custody packets to India. The terms and conditions of the proposed agreement, its modalit's and other related matters are at present under consideration of the Government.

(c) According to available information the book value of the pledged gold ornaments was estimated at Rs. 16.33 lakhs at the time of the liberation of the than Portuguess territories of Goa, Daman and Diu. Besides, there were 91 safe custody packets (approximate declared value Rs. 2.35 lakhs) which had also been removed to Portugal. This information is however, subject to verification with the original documents and records which are in the possession of BNU, Lisbon.

Promotion of CSO (EO) On Ad-Hoc Basis

2940. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the posts of Civilian Staff Officer (Equipment) on ad-hoc with the specific senction from the UPSC but these officers have not been promoted on regular basis even after four years; and

(b) whether it is a fact that they are functioning as Civilian Staff Officer (Equipment) even as on date, whether Government intend to revert them to CGO w.e.f. 1982 and recover the Pay and Allowance paid to them while functioning as Civilian Staff Officer (Equipment) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

* Adjusted for Rs. 1,743 crores on account of the medium term loan given by the States for clearing their deficits with the RBI as on March 31, 1982,

These officer could not be promoted on regular basis as they have not yet completed eight years' qualifying service as Civilian Gazetted Officer (Equipment) prescribed in Recruitment Rules for promotion to the post of Civilian Staff Officer (Equipment). There is however no proposal to recover the pay and allowances for the period of the approved ad-hoc promotions to this higher grade.

**Goods Purchased For Chandigarh Hotel
Lying in Delhi**

2941. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why the fan coil units worth lakh of rupees has been purchased for the Chandigarh Hotel, when this project has not gone on the drawing board even; and

(b) whether it is a fact that they are lying in Hotel Kanishk for over one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) ITDC had purchased 60 numbers of fan coil units at a cost of Rs. 1,61,400 on competitive approved rates for Chandigarh hotel. The hotel project could not be executed because of certain constraints. These fan coil units were, therefore, gainfully utilised by the ITDC for completion of air-conditioning work at Hotel Kanishk, New Delhi.

Closing of P.G. Textile Mills at Vadodara in Gujarat

2942. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports about the closure of P.G. Textile Mills at Vadodara in Gujarat throwing about 2,000 workers out of employment;

(b) whether Government have also received reports that another textile Mills at Vadodara viz. Yamuna Mills is also on the verge of being closed;

(c) whether Government propose to take over the said Mills on the same lines of the 13 Mills of Bombay recently taken over by Government;

(d) if so, when are these Mills likely to be taken over by Government;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) Various aspects relating to closure of these mills are being examined by Government. No decision has been taken for take over of these mills.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रमुख उपक्रमों को हुआ
घाटा

2943. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

श्री रामबिलास पासवान :

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 15 अगस्त, 1983 के "इण्डियन वर्कर" में "पब्लिक सेक्टर यूनियन्स इनकर हवी लास" शीर्षक से छपे समाचार की ओर गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र में ऐसे 15 प्रमुख एकक हैं जिनको प्रतिवर्ष 1,000 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हो रहा है, और यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा बार-बार होने वाले इस घाटे को न रोके जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ब) सरकारी क्षेत्र के इन एककों को कितने वर्षों से घाटा हो रहा है और क्या बिन्नी को इस घाटे के लिए उत्तरदायी ठहराया गया है; और

(घ) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के इन 15 एककों के कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभिरामा राव) : (क) से (ग) : हमारे पास उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र में ऐसे कोई 15 एकक नहीं है जिनमें 1,000 करोड़ रुपये का वार्षिक घाटा हुआ है। घाटा उठाने वाले सभी उद्यमों में हुए घाटे के वास्तविक आंकड़े लोक उद्यम सर्वेक्षण में उपलब्ध हैं जिसे हर साल संसद् में पेश किया जाता है।

(घ) सरकारी उद्यमों में बोनस/अनुग्रह राशि का भुगतान क्रमशः बोनस संदाय अधिनियम 1965 के उपबन्धों तथा सरकार द्वारा साल दर साल के आधार पर जारी किए गए कार्यकारी अनुदेशों के अनुसार विनियमित किया जाता है।

Closure of Jute and Textile Mills

2944. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of COMM-
ERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and the number of jute and textile mills, are at present closed in different parts of the country;

(b) the main factors responsible for the closure of those units;

(c) the steps taken by Government to revive those units; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) A statement showing the names of closed cotton textile mills and Jute mills is attached.

(b) In majority of cases, the reasons for closure of units are reported labour unrest and financial problems, the nature and extent of which vary from unit to unit.

(c) and (d) Government have already evolved detailed guidelines for tackling sickness in the industries. Recently, a Standing Committee has also been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Textiles) to go into various problems of the Textile Industry in particular. As regards Jute Industry, Government have been taking various steps from time to time to improve the working of Jute Industry and also to assist it to reopen closed units.

Statements

(A) *Data on Cotton Textile Mills Closed as on*

31st October, 1983

Sr. No.	Name of the Mills
1	2
Bihar	
1.	Bihar Cotton Mills Ltd., Phulwari Sherif Patna.

1

2

Gujarat

2. The Fine Knitting Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
3. Maneckchowk & Ahmedabad Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
4. Bhalakia Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
5. Marsden Sps. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
6. Monogram Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
7. Maharana Mills Private Ltd., Porabandar.
8. P. G. Textile Mills, Baroda.

Madhya Pradesh

9. Hope Textiles Unit No. 1
(Nandlal Bhandari Mills), Indore.
10. Hope Textiles Unit No. 2
(Rai Bahadur Kannaiyala Bhandari Mills).

Maharashtra

11. Mukesh Textiles Mills (P) Ltd., Bombay.
12. Sree Madhusudan Mills Ltd., Bombay.
13. Bradhury Mills Ltd., Bombay.
14. Finlay Mills Ltd., Bombay.
15. Gold Mohur Mills Ltd., Bombay.
16. Aurangabad Mills Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd., Aurangabad.

Orissa

17. Orissa Spinning Mills Co. Ltd., Rajgangapur, Orissa.
18. Bhaskar Textile Mills Ltd., Jharsuguda.

Rajasthan

19. Jaipur Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Jaipur.
20. Krishna Mills Ltd., Beawar (Raj.).

1

2

Tamil Nadu

21. Shri Ramalinga Choodambikai Mills, Tirhpur.
22. Sree Kothandram Spg. Mills, Madurai.
23. Sri Padma Mills, Coimbatore.
24. Tamil Nadu Spg. Mills Ltd., Tirupur.
25. K.N.M. Textiles, Coimbatore.
26. Sree Janardana Mills Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore.
27. Jallaram Spg., Mills, Coimbatore.
28. Sundaram Spg. Mills Kumarepalayam.
29. Kathirvel Textiles Pvt. Ltd., Machiapuram.

Uttar Pradesh

30. J.K. Mfrs. Ltd., Kanpur.
31. Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., Modinagar, (Modi Yarn Mills No. 1 B. Unit).

West Bengal Spinning Mills

32. India Linoleums Ltd., (Victoria Division) Chusury, Howrah.
33. Poodar Project Ltd., Toratala Road, Calcutta.

Pondicherry

34. Anglo French Textiles Ltd., Pondicherry.

(B) Data on Jute Mills Closed as on 30th Nov., 1983

1. Sri Gourishankar Jute Mills Ltd., Calcutta.
2. North Brook Jute Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
3. Hasimara Jute Mills Ltd., Calcutta.
4. Agarpara Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
5. Katihar Jute Mills Ltd., Katihar (Bihar).
6. Konarak Jute Mills Ltd. Orissa.

The above list is exclusive of three jute mills viz. Premchand, Naskarapara and Sriram, which have been closed down permanently and are not likely to reopen.

Earthquakes Felt in India During 1982 and 1983

2945. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some earthquakes occurred in India during 1982 and 1983; and

(b) if so, the areas affected and the loss occurred therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED
ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 1982 and 1983 earthquakes were felt in Shillong, Nicobar and Andaman Islands, Ahmedabad and Bhuj, Assam, Gangtok, Kashmir, Orissa, Koyna region in Maharashtra, India-Nepal Border, Dalhousie, Kashmir-Tibet Border, West U. P. Hills, Rann of Kutch, certain areas in Northern and North-Eastern regions, Arunachal-Assam Border, Delhi, Ladakh region, Hyderabad and Manipur-Burma Border.

No loss of human life or cattle was reported. Damage to public properties was estimated of the order of Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

Import of Beef Tallow

2946. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the earliest year since 1947 when beef tallow of 'fats of bovine cattle,

sheep or goats, untendered' RITC code No. 411.32 was imported and quantity thereof;

(b) how much has it been imported since then in each of the plan period and also in each of the last three years and the current year; were parties, other than actual users, given import licences if so, their names and addresses;

(c) names of parties who have imported it in the last three years and current year and quantity imported in each case; how much foreign exchange was used; which of them did not actually use them within their own premises for manufacturing soaps, grease or cosmetics; and

(d) did Customs Authorities in each case make sure about actual user status of each party before releasing imported tallow; if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF
SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH
PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) Data on actual imports is published in "Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, Vol II-Imports", copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

Details of import licences issued are published in the weekly Bulletins of Import licences, Export licences & Industrial licences issued by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, copies of which are available in Parliament library.

(c) Party-wise import statistics are not maintained.

The utilisation of imported materials by actual users is subject to verification by sponsoring authorities such as D.G. T.D., Directors of Industries etc. as per the procedure laid down.

(d) Clearance of imported material is allowed by the Customs authorities in accordance with the conditions of the import licence, including Open General Licence.

राजस्थान में बैंकों द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को दिए गए ऋण

2947. श्री विरवा राम कलवारिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में विभिन्न बैंकों ने 1982 के नवम्बर माह तक अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा किसानों को कितना ऋण प्रदान किया तथा इसमें अनुदान की कितनी राशि शामिल है; और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी जिलावार ग्योरा किया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) प्रत्यक्ष कृषि अग्रिमों और अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजातियों को दिये गए अग्रिमों के राज्यवार आंकड़े जून, 1981 के अन्त की स्थिति के मुताबिक उपलब्ध हैं। उक्त तारीख की स्थिति के मुताबिक अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा राजस्थान राज्य में किसानों को दिए गए प्रत्यक्ष कृषि अग्रिमों की बकाया राशि, 240255 ऋण कर्ता खातों के अन्तर्गत 122.52 करोड़ रुपये थी। जून, 1981 के अंतिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के मुताबिक राजस्थान में प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों को ऋणकर्ता खातों से अग्रिमों की बकाया राशि के बारे में आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं :

क्षेत्र	ऋणकर्ता खातों की संख्या	बकाया राशि (लाख रुपये)
1	2	3
(i) प्रत्यक्ष कृषि	72418	2452.78
(ii) अप्रत्यक्ष कृषि	338	6.00
(iii) सड़क तथा जल परिवहन	2179	59.39
(iv) लघु उद्योग	16349	181.49
(v) खुदरा व्यापार तथा लघु व्यवसायी	9337	119.33
(vi) व्यावसायिक तथा स्व-नियोजित व्यक्ति	11547	117.98

1

2

3

(vii) शिक्षा	92	4.24
(viii) आवास ऋण	645	18.87
(ix) मात्र उपभोक्ता ऋण	30	0.86
जोड़ 112931		2960.94

(ख) जिलेवार आँकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Interest on Reserve Bank Loan to Civil Suppliers Corporation of Kerala

9243. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Civil Suppliers Corporation of the State of Kerala has requested for concessional rate of interest on loan by the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA PUJARY) : (a) and (b) The Government of Kerala has represented that the rate of interest on the credit limits authorised to it for purchase of rice from other States at market prices for distribution through the Public Distribution System in the State be reduced from 18%, as at present charged, to 12.5%. The States, including the State of Kerala, are authorised food credit at a concessional rate of interest of 12.5% only for procurement of foodgrains within the State at prices fixed by the Government of India and/or for taking delivery from the Central Pool, for distribution under the public distribution

system, under the established overall national policy in regard to foodgrains. For the purchase of foodgrains within the State or inter-state purchases, at prices above those fixed by the Government of India, food credit is authorised at a rate of interest of 18%. Keeping in view the overall resources position and deployment of bank funds in priority sector and to other weaker sections at concessional rates, it is not possible to reduce rates on such credit.

Free Baggage Allowance By A.I. For Gulf Passengers

2949. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to amend the rule regarding baggage and allow free baggage upto 30 kilograms on the Air India flights for the Gulf passengers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Thefts in Carpet Weaving Training Scheme Stores

2950. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) How many cases of theft have come to notice so far in the carpet weaving training scheme and what action has been taken ;

(b) whether a recent theft has been taken place in the stores at Bhadohi and responsibility has not been fixed so far ; and

(c) what measures are proposed to see that such thefts do not recur ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Four. Reports were lodged with the police authorities.

(b) Yes, Sir. Report has been lodged with the police who are investigating the case.

(c) Instructions have been given to tighten security arrangements.

Irregularities in Appointments, Promotions, ETC., In the Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)

2951. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several irregularities in appointments, promotions, deputations, etc. in the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), have come to light ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken to rectify the irregularities and to fix responsibility ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, whenever any specific case is brought to notice, it is looked into and appropriate action taken.

Trade Unions in ITDC Hotels/Units

2952. SHRI C.T. DHANDA-PANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many registered trade unions are there in ITDC units/hotels, names of these unions alongwith their membership strength in hotels/units, where they are operating and also to which central trade unions they are presently affiliated ;

(b) which among these unions are recognised, the criteria for recognition and the facilities offered to recognised unions ; and

(c) how many industrial/labour disputes are presently pending (in ITDC Units/hotels) between workers/unions and management in various labour courts/industrial tribunals ; how many among these disputes are more than two years old ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The information is given in the statement. Due to multiplicity of Trade Unions in ITDC, it has not been possible to ascertain membership strength of Trade Unions in hotels/units as the same keeps fluctuating from time to time.

(c) Presently there are 78 industrial/labour disputes pending between workers/unions and management in various Courts/Industrial Tribunals. Out of these, 24 are of more than 2 years old.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Registered trade union	Affiliated to	Name of the unit in which operating
1		2	3
1.	Ashok Hotel Employees Union	AITUC	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi
2.	Ashok Hotel Mazdoor Janta Union	HMS	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi
3.	Ashok Hotel Karamchari Sangh	INTUC	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi
4.	Ashok Hotel Mazdoor Union	—	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi
5.	Akbar Hotel Employees Union	—	Akbar Hotel, New Delhi
6.	All India ITDC Mazdoor Janta Union	HMS	Ashok Yatri Niwas New Delhi
7.	All India ITDC Workers Union	INTUC	Ashok Yatri Niwas New Delhi
8.	All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Ashok Yatri Niwas New Delhi
9.	ITDC Hotels Worker Union	INTUC	Janpath Hotel, New Delhi
10.	All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Janpath Hotel, New Delhi
11.	ITDC Hotels Mazdoor Janpath Hotel Union	—	Janpath Hotel, New Delhi
12.	ITDC Hotels Mazdoor Congress Union	—	Janpath Hotel, New Delhi
13.	All India ITDC Workers Union	INTUC	Hotel Kanishka New Delhi
14.	All India ITDC Kamgar Union	—	Hotel Kanishka New Delhi
15.	All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Hotel Kanishka New Delhi
16.	Lodhi Hotel Karamchari Sangh	INTUC	Lodhi Hotel New Delhi
17.	All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi
18.	Qutab Hotel Employees Union (I)	INTUC	Qutab Hotel, New Delhi
19.	All India ITDC SC/ST General Employees Union	HMS	Qutab Hotel. New Delhi

1	2	3
20. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Qutab Hotel, New Delhi
21. Janpath Hotel Workers Union	INTUC	Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi
22. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi
23. ITDC Hotels Workers Union	INTUC	Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi
24. ITDC Hotels Mazdoor Congress	—	Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi
25. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Mayur Restaurant Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi
26. All India ITDC Workers Union	INTUC	Mayur Restaurant Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi
27. Airport Hotel ITDC Employees Union	—	Hotel Airirport Ashok Calcutta
28. Airport Hotel & Restaurant Sharmik Union	INTUC	Hotel Airport Ashok Calcutta
29. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Hotel Aurangabad Ashok Aurangabad
30. All India ITDC Workers Union	INTUC	Hotel Aurangabad Ashok Aurangabad
31. Hotel Ashok Karamchari Sangh	CITU	Hotel Ashok Bangalore
32. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Hotel Ashok Bangalore
33. All India ITDC Employees Union	INTUC	Hotel Ashok Bangalore
34. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Ashok Travellers Lodge Bodhgaya
35. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Forest Lodge, Bharatpur
36. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Hotel Khajuraho Ashok Khajuraho
37. All India ITDC Employees Union	INTUC	Hotel Khajuraho Ashok Khajuraho
38. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Hotel Kalinga Ashok Bhubaneshwar
39. ITDC General Employees Association	INTUC	Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort, Kovalam

1	2	3
40. ITDC General Employees Union	CITU	Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort, Kovalam
41. ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort, Kovalam
42. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Traveller Lodge, Konark
43. Kaziranga Forest Lodge ITDC Workers Union	—	Forest Lodge, Kaziranga
44. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Ashok Travellers Lodge, Kulu
45. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore
46. Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel Employees Union	INTUC	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel Mysore
47. All India ITDC Karamchari Sangh	INTUC	Hotel Laxmi Vilas Palace Udaipur
48. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Hotel Laxmi Vilas Palace, Udaipur
49. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Hotel Madurai Ashok Madurai
50. All India ITDC Employees Union	INTUC	Hotel Madurai Ashok Madurai
51. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Hotel Patliputra Ashok Patna
52. All India ITDC Workers Union	INTUC	Hotel Patlipura Ashok Patna
53. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort, Mamallapuram
54. All India Employees Union	INTUC	Thanjavur Travellers Lodge, Tamil Nadu
55. All India ITCD Workers Union	INTUC	Hotel Varanasi Ashok Varanasi
56. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Hotel Varanasi Ashok Varanasi
57. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Taj Restaurant, Agra

1	2	3
58. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Kosi Restaurant, Kosi
59. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Kanha Safari Lodge, Mukki
60. Qutab Hotel Employees Union (Dara Group)	INTUC	Qutab Hotel, New Delhi
61. ITDC Karamchari Sangh	INTUC	Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur
62. Hotel Jaipur Ashok Employees Union	AITUC	Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur
63. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Hotel Hassan Ashok, Hassan
64. All India ITDC Employees Federation	INTUC	Hotel Hassan Ashok, Hassan
65. Hotel Jammu Ashok Employees Union	INTUC	Hotel Jammu Ashok, Jammu
66. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Headquarters, New Delhi
67. All India ITDC Workers Union	INTUC	Headquarters, New Delhi
68. All India ITDC Mazdoor Janta Union	HMS	Headquarters, New Delhi
69. All India ITDC Mazdoor Janta Union	HMS	Hyderabad House ; New Delhi
70. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Faridabad
71. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Regional Office Western Region (Bombay)
72. All India ITDC Employees Union	INTUC	Regional Office (South) Madras
73. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Regional Office (South) Madras
74. All India ITDC Workers Union	INTUC	Regional Office (North) ITDC Workshop, Naraina
75. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Regional Office (North) ITDC Workshop, Naraina
76. All India ITDC Karamchari Sangh	INTUC	Regional Office (North) ITDC Workshop, Naraina

1

2

3

77. All India ITDC Mazdoor Janta Union	HMS	Regional Office (North) ITDC Workshop, Naraina
78. All India ITDC Employees Federation	INTUC	Transport Unit, Kovalam
79. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Transport Unit, Kovalam
80. All India ITDC Employees Union	AITUC	Transport Unit, Hyderabad

CRITERIA FOR THE RECOGNITION OF TRADE UNIONS AND FACILITIES OFFERED TO THEM

Recognition to the unions is given in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Discipline in Industry, which is a Voluntary Code. The recognised unions have been provided office accommodation wherever available. These unions are represented on all bilateral forums of negotiations and collective bargaining.

Reduced Inflow of Tourists in South India

2953. SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the reduced inflow of tourists in South India during this year ;

(b) break-up of the figures during the last three years in Southern States and break-up of the foreign countries from where they came ;

(c) the reasons for reduced group arrival of tourists by chartered flights in South India ;

(d) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the reduced inflow of tourists in South India ; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to attract more tourists to South India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) The statistics of tourists visiting India are compiled on all India basis and not region-wise. During the period January-October 1983 the international tourist traffic to India has shown an increase of 1.3% compared to the corresponding period of preceding year. The same in the case of important ports in South India has however, shown an increase of 1.7%.

The number of foreign tourists visiting India during the last three years alongwith country-wise breakup is given in the statement.

There are no charter flights to South India.

(e) Steps taken to attract more tourists to South India are continuing Programmes. These include visits of travel agents and media representatives on familiarisation tours, production of literature and other promotional material. From time to time special programmes highlighting the attractions of South are also undertaken. Adequate coverage is also given to places of tourist interest in South India in various publicity material produced on all India basis.

Statement

To Urist Arrivals in India by Country of Nationality—1980 to 1982

Country of Nationality	1980	1981	1982
1	2	3	4
<i>North America</i>			
Canada	23,783	25,358	25,991
U.S.A.	78,608	82,052	86,806
Total	102,391	107,410	112,797
<i>Central and South America</i>			
Argentina	1,443	1,652	857
Brazil	1,167	1,331	1,554
Mexico	2,114	3,489	1,773
Others	3,600	4,685	4,223
Total	8,324	11,157	8,407
<i>Western Europe</i>			
Austria	7,187	7,725	7,996
Belgium	6,889	6,999	6,252
Denmark	4,987	5,485	5,219
Finland	1,267	1,518	1,705
France	58,682	57,272	59,267
Federal Republic of Germany	54,736	54,311	49,610
Greece	2,493	2,477	1,905
Italy	29,002	28,503	29,791
Netherlands	11,181	10,780	10,724

1	2	3	4
Norway	2,639	2,597	2,442
Spain	11,427	10,504	10,106
Sweden	7,128	7,685	7,256
Switzerland	13,287	14,111	14,609
U.K.	102,483	116,684	120,772
Others	4,464	4,675	4,612
Total	317,832	331,326	332,266
<i>Eastern Europe</i>			
Czechoslovakia	1,348	1,048	1,272
U.S.S.R.	11,037	12,009	13,687
Yugoslavia	1,975	1,843	1,608
Others	6,002	7,955	4,687
Total	20,362	22,855	21,255
<i>Africa</i>			
Kenya	6,642	8,740	6,913
Mauritius	3,575	3,973	3,408
South Africa	8,169	9,917	10,525
Tanzania	6,261	5,661	6,467
Egypt	1,350	1,725	1,700
Uganda	431	444	455
Others	12,373	14,818	15,374
Total	38,801	45,278	44,844

1	2	3	4
<i>West Asia</i>			
Lebanon	1,256	1,306	1,368
Persian Gulf	40,135	48,607	49,523
Countries			
Saudi Arabia	23,525	26,024	27,846
Others	13,190	17,099	22,325
Total	78,106	93,036	101,062
<i>South Asia</i>			
Afghanistan	10,766	12,841	7,361
Sri Lanka	68,402	75,842	76,143
Iran	20,921	12,314	9,538
Others	7,836	12,787	13,106
Total	107,925	113,784	106,148
<i>South East Asia</i>			
Indonesia	2,085	2,161	2,411
Malaysia	26,405	26,458	26,552
Philippines	3,474	3,893	3,684
Singapore	16,637	17,950	19 026
Thailand	10,866	12,157	11,472
Others	1,209	2,560	1,893
Total	60,676	65,179	65,038

1	2	3	4
<i>East Asia</i>			
Japan	30,575	29,032	29,103
Hong Kong	1,858	1,723	1,947
Others	3,340	4,512	6,811
Total	35,773	35,267	37,861
<i>Australasia</i>			
Australia	22,630	20,940	23,395
New Zealand	5,146	4,785	5,232
Others	1,235	1,268	1,091
Total	29,011	26,993	29,718
Stateless	949	863	782
Total	800,150	853,148	860,178
(Nationals other than from Pakistan and Bangladesh)			
Pakistan	*	233,553	222,574
Bangladesh	*	192,509	205,410
GRAND TOTAL	800,150*	1279,210	1288,162

*Nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh are being included in tourist arrival statistics only from 1981.

Concessional Aid Received from International Financial Institutions

2954. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the concessional aid so far Government of India have received from international financial institutions ; and

(b) further programme in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The assistance received by the Government of India from international financial institutions i.e. IBRD/IDA and IFAD upto 30th September, 1983 amounts to Rs. 7377.38 crores.

(b) Every year pipeline of projects for posing to the international financial institutions for aid is prepared. Actual tying of aid will depend, among other things, upon the availability of resources with these financial institutions and the status of project preparation etc.

Interim Report of Financial Commission

2955. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received an interim report from the Finance Commission ; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The interim report together with the memorandum on the action thereon is being laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament today.

Boosting Production of Minor Oil Seeds to Avoid Import of Palmstearin for Soap-making

2956. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is going to import palmstearin to replace animal tallow needed for soap making and other industries ; and

(b) if so, whether Government contemplated boosting production of minor oil seeds to meet the requirements of the country to relieve the exchequer of the heavier burden for importing palmstearin, a high priced commodity in the international market, to replace animal tallow ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Import of palmstearin has been canalised through State Trading Corporation of India with effect from 11-11-1983.

(b) Steps are being taken to increase production and productivity of traditional and non-traditional oil seeds and oils.

Development of Tourist Spots in Orissa

2957. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any increase in the number of foreign and domestic tourists who visited various tourist spots in Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the number of foreign tourists who visited Orissa, during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(c) the steps taken to develop tourist spots and promote tourist traffic in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) State-wise statistics of domestic and foreign tourists are not maintained by the Department. The number of foreign tourists visiting India during the last three years are given as under :

Year	No. of tourist arrivals
1980	800,150*
1981	1279,210
1982	1288,162

*excluding nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh.

(c) In order to develop tourist spots and promote tourist traffic in Orissa, steps are being taken to provide infrastructural and other facilities at various centres along predetermined travel circuits identified jointly by the State and the Central Government.

The Central Government has been providing assistance for accommodation, flood-lighting of monuments, import of cars, introduction of water sports at Chilka lake, forest lodges, youth hotels, etc.

Under the hospitality programme, Department send media representatives and travel agents to East India including Orissa. The media representatives on return to their countries write articles on the places of tourist interest while the agents are expected to package tours.

The Govt. of India has opened a tourist office at Bhubaneshwar.

Non-Availability of Currency Notes

2958. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that new

currency notes are not easily available and those are being sold at a premium ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to check such unscrupulous dealings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that the supply of fresh notes, particularly those in small denominations, has not been commensurate with the demand and as such possibility of their sale at premium by unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out.

(b) The best way to deal with the situation is to significantly step up the supply of fresh currency notes in circulation. As a result of modernisation-cum-expansion programme of the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad, which has been substantially completed recently, it is expected that the supply of Bank Note Paper from the Mill to the Bank Note Press, Dewas and the Currency Note Press, Nasik Road would be substantially stepped up during the next calendar year. The Government are also proposing to introduce a second shift in the Bank Note Press, Dewas to augment the printing of currency notes in that Press. The incentive scheme in force in Bank Note Press, Dewas has been modified and a similar scheme is under consideration for the Currency Note Press, Nasik Road. It is hoped that with these measures supply of fresh currency notes to the Reserve Bank for circulation would substantially increase in the near future. In so far as currency notes of the denominations of rupee-one and rupees-two are concerned, the Government had recently taken a decision to phase them out and replace them gradually with rupee-one and rupees-two coins. The phasing out process is to be done gradually so that there is no inconvenience to the public and till such time as coins of rupee-one and rupees-two denominations become available in sufficient quantity, the supply of rupee-one and rupees-two notes would continue to be made along with the

supply of coins of similar denominations.

Advancing of Loans to SC/ST under Special Component Plan in Andhra Pradesh

2959. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has submitted his report regarding the review of the work done under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes particularly regarding the rural banks in the State of Andhra Pradesh so far as the question of advancing loans to them is concerned ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the suggestions made by the Commissioner and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) No separate review as such is reported to have been carried out by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes regarding implementation of Special Component Plan by the Regional Rural Banks in the State of Andhra Pradesh. However, in his 27th Report for the period 1979-81, the Commissioner had, *inter-alia*, observed that all the Regional Rural Banks should be asked to maintain separate data with regard to the assistance provided by them to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, as well as to the other sections of the population.

All Regional Rural Banks have been instructed by NABARD to submit half-yearly returns furnishing data on their advances to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Constitution of Defence Intelligence Agency of Armed Forces

2960. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that senior army officers have suggested constitution of defence intelligence agency amalgamating the three intelligence services of the armed forces ;

(b) if so, whether the Defence Ministry have accepted the suggestion ;

(c) if not, the main reasons therefor ; and

(d) if so, by what time the same is likely to be constituted ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Though some retired officers have expressed some views in the media, no serving senior officer of the Indian Army has expressed such a view.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Plea to Allow Private Sector to Borrow Money from Abroad

2961. SHRI CHITTA BASU :

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has since been drawn to the statement of the President of All India Manufacturers Organisation published in the 'Hindustan Times' of 31 October, 1983 making a strong plea to allow the private sector to borrow money from abroad ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE**): (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) Companies/Undertakings in the Private/Public Sector are selectively permitted to raise commercial loans abroad mainly for financing the requirements of projects. Such borrowings are permitted after taking into account, inter alia, the foreign exchange requirements of the project, the availability of concessional funds from bilateral and multilateral sources, and keeping in view the need to keep the debt service liability within prudent limits.

Mirage-2000 Aircraft

2962. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :**
SHRI CHINTAMANI
JENA :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI
PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of **DEFENCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of Indian Air Force test pilots and engineers visited France to set up a Joint organisation with the French Force for the induction of the Mirage—2000 Multi—role fighter aircraft into the IAF ;

(b) if so, whether according to the latest schedule, the first batch of 40—mirage—2000 aircrafts ordered by India would be flown to an IAF air base early in 1985 ;

(c) if so, main aim of the IAF team to visit France ;

(d) to what extent the team has assessed the situation and whether any report has been submitted to Government ; and

(e) if so, whether mirage—2000 aircraft will be supplied to India on schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN**): (a) No, Sir. However, an IAF project team has been stationed in France to oversee

the programme of manufacture and supply of Mirage—2000 to India.

(b) and (e) Supply of Mirage—2000 aircraft from France is expected to commence during 1984-85 as planned.

(c) and (d) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

Trade Deficit

2963. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :**
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's exports during 1982-83 touched Rs. 9000 crores as against Rs. 7803 crores achieved in 1981-82;

(b) if so; whether according to the latest figures available, the country's exports during 1982-83 are placed at 88441 crores and imports at Rs. 14261 crores thereby showing a trade deficit of Rs. 5447 crores ;

(c) if so, what were the total export during the current financial year during April—June, 1983 ;

(d) whether they were on the deficit side or on the increase side ; and

(e) what steps are being taken by Government to remove the trade deficit which is on the high side ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(**SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA**) :
(a) to (e) A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) and (b) The final figures of foreign trade for the year 1982-83 are not yet available. However, according to the latest updated available data, India's overall exports during 1982-83 amounted to Rs. 8807.60 crores and imports to Rs. 14274.60 crores with the deficit of Rs. 5467.00 crores

(c) and (d) On a provisional basis, exports during April-June, 1983, totalled Rs. 2013.57 crores thereby showing an increase of 41.2% over the provisional figure of Rs. 1811.50 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. The deficit in foreign trade during April-June, 1983 was lower than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

(e) Export Promotion is a continued process. Various export promotion measures are already in operation which include removal of Licensing constraints on export production, establishment of EXIM Bank, setting up of 100% export oriented units, easier access to import of inputs and upgradation of technology, particularly for export production, and extension of certain fiscal concessions on exports.

The Import and Export Policy for 1983-84 has been so formulated that it is both export oriented and production oriented. There are many new features in the policy to promote exports and save avoidable imports as far as possible.

The 100% export oriented scheme introduced in 1981 is receiving an encouraging response, and export from existing Free Trade Zones, Kandla and SEEPZ are also picking up well. With a view to further promoting exports the Government have recently decided to set up four more Free Trade Zones in Cochin, Madras, NOIDA and Falta. The facility of Cash Compensatory Support has been extended to 16 new items after 1.10.1982.

Case Referred to Court by Owners of Textile Mills Taken Over Recently

2964. SHRI MOHANLAL
PATEL :
SHRI MOHD. ASRAR
AHMAD :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that owners of Textile Mills which have been recently nationalised have gone to the Court against the taking over of these mills ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The owners of five mills i.e. M/s. Elphinston, Jam Manufacturing, New City of Bombay, Shri Madhusudan and Finlay Mills and Sitaram Mills have filed writ petitions against the take over. Govt. is opposing the writ petitions.

समाजवादी देशों के साथ व्यापार

2965. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार समाजवादी देशों के साथ व्यापार की मात्रा दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जिन समाजवादी देशों के साथ भारत सरकार आयात-निर्यात व्यापार कर रही है, उसके लाभ क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उन देशों के साथ व्यापार में वृद्धि हुई है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक देश के साथ वार्षिक-व्यापार में हुई वृद्धि का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राजदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) तथा (ग) गत तीन वर्षों में समाजवादी देशों के साथ व्यापार की मात्रा में वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) भारत के पूर्व यूरोप के निम्न-लिखित समाजवादी देशों के साथ व्यापार सम्बन्ध हैं :—

1. सोवियत संघ ।
2. चैकोस्लोवाकिया ।
3. जमन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य ।
4. पोलैंड ।
5. रूमानिया ।
6. हंगरी ।
7. यूगोस्लाविया ।
8. बुल्गारिया ।

(घ) प्रत्येक समाजवादी देश के साथ व्यापार का एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

(करोड़ रु० में)

×

1981 की
तुलना में

1982

1980 की
तुलना में

×

1981

1980 की
तुलना में

1980

1979

देश

382.40

3260.0

928.70

2877.6

845.9

1948.9

1103.0

सोवियत संघ

63.70

260.0

32.50

186.3

69.60

153.8

84.2

रोमानिया गणतंत्र

8.90

170.0

87.50

161.1

5.10

73.6 (—)

78.7

बेल्गेस्लाविया

जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय

33.80

175.5

71.10

141.7

2.90

70.6 (—)

73.5

गणराज्य

65.90

170.0

23.70

104.1

17.5

80.4 (—)

97.9

पोलिण्ड

16.30

71.0 (—)

19.90

87.3

1.60

67.4

65.8

युगोस्लाविया

12.30

159.0

111.40

146.7

1.70

35.3

33.6

बुल्गारिया

28.30

42.7 (—)

34.90

71.0

14.10

36.1

22.0

हंगरी

× अन्तिम

**Advancing of Loans to SC/ST Under
Special Component Plan in Orissa**

2966. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has submitted his report after reviewing the performance under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes particularly regarding the rural banks in the States of Orissa so far as the question of advancing loans to them is concerned;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the details regarding the recommendations made in this regard and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) No separate review as such is reported to have been carried out by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes regarding implementation of Special Component Plan by the Regional Rural Banks in the State of Orissa. However, in his 27th Report for the period 1979-81, the Commissioner had, *inter-alia*, observed that all the Regional Rural Banks should be asked to maintain separate data with regard to the assistance provided by them to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as well as to the other sections of the population.

All Regional Rural Banks have been instructed by NABARD to submit half-yearly returns furnishing data on their advances to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

व्यापारिक घरानों द्वारा व्यय की गई विदेशी
मुद्रा

2967. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिन्हा :

श्रीमती प्रमिला वण्डवते :

श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान हाल ही में प्रकाशित भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के उस प्रति-वेदन की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि बड़े व्यापारिक घरानों से संबंधित कंपनियों में विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने की तुलना में व्यय अधिक है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं;

(ग) उन कंपनियों के नाम क्या हैं और वे किन किन व्यक्तियों से सम्बद्ध हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी कंपनियों पर भविष्य में इस संबंध में कोई पाबंदी लगाने का है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने जुलाई, 1983 के अपने मासिक बुलेटिन में 1980-81 के सम्बन्ध में मध्यम और बड़ी पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियों की वित्तीय स्थिति के अध्ययन की एक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की थी, इस रिपोर्ट में 1720 चुनी हुई कम्पनियों (जिनमें से हर एक कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 5 लाख रुपये या उससे अधिक थी) का अध्ययन अप्रैल, 1980 से मार्च, 1981 तक की अवधि के उनके लेखा परीक्षित वार्षिक लेखों के आधार पर प्रस्तुत किया गया । रिजर्व बैंक ऐसे अध्ययन समय-समय पर करता रहता है । इसी प्रकार वर्ष 1978-79 के सम्बन्ध में भी 1720 मध्यम और बड़ी पब्लिक लि० कम्पनियों को ऐसा ही अध्ययन भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के नवम्बर, 1981 के मासिक बुलेटिन में प्रकाशित किया गया था ।

2. इस अध्ययन के अन्तर्गत चुनी हुई कम्पनियों का कुल मिलाकर कार्य निष्पादन, उनकी आय और उनका व्यय, उनके लाभ, साधन तथा निधियों के उपयोग का विवरण, परिसम्पत्तियों तथा देनदारियों की पद्धतिगत व्यवस्था और अन्य पहलुओं का व्यौरा दिया गया है, जिसमें उनकी विदेशी मुद्रा में होने वाली आय तथा विदेशी मुद्रा के खर्च को भी दिखाया गया है।

3. उस अध्ययन से यह बात प्रकट हुई है कि चुनी हुई कम्पनियों की विदेशी मुद्रा की आय में 144 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई अर्थात् 1979-80 में यह आय 1219.56 करोड़ रुपये थी लेकिन 1980-81 में बढ़कर 1363.28 करोड़ रुपये हो गई। चुनी हुई कम्पनियों के विदेशी मुद्रा के कुल खर्च में भी 187 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई—अर्थात् यह व्यय 1979-80 के 1374 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर 1980-81 में 1561 करोड़ रुपये हो गया।

4. विदेशी मुद्रा की आय का ज्यादातर भाग वस्तुओं के निर्यात से प्राप्त हुआ, जबकि विदेशी मुद्रा का अधिकांश व्यय कच्चे माल, पूंजीगत वस्तुओं, संघटकों, सामान, फालतू पुर्जों आदि के आयात पर हुआ। व्यय की अन्य मदों में, लाभांश की प्रेरणाएं, रायल्टी, तकनीकी शुल्क, व्यावसायिक तथा परामर्श शुल्क आदि शामिल हैं। इस अध्ययन के विश्लेषण से पता चलता है कि अलग अलग उद्योगों की स्थिति अलग-अलग है।

5. अध्ययन के अंतर्गत शामिल चुनी हुई कंपनियों का उद्योगवार व्यौरा 122 पृष्ठों पर छपा हुआ है और उसे भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के जुलाई 1983 के मासिक बुलेटिन में प्रकाशित किया गया है।

6. इस रिपोर्ट में कंपनीवार व्यौरा नहीं दिया गया है। चूंकि स्थिति अलग-अलग उद्योगों में अलग-अलग है और आयात तथा विदेशी मुद्रा के व्यय का विनिमय भारत सरकार की आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नीति के अनुसार तथा विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय अधिनियम और उसके अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों तथा विधियमों के अनुसार किया जाता है, इसलिये इस अध्ययन के आधार पर उक्त कंपनियों पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Increase in Minimum Release Price of Coffee in Internal Market

2968. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GODWA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(e) whether it is a fact that several planting sections have approached his Ministry to enhance the minimum release price of coffee in the internal market ;

(b) if so, action taken by Government and the minimum release prices of coffee in the internal market during the last five years ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that cost of production of all commodities including coffee has gone up by several folds during the last six years whereas the revision of minimum release price of coffee is almost stationary ; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the action being proposed to raise the release price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The minimum release price fixed at Rs. 3.84 per point with effect from 25-9-1980. The minimum release price has further been revised to Rs. 5.50 per point with effect from 1-3-1983.

(c) and (d) The cost of production of various commodities including coffee has gone up during the last six years. The MRF has been revised from Rs. 4.45 per point to Rs. 5.50 per point with effect from 1-3-1983 which is an increase of about 24%.

Member Airlines of I.A.T.A. to Suffer Losses

2969. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether member airlines of the International Air Transport Association are likely to suffer a loss of \$ 1.2 billion in 1983 ;

(b) if so, whether this will be lower than the record deficit of \$ 1.8 billion in 1982 ; and

(c) whether the airlines' accumulated losses in the years 1979 to 1982, stand at staggering \$ 6 billion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) According to I.A.T.A. estimates, its member airlines are likely to experience a deficit of over a billion dollars in 1983.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The reported accumulated losses of the I.A.T.A. airlines in the years 1979 to 1982 were of the order of 4.920 billion U.S. dollars.

Raids on Film Stars

2970. SHRI VILAS MUTTEM-WAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large amount of black money is in circulation in the film industry ;

(b) the particulars of the film artists whose premises were raided by the Income Tax officials during the last three years and the money, etc. recovered from each of them ; and

(c) the reasons for which raids were not conducted in the premises of the remaining film stars and the basis on which it was presumed that they do not possess black money ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) There is evidence of tax evasion among persons connected with the film industry. However, no estimate of black money in film industry has been made by the Government.

(b) Income-tax Department searched 169 persons connected with film industry during the calendar years 1981, 1982 and 1983 (upto 30-11-1983) and seized prime-facie unaccounted assets totalling Rs. 160.13 lakhs approximately.

Having regard to the large number of persons involved, it is not practicable to furnish the detailed information. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires to have information in a particular case, the same can be furnished.

(c) Searches are conducted under section 132 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 wherever on the basis of information available, the authority empowered to authorise search and seizure is satisfied that such action is called for.

Legislation for Forfeiture of Profits and Assets of Drug Traffickers

2971. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a legislation for forfeiture of profits and assets of drug traffickers because of the increasing transit traffic in heroin and burgeoning opium smuggling from across the border with Pakistan ; and

(b) whether India is being used as a transit point ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) The Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976 (No.13 of 1976) provides for the forfeiture of illegally acquired properties of smugglers and foreign exchange manipulators and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. This legislation equally applies to the forfeiture of illegally acquired properties of international drug traffickers.

(b) The seizures made and intelligence received indicate that India has in recent years become vulnerable as a transit point for the smuggling of narcotics from some countries in the Near/Middle East and South East Asia.

Financial Assistance to Fishing Industry by Nationalised Banks

2972. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has accorded the fishing industry

the status of a priority industry in view of its national importance ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the reluctance of nationalised banks to give all possible financial assistance to the fishing industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Development of fishery is treated as activity allied to agriculture and has been included in the Priority Sector.

(b) All commercial banks are required to step up their lending to priority sector which includes agricultural and allied activities including fisheries. The banks have to ensure that their direct finance to agriculture (including allied activities) should reach a level of at least 15% of the total credit by March 1985 and at least 16% of total credit by March 1987. With a view to ensure that financing of agriculture (which include allied activity of fishery) gets due importance, various steps have been advised, which consist of charging concessional rate of interest, simplification of application forms, liberalisation of terms and conditions relating to security, margin, repayment period, adequate delegation of discretionary powers to the Branch Manager, disposal of loan applications within a stipulated time limit, relaxation of procedural formalities etc. RBI has issued detailed guidelines to banks in implementing the new 20-Point Programme relating to priority sector lending covering agricultural sector including allied activities such as fishery.

Fulfilling of Aims and Objectives of Nationalisation of Banks

2973. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the aims and objectives of nationalisation of the banks have been fulfilled by the banks since the nationalisation ;

(b) if so, the aims and objectives therefor and the steps taken by nationalised banks to fulfil them so far ;

(c) the measures taken by his Ministry to fulfil the aims and objectives of each nationalised banks from time to time ;

(d) whether it is not a fact that the branches of each nationalised banks have been increased since the nationalisation but the credit policy of the banks and the implementation of the policies of Government by the branches remains to be mobilised on the lines of the aims and objectives of nationalisation ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) The objectives public sector banks are expected to pursue include mobilisation of saving to the largest extent possible, their utilisation for productive purposes in line with national priorities, efforts to meet credit needs of small borrowers in agriculture, small industry and self-employment sectors, fostering of progressive entrepreneurs and creating of fresh opportunities for neglected sectors and backward areas and professionalisation of bank management etc.

Within the broad framework of these objectives, specific policy guidelines have been issued by the Government/ Reserve Bank of India from time to

time. The performance of banks in the attainment of these objectives has been constantly monitored by the Government/Reserve Bank of India.

Substantial progress has been achieved by the banking system. The deposits of public sector banks have increased from Rs.3871 crores as at the end of June 1969 to Rs. 51,285 crores as at the end of October 1983. These now account for 37 percent of the National Income as compared to 16 percent in June 1969. The corresponding increase in advances has been from Rs. 3017 crores to Rs. 33,266 crores. The branches of the public sector banks increased from 6596 as at the end of June 1969 to 31,111 by June 1983. Over 60 percent of the incremental branch expansion has been devoted to rural areas. Similarly, significant increase has been achieved in the extent of credit support to priority sectors in which the amount outstanding has increased from Rs. 441 crores in June 1969 to Rs. 10,300 crores in June 1982. The increase in number of borrowal accounts has been from 2.6 lakh to 148 lakh. There has also been an increase in the training facilities available to the bank staff and there has been professionalisation of the bank management.

Difficulties Faced by Businessmen to Export Finished Leather Goods to Yugoslavia

2974. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by businessmen to export finished leather goods to Yugoslavia since 1981 due to exchange regulation in that country ;

(b) whether Government have received representations from aggrieved leather exporters seeking intervention for the recovery of pending bills since 1981 from Yugoslavia ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to solve these problems ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Arrangements are being made, in consultation with the Yugoslav Government, to have the dues of the affected parties settled.

Granting of Loans by Nationalised Banks to Applicants Living Below Poverty Line

2975. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether specific guidelines and instructions are issued to the nationalised banks in the matter of granting loans to those applicants who live below the poverty line ;

(b) whether periodical review is made regarding the observance of guidelines by the bank authorities in this regard ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against the authorities who fail to comply with the directions in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) to (c) Detailed instructions were issued and reiterated by RBI to scheduled commercial banks for financing the identified beneficiaries under IRDP and stressing for disposing of applications expeditiously within a fortnight or so, reviewing of the monthly progress by the District Consultative Committee, submission of monthly statements by bank branches giving details of loans sanctioned and disbursed, number of applications pending, subsidy utilised etc. reasons for rejection of applications, visit

of the senior executives for giving guidance to the staff at the field level and to ensure the success of the programme, adherence of the branch officials strictly to the guidelines regarding security norms, margins, etc.

All banks are required to submit periodical returns in respect of the implementation of IRDP. Senior executives of controlling officers must scrutinise during their periodical visits to the branches under their control a percentage of the advances to the weaker sections and ensure that the branch officials adhere strictly to RBI guidelines in letter and spirit.

Wherever lapses in implementation or observance of guidelines come to notice, banks are required to take suitable action.

Amount Given by Nationalised Banks for Self-Employment Schemes in Tamilnadu

2976. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether large sums of money have been given by nationalised banks for self-employment schemes in Tamil Nadu during the year 1983 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :
(a) and (b) Presumably the reference is to the Scheme launched by the Union Ministry of Industry in 1983 for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth. According to the information made available by the Ministry of Industry the various District Industries Centres in Tamil Nadu had recommended upto 30.11.1983, 134 cases to the banks. Of these 5 cases had been sanctioned for Rs. 0.82 lakhs,

**Infrastructure Facilities in Kanyakumari
as a Tourist Centre of National
Importance**

2977. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken and the quantum of the funds allocated for the development of infrastructure facilities in Kanyakumari especially after it has been declared as a tourist centre of national importance ; and

(b) the action taken in this regard for Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUSR-SHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) In the Sixth Five Year Plan the State Government has taken up schemes relating to construction of a dormitory, tourist office, markets, transport terminal, toilets and recreation facilities at Kanyakumari. The State Government has also prepared an ambitious Master Plan for over-all development of Kanyakumari at an estimated outlay of Rs. 16 crores. As usual the Centre will make its contribution in consultation with the State Govt.

**Export of Uncrushed Salt Instead
of Crushed Salt to Bangladesh**

2978. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaint has been received from the Bangladesh Government that uncrushed salt to the tune of 30000 tonnes has been received from Tuticorin though the contract was for crushed salt of 37000 tonnes ;

(b) whether it has also been brought to the notice of State Trading

Corporation here that uncrushed salt is being loaded by the exporter in Tuticorin ; and

(c) if so, the action being taken to prevent the repetition of such incidents in future so that the nation's prestige is not soiled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. One communication was received from Shri K.T. Kosalram, M.P., mentioning that Coramantal Mini Salt Producers Association was loading uncrushed salt with top layer of crushed salt, though the order is for crushed salt.

(d) On receipt of this information, STC cautioned Director General Food, Food Division, Dhaka about this, mentioning that this report is not confirmed but still they check the quality at the time of unloading but so far no official complaint has been received from the buyers about this. The safeguard in present procedure to check quality of salt are adequate. No quality complaints have been received.

Advances of Loans by Commercial Banks

2979. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commercial Banks advance much more loan a year than a year's budget of the Central Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Public Financial Institutions deal with vast funds in a year which is more than the Central Government's budget;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that some Chief Ministers, of State

Governments including the Chief Minister of West Bengal have raised the demand that the State Governments also should have a say in the manner of deployment and the terms and conditions of the loans advanced by the Commercial Banks and in the pattern of distribution of the investments undertaken by public financial institutions; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The annual incremental deployment of credit in the case of scheduled commercial banks is of the order of about Rs. 5000 crores and fresh disbursements in the case of Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI) are of the order of Rs. 2000 crores.

The geographical pattern of fund deployment is influenced by the level and health of economic activity in the regional economies, particularly in the organised sectors of trade and industry which, in turn, depends on factors which include availability of infrastructural facilities such as power, transport etc., availability of raw materials, size of local markets, climate of industrial relations etc.

Suggestions for associating State Government with the formulation of banking policies have been made from time to time in different forums. However, it has to be appreciated that the Banking Policies at the national level are determined in the context of emerging needs of the nation's economy as a whole. Besides, there already exist forums such as Regional Consultative Committees in which the State Governments, the public sector banks and the Government of India are represented and which periodically review banking developments in different regions.

Inspection of Readymade Garments for Export

2980. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to introduce a new system of inspection of readymade garments for export; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the new system alongwith the instructions issued to the Textile Committee (the inspection agency for readymade garments, meant for export.) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A simplified procedure for inspection of readymade garments has been introduced in Bombay and Delhi effective from 7-11-83. Under this system *inter-alia*, the exporter is required to get the sample of garments inspected by the Textiles Committee with respect to classification, handloom/powerloom origin, dominance of fibre and type of garment (whether industrial or not). The Committee would incorporate its finding on two samples of each style submitted by the exporter. One sample is retained by the Textiles Committee while the other is entrusted to the exporter for presentation to the custom authorities at the time of shipment of consignment. Custom Authorities would check the contents of the consignment as per the sample inspected and approved by the Textiles Committee.

Export of Silk Items

2981. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange earned during the Sixth Plan in exporting silk items:

(b) the names of the countries which are importing silk and silk products from India;

(c) whether Government have taken steps to increase the export of silk items; and

(d) if so, the details of the measures taken during the last three years in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Total earnings upto October, 1983 are placed at Rs. 26241.44 lakhs (provisional figure).

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d) Government have taken various steps to increase the export of silk items, some of these are as follows :

A new Indian Silk Export Promotion Council has been constituted exclusively for export promotion of Silk items; facilities of cash-compensatory support and drawback are being given for export of silk goods; participation in international silk fairs and buyer seller meets has been organized and publicity for silk products arranged through periodicals and assorted publications.

Statement

The names of the major countries which are importing Silk Products from India.

1. U.S.A.
2. United Kingdom
3. Italy
4. France

5. Switzerland

6. Canada

7. Japan

8. Australia

9. West Germany

10. Singapore

11. U.A.E.

12. Saudi Arabia

13. Malaysia

14. Kuwait

15. Mauritius

16. Hongkong

17. Fiji Island

18. South Oman

19. South Korea

20. Yemen (Y.A.R.)

Concessional Finance by Term-Lending Institutions

2982. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the major Central Government investment subsidy and the concessional finance provided by the term-lending institutions have mainly benefited states and Union-Territories which were not classified as industrially backward by the Pande Working Group;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that 55 per cent of the concessional institutional

finance assistance, have gone to units in backward areas of States not considered to be backward;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether a significant proportion of the finance to backward districts was not on concessional but on normal lending terms; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (f) Information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को मोटर परिवहन व्यवसाय के लिये ऋणों की स्वीकृति

2983. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को ये निर्देश जारी किए हैं कि शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को मोटर परिवहन व्यवसाय के लिए ऋणों की स्वीकृति देने में प्राथमिकता दी जाए ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : जी, नहीं ।

Purchase of Carpets for Hotel Samrat

2984. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether tenders were invited for the purchase of carpets for Hotel Samrat;

(b) whether it is a fact that after the tenders were finalised, the specifications of the carpet quality was changed; and

(c) if so, action taken against the persons responsible for destroying the sanctity of the tenders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Tenders for purchase of carpets for various hotels/projects including Samrat Hotel were invited by the ITDC.

(b) On the recommendations of the Interior Designer, specifications regarding pile height/count of carpets were modified, with the overall weight of the woollen content per square meter remaining as original.

(c) The modifications were approved by the Corporation as in the opinion of outside experts to whom the matter was referred, there were no financial implications.

Managing Directors and Chairman of Public Undertakings Running in Losses

2985. SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) who are the Managing Directors and Chairmen of public undertakings running in losses during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and for how long; and

(b) whether any extension of the term is given to any of them, and if so, when and for how long ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) A statement is placed below.

Statement

Names of Chairmen/Managing Directors including part-time Chairmen of Central Public Enterprises running in losses during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83

Name of the enterprise	Name of the Chairman/ Managing Director	Date of appointment	Extension of tenure
1	2	3	4
1. Heavy Engineering Corpn.	S.R. Jain	July '83	—
2. Coal India Ltd.	M.S. Gujral	July '83	—
3. Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	S.N. Singh	June '82	—
4. Fertilizer Corpn. of India	P.L. Kukreja	July '80	—
5. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceutical Ltd.	P.N. Behl	Dec. '82	—
6. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	H.C. Malhotra	Jan. '83	—
7. Jessop & Co. Ltd.	S.R. Choudhury	March '83	—
8. Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn.	D.R., R. Sastri	Oct. '80	—
9. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	I.M. Aga	Feb. '82	—
10. Hindustan Copper Ltd.	M.V.N.R.S. Rao	Oct. '82	—
11. Hindustan Steel-works Construction Corpn. Ltd.	Maj. Gen. S.S. Ahluwalia	Aug. '82	—
12. Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	M.F. Mehta	July '83	—
13. Scooters India Ltd.	L.K. Joshi	May '81	—
14. Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corpn. of India Ltd.	Diljeet Aurora	Jan. '82	—

1	2	3	4
15. N.T.C. (APKKM) Ltd.	P.R. Ananda Murthy	Sept. '83	—
16. N.T.C. (DPR) Ltd.	S.P. Chibber	May '79	—
17. N.T.C. (MP) Ltd.	B.B. Virmani	Dec. '80	—
18. N.T.C. (UP) Ltd.	B.S. Sandhu	July '82	—
19. N.T.C. (WBAB & O) Ltd.	S.K. Banerjee	Jan. '79	—
20. North Eastern Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corpn.	B.K. Handique* A.K. Saikia	July '81 Dec. '81	— —
21. Tea Trading Corpn. of India	P.K. Das Gupta	Sept. '83	—
22. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceutical Ltd.	J. Datta	Oct. '82	—
23. Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	Dr. V.S.* Arunachalam Z.P. Marshall	Sept. '82 April '81	— —
24. Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd.	A.K. Johri	Feb. '79	—
25. National Small Industries Corpn.	J.S. Juneja	March '82	—
26. Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.	Dr. H. Putta* Dasa V.N. Shrivastav	Sept. '83 Dec. '82	— —
27. Central Inland Water Transport Corpn.	S.K. Ghosal	Dec. '81	—
28. Delhi Transport Corpn.	Prem Kumar	Aug. '83	—
29. Mineral Exploration Corpn.	Mahip Singh	Feb. '82	—
30. Rehabilitation Industries Corpn.	A.R. Kohli	Sept. '80	—

1	2	3	4
31. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Dr. B. Mukhopadhyay Lt. Col. A.K. Tewari	Sept. '81 Oct. '82	Oct. '82 to Sept. '84 —
32. Bharat Leather Corpn.	S.L. Atal* S.H. Jadhav	Sept. '81 Sept. '81	— Sept. '83 to Dec. 84
33. Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.	V.G. Naidu* T.K. Ramalinga Setty	April '82 June '81	— June '83 to Oct. 84
34. National Instruments Ltd.	P.R. Rao	Nov. '79	Nov. 81 to Dec. '83
35. Bharat Refractories Ltd.	N.C. Mukherjee	July '81	July '83 to July '86
36. Central Electronics Ltd.	Lt. Gen. K.S.* Grewal U. Venkateswaralu	June '81 June '74	June '83 to 1985 (AGM) June '76 to Dec. '85
37. Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	P.P. Sharangapani	Aug. '78	Aug. '83 to Jan. '84
38. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	R. Datta	Aug. '78	Aug. '83 to April '84
39. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	Vice Adm. K.R. Menon	April '81	April '83 to Oct. '86
40. Biecco Lawrie Ltd	A.P. Bhalla* A.K. Sircar	April '81 Feb. '81	April '83 to May '85 Feb. '83 to Feb. '84
41. Jute Corpn. of India	A.K. Moitra	Jan. '81	Jan. '83 to July '86
42. Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn.	Vacant		
43. Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	Vacant		
44. Braithwaite & Co.	Vacant		
45. Triveni Structurals Ltd.	Vacant		

*Part-time Chairman

भारतीय पटसन मिलों में निर्मित पटसन की वस्तुएं

2986. श्री डूमर लाल बैठा : क्या
वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय पटसन मिलों में किस-
किस प्रकार की वस्तुएं निर्मित की जाती हैं
तथा इनमें से कितनी प्रतिशत वस्तुओं की
खपत देश में होती है तथा कितनी मात्रा में
ये वस्तुएं विदेशों को निर्यात की जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में पटसन
को विभिन्न प्रकार की महंगी वस्तुओं का
जिनका विदेशों में निर्यात किया जाता है और
देश में केवल बोरों और चटाइयों आदि जैसी
कम मूल्य वाली वस्तुओं का ही निर्यात किया
जाता है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो पटसन की वस्तुओं का
निर्यात किए जाने के लिए सरकार का
कारगर कदम उठाने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं ; तो उसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती
राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) भारतीय पटसन
मिलों द्वारा विनिर्मित पटसन माल की मुख्य
श्रेणियां ये हैं : हेसियन, सैकिंग, कालीन
अस्तर कपड़ा तथा अन्य जिसमें पटसन घागे,
निवार, तारपोलीन कैंवस, सजावटी
परिधान, वूल पैक, काटन बैगिंग आदि
शामिल है। पटसन माल की घरेलू खपत तथा
निर्यात की अनुमानित प्रतिशतता का ब्यौरा
निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :—

मद	घरेलू खपत	निर्यात
हेसियन	36%	64%
सैकिंग	95%	5%
कालीन अस्तर कपड़ा	—	100%
अन्य	84%	16%

(ख) से (घ) यह सत्य है कि भारतीय
पटसन मिलों के उत्पादन का प्रमुख भाग
पैकिंग तथा साथ ही औद्योगिक अन्तिम प्रयोग
के प्रयोजनों के लिये इस्तेमाल किए जाने वाले
माल का होता है और तुलनात्मक रूप में
कम इकाई कीमत का माल है। तथापि,
भारतीय पटसन मिलें सजावटी परिधानों,
ऊंची क्वालिटी के ब्लेंडिड पटसन घागे तथा
आस्ट्रेलियन वूल पैकों की कुछ मात्राओं का

उत्पादन विदेशी बाजारों के लिए कर रही
हैं जिनसे तुलनात्मक रूप में ऊंचे इकाई
मूल्य प्राप्त होते हैं। भारतीय पटसन उद्योग
गवेषणा एसोसिएशन तथा पटसन प्रौद्यो-
गिकीय गवेषणा प्रयोगशाला द्वारा नए उत्पादों
को विकसित करने तथा उपभोक्ता की
अभिरूचियों को पूरा करने के लिए वर्तमान
उत्पादों की क्वालिटी सुधारने के लिए
जोरदार तथा सतत गवेषणा तथा विकास

प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कुछ ऊँची कीमत वाली निर्यात मर्दे हाल ही में विकसित की गई हैं। विदेशों को निर्यात करने के लिए अभिप्रेत ऊँची इकाई कीमत के पटसन माल के विकास के लिए अभिज्ञात गवेषणा तथा विकास प्रयासों के लिए गवेषणा संस्थानों को उदार वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर करने के अलावा सरकार पटसन माल के निर्यात के लिए नकद मुआवजा सहायता दे रही है।

पटसन का उत्पादन और खपत

2987. श्री डूमर लाल बैठा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में कितनी मात्रा में कितने पटसन का उत्पादन हुआ है और भारतीय मिलों द्वारा पटसन की कितनी खपत की गई है और कितनी मात्रा में पटसन अन्य देशों को निर्यात किया गया है ;

(ख) चालू वर्ष अर्थात् 1983-84 के दौरान कितनी मात्रा में पटसन का उत्पादन हुआ और क्या इस वर्ष के दौरान अन्य देशों से पटसन का आयात किया जा रहा है अथवा किये जाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या उत्पादकों को लाभकारी मूल्य न मिलने, उत्पादन में उनके सामने आ रही विभिन्न कठिनाइयों, और उसकी बिक्री के लिये पर्याप्त सुविधाओं के अभाव तथा उनके

लिये कोई प्रोत्साहन की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण पटसन का उत्पादन धीरे-धीरे कम होता जा रहा है ; यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का विचार इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) वर्तमान संकेतों के अनुसार, 1983-84 के दौरान देश में कच्चे पटसन तथा मेस्टा का उत्पादन 68-70 लाख गांठ होने का अनुमान है। स्थिति की समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जा रही है और आयात के सम्बन्ध में विनिश्चय उपब्धता, कीमतों, उपजकर्ताओं के हित, उत्पादन बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित बातों जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करेगा।

पटसन में उत्पादन के घटने-बढ़ने की प्रवृत्ति रहती है जोकि विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर होती है जिनमें उपजकर्ताओं को लाभकारी कीमतें दिलाना भी शामिल है। 1982-83 तथा चालू मौसम के दौरान, पटसन की कीमतें सरकार द्वारा घोषित की गई न्यूनतम सांविधिक कीमतों से काफी ऊपर चलती रही है।

भारतीय पटसन निगम को उपजकर्ताओं के हित रक्षा करने के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन कीमत पर आफर किए गए कच्चे पटसन की अधिकतम मात्रा खरीदने की मुख्य जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई है।

विवरण

विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में कच्चे पटसन तथा मेस्टा के उत्पादन तथा मिलों द्वारा पटसन की खपत एवं अन्य देशों को निर्यात की गई मात्रा निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :—

मात्रा 180-180 किग्रा० की लाख गांठों में

वर्ष (जुलाई-जून)	व्यापारियों तथा उद्योग एवं जे०सी०आई० द्वारा यथानुमानित कच्चे पटसन का उत्पादन	कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा यथा अनुमानित कच्चे पटसन का उत्पादन	मिल की खपत	जे०सी०आई० द्वारा कच्चे पटसन का निर्यात
1980-81	82.00	81.60	79.93	1.02
1981-82	74.00	83.70	72.82	2.94
1982-83	63.00	71.74	75.46	0.72

देश में चल रही पटसन मिलें

2988. श्री डूमर लाल बैठा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितनी पटसन मिलें चल रही हैं और कितनी बन्द पड़ी हैं और उनके बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक चालू मिल की कुल उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है और क्या वे अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता का उपयोग पूर्णरूपेण कर रही है

और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और प्रत्येक मिल में वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान किये गये उत्पादन का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्राइवेट व्यापारियों, मिलों और सरकार द्वारा निर्यात किये गये कच्चे पटसन संबंधी विवरण क्या हैं और इस निर्यात से सरकार को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मिली है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) देश में काम कर

रही जूट मिलों की कुल संख्या 69 है जिनमें 3 जूट मिलें अर्थात् प्रेमचन्द, नस्करपाड़ा तथा श्रीराम शामिल नहीं हैं जो स्थाईरूप से बन्द कर दी गई हैं तथा इनके पुनः खुलने की संभावना नहीं है। 5.12-83 को देश में बन्द पड़ी जूट मिलों की कुल संख्या 5 है।

प्रबन्धमण्डल के अनुसार तालाबन्दी का मुख्य कारण श्रमिक कठिनाई बताई गई है। लेकिन उड़ीसा में कोणार्क जूट मिल, जो राज्य सरकार का एक उपक्रम है, को छोड़कर तालाबन्दी का एक प्रमुख कारण नकदी संकट

तथा वित्तीय समस्याएं हैं।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) प्राइवेट व्यापारियों तथा मिलों को कच्चे पटसन निर्यात की अनुमति नहीं है। कच्चे पटसन के सभी निर्यात सहकारी एजेंसी अर्थात् भारतीय जूट निगम की मार्फत सरणी-बद्ध है। गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय जूट निगम द्वारा कच्चे पटसन के निर्यात तथा उससे अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा के व्योरे निम्नोक्त प्रकार हैं :—

मात्रा हजार गांठों में
(मूल्य लाख रु० में)

वर्ष	निर्यात की गई मात्रा	मूल्य
1	2	3
(जुलाई-जून)		
1980-81	101.9	653
1981-82	293.7	1602
1982-83	72.5	358

विवरण

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों 1980-82 तथा 1983 (सितम्बर तक) के दौरान 69 कार्यरत पटसन मिलों में से प्रत्येक की कुल उत्पादन क्षमता और उनमें से प्रत्येक द्वारा प्राप्त किया गया उत्पादन स्तर निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :

क्र० सं०	मिल का नाम	जै० एम० डी० सी० मानदंडों के आधार पर मे० टन में लगाई गई क्षमता	हजार गांठ टनों में वास्तविक उत्पादन			
			1980	1981	1982	1983 (सित० तक)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	अगरपाड़ा	23.8	23.6	22.2	20.2	6.0
2.	अलायंया	29.6	24.9	28.0	29.7	24.8
3.	आमाम सह	7.0	3.3	3.5	2.5	1.2
4.	अलैक्जेन्ड्रो	16.2	10.2	10.5	11.2	9.6
5.	एग्लो इंडिया	55.8	55.3	52.7	56.9	38.2
6.	ऐगंस्	31.1	21.4	22.6	22.1	8.9
7.	आक्लैंड	31.0	24.6	13.3	23.2	16.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	वैल्ली नं० 1	26.2	19.8	19.0	19.7	16.2
9.	वैल्ली नं० 2	13.5	8.0	8.1	7.8	5.9
10.	भारत	8.6	4.5	5.3	5.3	3.1
11.	श्वर्णगोरे	36.8	24.0	25.0	25.2	ल. नहीं
12.	बजबज	22.7	18.9	17.1	22.2	15.7
13.	बिरला	35.0	31.1	31.3	30.9	23.6
14.	कलकत्ता	10.5	6.6	6.5	ल. नहीं	बन्द
15.	कैलेडोनियम	24.1	23.3	23.3	21.4	14.7
16.	कैम्पडैन्ती	33.1	24.2	27.4	32.8	18.0
17.	चित्तावलसर	30.1	29.0	31.8	29.2	12.1
18.	शेवायट	26.4	23.5	9.8	23.7	18.2
19.	डेल्टा	35.0	31.8	34.7	35.1	22.7
20.	इस्टर्न एम० एफ जी	13.8	67.0	7.3	बन्द	बन्द
21.	डलहीजी	21.6	नहीं	नहीं	नहीं	10.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	इस्ट इंडिया	25.4	30.5	33.5	27.4	15.6
23.	अम्पायर	16.7	11.7	12.0	2.0	8.2
24.	फोर्ट ग्लोस्टर	53.8	38.8	40.0	30.5	28.1
25.	फोर्ट विलियम	26.5	16.7	19.7	18.0	6.9
26.	चंगेज	40.7	29.9	14.3	3.1	31.9
27.	जनरल इंडस्ट्रियल	25.6	22.8	18.7	22.7	16.6
28.	गोरीपुर	31.9	24.3	24.8	18.4	23.0
29.	हेस्टिंग्स	31.0	20.4	22.2	19.8	28.0
30.	हुमली	28.3	19.7	10.3	10.1	17.5
31.	हावड़ा	31.6	19.6	19.6	20.1	15.8
32.	हुसमचन्द	56.5	46.0	44.0	43.2	23.4
33.	इंडिया	36.8	23.2	23.8	18.8	15.9
34.	जे० के० कानपुर	24.1	23.1	23.6	19.0	19.7
35.	कामरहटी	35.9	31.0	30.9	21.5	21.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	कंकडा	28.3	19.1	19.0	18.2	बन्द
37.	कनोरिया	24.1	20.1	20.0	20.1	8.9
38.	कानपुर जूट उद्योग	8.8	उ० नहीं	उ० नहीं	उ० नहीं	3.8
39.	कटिहार	8.3	5.4	5.6	7.8	बन्द
40.	खरदाह	28.0	17.0	19.3	19.5	16.0
41.	केलविन	35.9	17.0	15.6	4.2	11.1
42.	किन्नीसन	35.9	22.2	22.9	24.0	19.9
43.	लूडलो	37.9	22.1	21.2	7.7	18.6
44.	महाबीर	10.5	5.3	5.5	उ० नहीं	19.7
45.	मैना	40.3	32.5	32.7	33.1	19.7
46.	नाफरचन्द्रा	12.3	7.9	7.8	उप० नहीं	10.8
47.	नैहाटी	28.3	उ० नहीं	उ० नहीं	ला. नहीं	16.5
48.	नेशनल	72.1	44.3	44.1	43.0	33.1
49.	नेल्लमाला	30.8	23.7	24.1	25.4	15.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50.	न्यू सेन्ट्रल	56.9	51.0	54.2	54.3	38.4
51.	नार्थ बुक	23.9	17.5	18.8	बन्द	बन्द
52.	नुदिआ	27.8	24.1	24.0	25.2	20.2
53.	प्रबलक	12.3	10.4	9.9	8.5	6.8
54.	आर० बी० एच० एम०	20.4	ला. नहीं	7.5	8.2	6.5
55.	रायगढ़	17.5	8.1	11.8	11.9	7.5
56.	रामेस्वरा	19.8	15.2	16.0	15.3	7.7
57.	रिलायंस	39.8	32.8	30.3	34.1	30.8
58.	शामनगोडे	32.9	27.2	29.0	27.9	20.5
59.	श्री अम्बिका	24.1	14.8	9.7	19.0	10.3
60.	श्री बजरंग	15.4	14.3	15.2	12.9	6.7
61.	श्री गोरीशंकर	15.6	ला. न.	ला. न.	बन्द	बन्द
62.	श्री हनुमान	15.9	18.9	19.3	16.4	2.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
63.	श्री महादेव	10.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	3.8
64.	टीटा गढ़	32.9	11.8	11.7	23.2	24.3
65.	यूनियन	16.2	9.8	8.3	9.7	9.6
66.	विक्टोरिया	33.4	22.3	23.9	23.3	5.3
67.	हासीमारा	ला. न.	ला. न.	ला. न.	ला. न.	बन्द
68.	कोणाकै	14.8	5.1	6.8	7.1	5.7
69.	त्रिपुरा	14.8	0.5	2.3	3.2	3.2

पटसन मिलों में कम क्षमता के उपयोग के प्रमुख कारण हैं :—

- (1) निर्यात बाजारों में पटसन माल के लिये कम मांग के फलस्वरूप उत्पादन की कम निकासी।
- (2) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली से पावर की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई और साथ ही अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए केप्टिव जेनरेटिंग क्षमता स्थापित करने में कई मिलों की असफलता।
- (3) औद्योगिक विवादों के कारण हड़तालें तथा ताला बंदियां, तथा
- (4) वित्तीय कठिनाइयां तथा साथ ही प्रबंधकीय कमियां।

Export of Sugar During 1983 and 1984

2989. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have
directed State Trading Corporation to
complete negotiations of contracts for
export of sugar to fulfil India's obliga-
tion during the sugar year October 1982
and to September 1983;

(b) if so, the details of contract entered
into, the total quantity of sugar exported
together with value of export during the
sugar years; and

(b) how much sugar is proposed
to be exported during the next sugar
year i.e. October 1983 to September
1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantity and value of sugar
exported by the STC during the sugar
year October 1982 to September, 1983
are as under :

Quantity (Lakh MT) Value (Rs. Crores)

5.49 133.35 (approx.)

(c) Government have yet to decide
on the total quantity to be set apart
for export during the sugar year 83-
84.

**Nomination Facilities in Saving
Bank Accounts**

2990. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware
that on account of absence of nomina-
tion facilities in the saving bank
accounts, difficulties are being experien-
ced in settlement of payment of balance

in a deceased account to his survivors/
claimants; and

(b) if so, whether Government
proposed to introduce nomination faci-
lities in savings bank accounts by bring-
ing if required a suitable legislation for
the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and
(b) With a view to provide nomi-
nation facilities to the bank account
holders, an appropriate provision has
been made in the Banking Laws (Amend-
ment) Bill, 1983 which has already been
introduced in the Lok Sabha.

**Development of Sasan Gir, Lion
Sanctuary and Nal-Sarovar
in Gujarat**

2991. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to
state :

(a) whether any scheme has been
worked out to further develop Sasan Gir,
a lion sanctuary, and Nal-sarovar in
Gujarat which have great tourist attrac-
tion potential; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED
ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not apply.

**Nursing of Sick Jute Industry
by I.D.B.I.**

2992. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Develop-
ment Bank of India has any scheme to
nurture sick jute industry of the country;

(b) if so, details of the said schemes; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not nursing sick jute industry which is the major foreign exchange earner in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has been operating since 1976-77 in participation with IFCI and ICICI a special scheme of assistance known as 'Soft Loan Scheme' for modernisation and rehabilitation of industrial units in five selected industries viz. Cotton Textiles, Jute, Sugar, Cement and Engineering Industry. Assistance under this scheme is not subject to convertibility stipulation. The weaker units among the units eligible for assistance under Soft Loan Scheme are given loans at the concessional interest rate of 12.5% per annum. The financial institutions, including IDBI, draw up rehabilitation programmes in respect of potentially viable sick jute units on a case to case basis. The rehabilitation programmes may contain both short term and long term measures which include concessions like waiver of Penal interest, funding of interest, reduction in the rate of interest and margin, re-schedulement of overdue liabilities, grant of need based working capital and term loan facilities, etc.

कांडला में मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र का विस्तार करने के लिए एक स्वायत्तशासी संस्था की स्थापना

2993. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कांडला में मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र के विस्तार के लिए एक स्वायत्तशासी संस्था की स्थापना करने के लिए सरकार को कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है, और यदि हां, तो

इस संबंध में किए गए अभ्यावेदन का विवरण क्या है ;

(ख) इस संबंध में राज्य सरकार का उद्देश्य क्या है और स्वायत्तशासी संस्था की स्थापना में क्या कठिनाई है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में कौल समिति द्वारा क्या सुझाव दिए गए हैं और उन पर क्या निर्णय लिया गया है और सरकार द्वारा इन सुझावों के अनुसार अधिनियम के सम्बद्ध उपबन्धों में क्या संशोधन किए जाने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी, हां। इस सम्बन्ध में अभ्यावेदन देश में मुक्त व्यापार जोनों को शासित करने के लिए एक अलग अधिनियम बनाने और उसे लागू करने के बारे में था जैसा कि पूरे विश्व में प्रचलन है।

(ख) दोनों राज्य सरकारें तथा साथ ही केन्द्र सरकार काण्डला मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र का विकास करना चाहती हैं और भारत में मुक्त व्यापार जोनों के लिए एक अधिनियम बनाने का विचार अन्तिम अवस्था में है।

(ग) कौल समिति ने सिफारिश की थी कि और अधिक प्रभावशाली तरीके से काम करने के लिए कांडला मुक्त व्यापार जोन के प्रशासन को स्वायत्तता दी जानी चाहिए और जैसा कि विश्व के अन्य भागों में मुक्त व्यापार जोनों के मामले में है, कांडला मुक्त व्यापार जोन के लिए एक अलग अधिनियम बनाया जाना चाहिए।

जबकि कौल समिति ने केवल कांडला मुक्त व्यापार जोन के लिए एक अलग अधिनियम की सिफारिश की थी, यह मंत्रालय

सभी विद्यमान और नये मुक्त व्यापार/निर्यात प्रोसेसिंग ज़ोनों के प्रशासन, नियंत्रण और शासन के लिए एकल अधिनियम तैयार कर रही है। प्रारूप अधिनियम विचार की अन्तिम अवस्था में है।

चूँकि इस समय कोई अधिनियम नहीं है, इसलिए अधिनियम में संशोधन का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Exports and Imports

2994. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of export and import of each Indian goods for the last five years and the names of the exporter and importer countries ;

(b) whether it is a fact that India has been losing its grip marker in the major industrialised countries while China emerged as the solitary third world country to put up a steadfast spurt and spread of its market share between 1977 and 1981, and

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SMT. RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. See No. LT—7244/83].

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के पदों को अनारक्षित

करना

2995. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय और उसके विभाग और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित उन पदों की श्रेणी-वार संख्या क्या है जिन्हें पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अनारक्षित कर दिया गया है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में श्रेणी-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्योरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

वित्त मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों को अनारक्षित करना

2996. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्त मंत्रालय में और उसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और विभागों में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए कितने पदों को आरक्षित किया गया था और ऐसा करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में वर्ष-वार और श्रेणी-वार ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभिरामा राव) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा-शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**Amount Payable to each
Foreign Country**

2997. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) what are the details regarding
the amount payable to each foreign
country as at present;

(b) what is the amount of interest
paid by India to each foreign country
during, the last three years, year-wise;
and

(c) what steps are being taken to
reduce the burden of loans on our
economy ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a)
and (b) Information is given in the
enclosed statement.

(c) Continuous efforts are made
to ensure that foreign financing is
progressively reduced and country's debt
burden is kept within prudent limits.
A number of steps are being taken by
the Government to ensure that foreign
debts is progressively reduced. These
include:—

- (i) Increasing domestic exploration and production of oil and natural gas, development of alternative energy sources and reducing demand for petroleum products.

(ii) Import substitution in major areas like cement, fertilizers, non-ferrous metals, steel etc. by improving capacity utilisation and by creating additional capacity.

(iii) Achievement of better export performance through removal of infrastructure constraints, especially those in power, transport and ports, generation of larger export surpluses through increased production, improvement in the growth of competitiveness and efficiency in Indian industry combined with a system of incentives which would make exports profitable and encourage export growth in areas of dynamic comparative advantage, etc.

(iv) Adoption of measures which offer incentives for larger remittances from Indian nationals abroad.

(v) Adoption of an external financing strategy which ensures that essential imports needed by the economy, especially those for development are not constrained, cost of borrowed funds from abroad is minimised and debt servicing obligations are kept within prudent limits.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Amount of loan repayable as on 30-9-1983 (Provisional)	Interest paid during		
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4		
1.	Austria	29.67	0.74	0.61	0.69
2.	Belgium	67.46	0.64	0.58	0.49
3.	Canada	502.13	1.57	1.35	1.01
4.	Denmark	46.65	0.03	0.02	0.02
5.	F.R.G.	1439.60	31.83	27.58	28.77
6.	France	296.31	15.14	15.72	14.44
7.	Italy	8.02	0.93	0.67	0.52
8.	Japan	1211.94	39.82	37.56	35.81
9.	Netherlands	545.17	10.19	11.30	13.12
10.	Switzerland	17.59	1.06	0.97	0.86
11.	United Kingdom	579.61	8.72	7.11	5.72
12.	U.S.A.	3118.01	53.13	62.99	66.65
13.	Iraq	25.38	1.53	2.84	2.22
14.	U.A.E.	57.57	0.41	1.45	1.57
15.	Abu Dhabi Fund	15.97	0.59	0.65	0.66
16.	Kuwait Fund	101.92	1.89	2.47	3.40
17.	Saudi Fund	82.18	1.76	2.61	3.12
18.	Czechoslovakia	17.15	0.73	0.62	0.50
19.	Hungary	6.79	0.26	0.22	0.19
20.	Poland	2.54	0.18	0.15	0.10
21.	U.S.S.R.	263.28	4.69	4.89	4.80
22.	Iran	624.04	21.81	18.34	15.60
Total :		9058.98	193.65	200.70	200.26

Utilisation of Capacity in Jute Industry

2998. SHRI R.N. RAKESH ;
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

(a) the percentage utilisation of
capacity in jute industry during the
years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;
and

(b) whether these are in keeping
with norms fixed by the various Units
and in keeping with interational per-
formance of similar Units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) and (b) The information is being
collected and will be laid on the Table
of the House.

बाटा शू कम्पनी द्वारा निर्यात किए गए
जूते और चप्पलें

2999. श्री बिरदा राम कुलवारिया :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) बाटा शू कम्पनी ने वर्ष 1980-81
से 1982-83 में अक्टूबर 1983 तक कितने
जूते और चप्पलों का निर्यात किया और
उससे कम्पनी को कितनी आमदनी हुई ;
और

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ जूतों
और चप्पलों का निर्यात किया गया और
इससे सरकार को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की
आमदनी हुई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती
राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) निजी कम्पनियों
के निर्यातों के आंकड़े सरकार द्वारा नहीं रखे
जाते ।

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कुछ प्रमुख
देशों को चमड़े के फुटवियर (जूतों और
चप्पलों के मूल्य निम्नोक्त प्रकार रहे हैं :

(करोड़ रुपये में)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
अमरीका	3.7	4.3	4.4
ब्रिटेन	5.0	3.9	2.9
ऑस्ट्रेलिया	3.7	3.5	2.6
कनाडा	0.7	1.6	0.5
फ्रांस	2.5	1.4	1.5
इटली	1.8	1.2	0.5
एफ० आर० जी०	1.0	1.1	1.0
योग अन्य सहित	23.7	21.6	19.6

(स्रोत : चमड़ा निर्यात संबंधन परिषद, मद्रास)

**Loans Taken from Financial
Institutions by Large
Industrial Houses**

3000. SHRI BABURAO
PARANJPE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) the names of the first 20 large industrial houses which have taken loans during the last three years and the current financial institutions and the amount of loan so taken from each institution;

(b) the percentage of loans taken by each of these industrial houses in terms of their own investments; and

(c) names of such of them which have not been regular in repayments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) and (b) The information readily available relating to the quantum of loans sanctioned by the all India financial institutions viz. Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), Life Insurance Corpora-

tion of India (LIC), General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC), Unit Trust of India (UTI) and Industrial Reconstruction Corporation India (IRCI) to the top 20 industrial houses during the last three years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the relative percentage of the loans sanctioned to the contribution of the promoters is given in the statement.

(c) The information readily available is given below. Certain amount is overdue to IDBI from ACC, ICI, J.K. Singhania, Thapar, Tata, Birla, Bajaj, Kirloskar, Larsen & Toubro, Mafatlal and Modi. No concern belonging to the top 20 industrial houses for whom loans were sanctioned during the last three years viz. 1980-81 to 1982-83 (April-March) was in default in the payment of dues to IFCI as on 30-6-1983. Only one concern belonging to Birla Group has defaulted in the payment of principal amount due to LIC. In the case of UTI, only one concern belonging to Thapar Group has been defaulting in payment of interest in respect of certain privately placed debentures given by the Trust. As at the end of November, 1983, 5 companies belonging to Tata, Bajaj, Thapar and Kirloskar Groups were in arrears in payment of interest or repayment of principal to the ICICI.

Statement

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Large Industrial House	Loan Sanctioned		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tata	4842.3 (22.1)	2137.4 (41.7)	1598.8 (22.2)
2.	Birla	1353.7 (19.8)	2719.6 (100.2)	1921.7 (81.8)

1	2	3	4
3. Mafatlal	4643.6 (166.2)	1341.8 (90.2)	2124.4 (156.8)
4. J.K. Singhania	2119.7 (86.1)	1316.2 (16.5)	3542.6 (299.6)
5. Thapar	2089.0 (86.7)	257.0 (21.2)	388.6 (28.8)
6. A.C.C.	5167.0 (169.4)	900.0 (31.0)	2957.0 (95.7)
7. I.C.I.	18.7 (79.2)	75.0 (150.0)	287.0 (125.9)
8. Sarabhai	75.0 (93.7)	386.0 (28.4)	365.0 (85.4)
9. Bangur	641.5 (125.1)	40.8 (13.7)	381.0 (144.3)
10. Kirloskar	514.6 (60.4)	618.1 (97.1)	124.9 (146.0)
11. Reliance	250.6 (7.1)	220.0 (5.4)	200.0 (50.0)
12. Shriram	208.3 (90.0)	301.7 (76.3)	1368.1 (149.6)
13. Ashok Leyland	1521.4 (323.7)	187.3 (166.6)	— —
14. Hindustan Lever	25.0 (80.6)	— —	— —
15. Modi	193.3 (31.7)	14.9 (163.7)	36.65 (4.0)
16. Scindia	— —	— —	— —

1	2	3	4
17. T.V.S. Iyengar	402.1 (146.4)	279.9 (8.4)	729.9 (96.0)
18. Mahindra & Mahindra	276.3 (30.2)	1351.0 (42.4)	517.2 (26.8)
19. Larsen & Toubro	3725.0 (175.6)	312.3 (104.7)	165.1 (105.3)
20. Bajaj	391.2 (36.4)	519.4 (170.0)	275.2 (172.0)

NOTE : (Figures in Brackets Indicate Loan Sanctioned as Percentage of Promoters' Contribution).

बकरे की चर्बी के स्थान पर गाय की चर्बी का आयात

3001. श्री बाबूराव परांजपे :
श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :
श्री राम जेठमलानी :
श्री राम प्रसाद अहिरबार :
श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :
श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :
श्री दया राम शाक्य :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ पार्टियों ने बकरे की चर्बी के नाम पर गाय की चर्बी का आयात किया है तथा उन्हें कुछ जुर्माना अदा करने के बाद उसे देश में लाने की अनुमति दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष में गाय की चर्बी का

आयात करने वाली पार्टियों के नाम और पते क्या हैं तथा प्रत्येक देश में कितनी मात्रा में चर्बी का आयात किया ;

(ग) प्रत्येक पार्टी ने चर्बी के आयात की अनुमति मांगते समय चर्बी के आयात का क्या प्रयोजन बताया था और उन्होंने बाद में इस चर्बी का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया ;

(घ) 1977 से 1980 के इन वर्षों के दौरान किन-किन पार्टियों को उनसे जुर्माना लेने के बाद चर्बी का आयात करने की अनुमति प्रदान की गयी थी ; और

(ङ) गाय की चर्बी का आयात किन-किन देशों से किया गया है तथा इनकी बिक्री करने वाली फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा पूर्ति विभाग के मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ङ) आयात आंकड़े वस्तुवार अथवा आयातक वार नहीं रखे जाते और इसलिए ऐसी

क्रियाओं के बारे में जानकारी सरकार द्वारा नहीं रखी जाती। निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार वास्तविक प्रयोक्ता शर्त के अधीन आयातों का सत्यापन, डी० जी० टी० डी०, उद्योग निदेशकों आदि जैसे प्रायोजक प्राधिकारियों द्वारा किया जाना होता है।

Promotion of Superintendent E/M and B/R Grade-I and Surveyor Assistant Grade-I of M.E.S.

3002. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Superintendent Electrical/Mechanical and Buildings/Roads Grade I and Surveyor Assistant Grade I of M.E.S., are getting promotion after 15 years of service ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to remove the stagnation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, the Surveyor Assistants Grade I with 13 years service have been promoted.

(b) The following measures have been taken to mitigate the stagnation :

(i) A new grade of Assistant Engineer Group 'B'-Gazetted has been created.

(ii) Pay Scale for the Grade of Superintendent Grade I and Surveyor Assistant Grade I has been revised upward from Rs. 550-750 to Rs. 550-900.

(iii) Cadre Review proposals in respect of Group 'A' Cadres of Military Engineer Services is already in an advanced

stage of processing in the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms. For the other categories action is under consideration.

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के कार्यान्वयन के लिए हिन्दी कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति

3003. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की यह नीति रही है कि उसने राजभाषा अधिनियम कार्यान्वयन के लिए घनाभाव के बाधार पर कभी कोई बाधा खड़ी नहीं की ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि इन दिनों उक्त अधिनियमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए आवश्यक हिन्दी कर्मचारियों की नियुक्तियों में घनाभाव का बहाना लगा कर या तो बाधा खड़ी की जा रही है या अनावश्यक देरी की जा रही है ; और

(ग) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के प्रावधानों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं या उठाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) से (ग) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 और उसके अन्तर्गत बनाई गई राजभाषा नियमावली, 1976 में संघ के सरकारी प्रयोजनों के संबंध में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के लिए कुछ सांविधिक दायित्वों का निर्धारण किया गया है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए अपेक्षित पदों को, अतिरिक्त आयोजना-भिन्न पदों के सृजन पर लगे सामान्य प्रतिबन्ध से छूट दी गई है। विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के वित्तीय सलाहकार ऐसे पदों के लिए राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा कर्मचारियों के

संबंध में तैयार की गई सामान्य कर्मचारी नियुक्ति योजना को ध्यान में रखते हुए वास्तविक और उचित आवश्यकता के आधार पर हिन्दी के पदों के सृजन के प्रस्तावों पर विचार करते हैं। समूह "क" के पदों के सृजन के प्रस्तावों पर वित्त मंत्रालय का अनुमोदन आवश्यक होता है। वित्त मंत्रालय के ध्यान में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं है जिसमें ऐसे पदों के सृजन में केवल धन के अभाव के आधार पर अनावश्यक देरी की गई हो। इन पदों का सृजन कर लिए जाने के बाद, यह संबंधित मंत्रालयों के लिए है कि वे इन पदों पर नियुक्तियाँ करें।

अफगानिस्तान के साथ व्यापार

3004. श्री बिलास भुत्तेमवार :

श्री छांगुर राम :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 12 अक्टूबर, 1983 के 'नवभारत' में 'अफगानिस्तान से व्यापार में पाकिस्तान की हठधर्मी से कारोबार में बाधा 1 वर्ष से' मुख्यपृष्ठ पर प्रकाशित समाचार देखा है ;

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तान के असहयोग पूर्ण रवैये के कारण अफगानिस्तान के साथ व्यापार को कोई आघात पहुंचा है ;

(ग) चालू वर्ष तथा आगामी वर्ष के दौरान अफगानिस्तान के साथ व्यापार का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(घ) परिवहन की लागत कम करने लिए सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्थाएँ की हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) से (घ) पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अफगानिस्तान को निर्यातों में गिरावट का रुख रहा है। बाधाओं में एक बाधा है ऊँची भाड़ा-दरें और करांची होकर मार्ग में देरी है।

भारत और अफगानिस्तान के बीच व्यापार सप्लाई और माँग की स्थितियों पर निर्भर करता है और निर्धारित वार्षिक लक्ष्यों के आधार पर नहीं है।

समुद्र तथा वायु मार्ग से अफगानिस्तान को निर्यात के लिए भाड़ा प्रभारों का निर्धारण वाणिज्यिक तौर पर संबंधित कम्पनी द्वारा किया जाता है। विशेषरूप से क्योंकि भारत-पाकिस्तान जहाजरानी संलेख के अनुसार केवल विदेशी जहाज ही तीसरे देश माल को पाकिस्तानी पत्तनों तक ले जा सकते हैं।

Percentage of Equity Shares Held by Government/Public Financial Institutions in the Textile Mills Taken Over by Government

3005. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA :
SHRI R.N. RAKESH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of percentage equity shares held by Government/Public Financial Institutions in the individual 13 textile mills taken over by Government recently ;

(b) whether any of these mills are part of the monopoly houses registered under MRTP Act and if so, details thereof ;

(c) what are the outstanding loans given to these mills by Government/Public Financial Organisations ; and

(d) whether these companies in their turn gave any loans to other companies directly or indirectly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Number of Undertakings/Autonomous Corporations Under the Ministry of Commerce

3006. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Undertakings/enterprises and autonomous corporations under his Ministry along with the names and composition of each of their Board of Directors and tenure of employment of their respective Chief Executive ; and

(b) the total amount of average monthly profit or loss being earned or incurred by each of them during the last six months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Sources of Supply of Animal Tallow of Soap Manufacturers

3007. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any soap manufacturers in India who produce soap without use of animal tallow and if so, what are their sources of raw materials used ;

(b) What are the sources of supply of animal tallow of the soap manufacturers in the country since last ten years from overseas and from within the country ;

(c) whether it is a fact that imported tallow from the Western Countries (including Australia and New Zealand) is made up of beef and pig tallow ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that goats and sheep yield hardly any tallow compared to pigs and cattle ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Raw materials for production of soap are oils, fats, minor oils, rice bran oil, etc. Government has been informed that there are units which manufacture laundry soap/washing soap without the use of mutton tallow/fatty acids.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) Government have no information.

(d) The yield of tallow varies with goat, sheep and cattle depending upon various factors.

Description/Category of Imported Animal Tallow

3008. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is correct that during Janta regime raw materials and components by actual users was put on OGL for industrials purpose only—(Business Standard, 25 October 1983) ;

(b) whether it is correct that prior to Janta Government regime animal tallow was not considered or declared as an industrial material and component ;

(c) under what description/category animal tallow was being imported prior to January, 1977 and for what purpose ; and

(d) what were the quantities of tallow of different kinds imported prior to 1977 and by which Government and non-Government parties ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) On 3rd April, 1978, Open General Licence No. 3/78 was issued giving general permission for import of raw materials and components by Actual Users (Industrial) if the item to be imported did not appear in the list of banned, restricted and canalised items incorporated in appendices 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of import policy, 1978-79. Export Houses could also import OGL items.

(b) Import of Mutton Tallow was canalised through STC since 1969-70 and was given it to Actual Users. Mutton Tallow is an industrial raw material.

(c) and (d) Data on imports and their description are available in 'Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, Vol.II-Imports', copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Importer-wise statistics are not maintained.

STC's New Strategy for Boosting Exports

3009. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has planned a new strategy for boosting exports during the current year ;

(b) if so, whether a high level team has been sent to West Asia and North Africa to explore the possibility of exporting sugar under bilateral arrangements ; and

(c) how many countries were visited by the delegation and what was the outcome of their visit and the main details of the strategy formed by the STC in regard to sugar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Delegations were sent covering 5 countries namely, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, China and Iran. The outcome of their visit is as under :

—quality & packing could be discussed and Indian sugar made acceptable where there were reservations.

—arrangements for participating in tenders floated by the countries from time to time were tied up.

—it was possible to undertake direct sales of 36,000 MTs to Morocco & participate in tenders floated by Egypt.

—offers were made to Tunisia and China for direct sales.

—contacts with the buying organisations were established for having continued dialogue for undertaking direct sales in future.

—further direct sale of 8000 MTs to Sri Lanka has been achieved during the months of October and November, 83.

The new Strategy planned for sugar exports is :

—bypassing international traders as middlemen.

—widening the market for Indian sugar.

Adequate Equipment for Coast Guards

3010. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that coast guards are not adequately equipped to keep away poachers in Indian territorial waters ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to improve the conditions of the coast guards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The development of Coast Guard is being achieved in a phased manner according to an approved plan. The Plan envisages induction of new ships and aircraft to build up of Coast Guard force level and also a phased setting up of infrastructure in selected locations in all coastal States on the main-land and in Island territories to support their operational deployment.

Poaching by Foreign Vessels

3011. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL :
PROF. P.J. KURIEN ;
SHRI D.P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale poaching is continuing in our waters in the sea by foreign vessels ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop these activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN (THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Constant surveillance is maintained by Coast Guard ships and aircraft particularly in the sensitive areas of our maritime zones. Government is aware, however, that foreign fishing

vessels are fishing in our territorial waters from time to time. Some have been apprehended and prosecuted. With the acquisition of more ships and aircraft which has been provided for in the Coast Guard Development Plan, the Coast Guard will be able to carry out more effective surveillance of the area.

Relief to Flood Affected Areas in Maharashtra

3012. SHRI A.T. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred upto 31 October, 1983 and anticipated to be incurred thereafter for relief and rehabilitation of flood affected areas in Maharashtra by State Government ;

(b) the Central assistance granted upto 31 October, 1983 and proposed to be granted thereafter to the State Government ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to release further assistance and if so, when and how much ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The Government of India approved ceilings of expenditure amounting to Rs. 14.91 crores for relief, rehabilitation, repair and restoration of public properties damaged due to floods. The State Government have not furnished any statement of expenditure incurred upto 31.10.1983.

(b) A ways and means advance of Rs. 10 crores was released to the Government of Maharashtra in August, 1983 so that the relief programmes are not hampered for want of funds.

(c) On receipt of the statement of expenditure the balance Central assistance due to the State Government would be released.

**Flood Relief Assistance Sought by
Andhra Pradesh**

2013. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Finance Minister
of Andhra Pradesh during his recent
visit to Delhi urged the Central Govern-
ment that the entire flood relief assis-
tance of Rs. 520/- crores sought by the
State should be treated as grant in view
of the rare severity of the damage caused
by recent flood in the State ;

(b) whether the State Government
have also sought special clearance from
the Centre for an additional market
borrowing of Rs. 100/- crores this year
over and above Rs. 95/- crores provided
for in the annual plan and also for an
additional assistance of Rs. 110/- crores
for annual plan for this year in view of
certain difficulties faced by the State
due to the three consecutive droughts in
the past and the cyclone and floods this
year ; and

(c) if so, the response of Central
Government, thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a)
The Finance Minister of Andhra
Pradesh met me. As per memorandum
the cost of damages reported by the
State Government is over Rs. 520 crores.
The assistance sought is Rs. 330.50
crores. The State Government have
also requested that the assistance for
relief may be given as 100% grant,
treating this as a calamity of rare
severity.

(b) and (c) The State Government
had requested for an additional assistance
of Rs. 150 crores for their annual plan
and has sought immediately an additional
market borrowing of Rs. 100 crores in
the current year. A clear picture about
the extent of shortfall in resources for
financing the State's Plan in the current
year will be known only after the results
of the resources and Plan discussions
going on in the Planning Commission
are available.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Interim Report of Eighth Finance
Commission together with an explanatory
memorandum

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKERJEE) : I beg
to lay on the Table a copy of the
Interim Report (Hindi and English
versions) of the Eighth Finance Com-
mission together with an explanatory
memorandum showing the action taken
thereon, under article 281 of the Cons-
titution.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—
7203/83].

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) :
Sir, I rise on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I can allow only
one person at a time. I have allowed
Prof. Tewary to raise a point of
order.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I have
been requesting you to accept our
motion for a debate on espionage
and the de-stabilisation in the country.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already
told you that it is under active considera-
tion. We will discuss it.

THE MINISTER OF HOME
AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : With
regard to the point raised by Prof.
Tewary, the matter is being duly investi-
gated. As soon as the investigation is
complete, I would myself come to the
House with a statement.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-
JEE (Panskura) : The facts show that
the US Ambassador himself.....(Inter-
ruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed
Shri Maitra.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : We have given notice of an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have disallowed that.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : The Tripura bandh is going on and there is a 13-point demand.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not concerned with that.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Please allow a discussion on Tripura.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You give any motion you like; I will look into it.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram) : Sir, I have given an adjournment motion on the American spying in New Delhi.

PROF. MADHU DANDVATE (Rajapur) : I have not given any motion for a change.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, हिन्दुस्तान के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद का दिया हुआ उपहार पटना म्यूजियम से चोरी हो गया है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : That is under consideration. Let them investigate it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : The refugee women of the Delhi Refugee Rehabilitation Centre are on relay hunger strike. I have given a Calling Attention on that.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not concerned with it.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) : सरकार ने ज्वार के लिए 124 रुपए समर्थन मूल्य घोषित किया है जबकि राजस्थान के अंदर ज्वार की कीमत 100 और 102 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल चल रही है। इससे गरीब किसान पिस रहा है।.....(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर दीजिए।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : The Minister has assured the House.

MR. SPEAKER : We have a Committee on Assurances.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : This assurance was given on the floor of the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने यह कहा है कि आप लिखकर मोशन दो, मैं कंवीडर करूंगा। मैंने सुन लिया है। मेरी पूरी सहानुभूति है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : इस देश की राजभाषा हिन्दी है। निरन्तर इस सदन में यह बात उठायी जाती रही है कि...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हिन्दी का पूरा ध्यान रखा जायेगा।

श्री रामलाल राही : जो हिन्दी भाषा का लिटरेचर मांगे, उन्हें वह हिन्दी में मिलेगा।.....(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको हिन्दी में मिलेगा।

श्री राम लाल राही : अध्यक्ष जी, यह एक बार का सवाल नहीं है, बारबार का है। चिट्ठियां हम लिख चुके हैं, आपके सचि-

बाल्य को लिख चुके हैं। मंत्रालयों में व्यवस्था है हिन्दी की, वह हिन्दी कर के ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इतना बोल कर सारा टाइम क्यों जाया करते हैं ?

श्री राम लाल राही : उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं हिन्दी की।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं देख लूंगा।

आप से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि थोड़ा सा संयम से बोलें तो दोनों काम सिद्ध हो जायेंगे।

श्री राम लाल राही : आप एक बार कह दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप निश्चिन्त रहिये, मैं बिल्कुल कह दूंगा। मुझे भी तकलीफ़ है अगर हिन्दी की उपेक्षा हो तो। कर देंगे ठीक।

श्री राम लाल राही : एक तरीके से राष्ट्रभाषा का अपमान है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक कर देंगे, आप निश्चिन्त रहिये।

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Sir, I have already drawn your attention to the reckless and mysterious purchase of shares by the Unit Trust of India of 17 Birla concerns.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already asked for that and if something is substantiated, I will do the needful.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Will you ever allow a discussion on Brahmachari's gun-running, Sir ?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Now there is a smuggling charge also.

MR. SPEAKER : This is already with the Police, Sir.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : But the House should know.

MR. SPEAKER : If something is permissible under the rules, I will allow. But otherwise, when it is under investigation I cannot allow any discussion.

(Interruptions).**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — Contd.

Notifications under National Cadet Corps Act, 1948 and an Explanatory Memorandum in regard to the Notifications Review on and Annual Report of Bharat Dynamics Ltd. Hyderabad from 1982-83 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, on behalf of Shri K.P. Singh Deo,

I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (3) of section 13 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948—
 - (i) The National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 168 in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1982.

**Not recorded.

(ii) The National Cadet Corps (Second Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 181 in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1982.

(iii) The Notional Cadet Corps (Third Amendment) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 184 in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1982.

(iv) The National Cadet Corps (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 185 in Gazette of India Dated the 17th July, 1982.

(2) An explanatory memorandum (Hindi and English versions) in regard to the Notifications mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—7204/83].

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) Under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956—

(a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1982-83 alongwith Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—7205/83].

(b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Praga Tools Limited, Secunderabad, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Praga Tools Limited, Secunderabad, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—7206/83].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, for the year 1982-23.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—7207/83].

Annual Report of Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Bombay for 1982-83 and Review on the working of the Said Council

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited accounts.

- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—7208/83].

Notifications under Govt. Savings Certificates Act, 1959. Annual Report of Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended the 31th March, 1983 and Review on the working of the Said Corporation fresh supplemental Agreements entered into by Reserve Bank of India with the State Govts. for conducting Government transactions.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959 :—

(i) The Post Office Savings Certificates (Second Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 864 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1983.

(ii) The National Savings Certificates (First Issue) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 865 (E) in

Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1983.

(iii) The National Savings Certificates (Fourth Issue) Second Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 866 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1983.

(iv) The National Savings Certificates (Fifth Issue) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 867 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1983.

(v) The National Savings Annuity Certificates (Second Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 868 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1983.

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1983 along with Audited Accounts, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—7209/83].

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—7210/83].

- (4) (i) A copy each of 20 fresh Supplemental Agreements (Hindi and English versions) entered into by the Reserve Bank of India with the State Governments with effect from 1st July, 1982 for conducting Government transactions in terms of section 21A(I) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, under subsection (2) of section 21A of the said Act.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Supplemental Agreements.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—7211/83].

12.08 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 6th December, 1983, agreed without any amendment to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st December, 1983.”

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

Twenty-first Report

SHRI R.S. SPARROW (Jullundur): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.09 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 12th December, 1983, will consist of:

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1983-84.
- (3) Discussion on the Resolution regarding National Health Policy.
- (4) Consideration and passing of Public Financial Institutions (Obligation as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Bill, 1983.
- (5) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Ordinance, 1983 and consideration and passing of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Bill, 1983.

(6) Consideration and passing of :

(a) The Lepers (Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh Repeal) Bill, 1983.

(b) The Oil Fields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1983.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आगामी सप्ताह में निम्नलिखित मद्दों पर चर्चा उठाना चाहता हूँ, कृपया इसे अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में सम्मिलित करने का कष्ट करें।

1. देश के अन्य भागों की तरह सहारनपुर जनपद की 6 गन्ना मिलों पर करीब 12 करोड़ रुपये बकाया हैं, जो अभी भी किसानों को मिलने की कोई आशा नहीं है। किसान बकाया धनराशि नहीं मिलने के कारण 8 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर पर अपना गन्ना सल्फर पर डालने पर मजबूर हो रहे हैं, जिससे किसानों को करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान होगा। सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस विषय पर सदन में चर्चा करके गन्ना किसानों को इस प्रकार संभावित नुकसान से बचाया जाये और उन्हें बकाया राशि अवि-लम्ब भुगतान कराई जाये।

2. हरिद्वार (जनपद सहारनपुर) से निकली गंगा नहर पर ग्रंथेजों द्वारा बनाये गये सभी पुल बेकार हो गये हैं, जो कभी भी जानमाल की हानि पहुंचा सकते हैं। इसमें एक पुल जो मंगलौर कस्बा के पास है, फट जाने के कारण बन्द कर दिया गया है, सभी वाहन सैकड़ों किलोमीटर की दूरी घूमकर हरिद्वार पहुँचते हैं। इसलिए सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जब तक सीमेंट का बड़ा पुल

नहीं बन जाता है, तब तक के लिये मिलैटरी द्वारा लोहे के पुल का निर्माण करा दिया जाये, ताकि हरिद्वार पहुँचने वाले लोगों पर सैकड़ों किलोमीटर अतिरिक्त यात्रा करने में लगे समय एवं व्यय से बचाया जा सके।

PROF. MADHU DANDANATE (Rajapur) : Two days back a newspaper daily from Bombay carried a big report regarding the smuggling activities that had taken place in the Indian Airlines in which even crew are involved. I would request that the concerned Minister should make a statement on the floor of the House.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शीलानी (हाथरस) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगले सप्ताह से प्रारम्भ होने वाली लोक-सभा की कार्यवाही में मेरे निम्नलिखित विषयों को भी सम्मिलित करने की कृपा करें।

1. पिछले दिनों मध्यप्रदेश और राजस्थान के कुछ स्थानों पर नीम-हकीमों द्वारा सैकड़ों लोगों को अंधा करने के बाद अब हरियाणा के भिवानी और रेवाड़ी नगरों में नीम-हकीम-डाक्टरों तथा हरियाणा सरकार के स्वास्थ्य विभाग की लापरवाही के कारण सौ से अधिक लोगों को अंधा किये जाने का समाचार प्रकाश में आया है। यह अत्यन्त ही गंभीर मामला है। इस सदन में इस पर बहस करके दोषी पाये जाने वाले लोगों के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही की जाये ताकि भविष्य में इस प्रकार के कांडों की पुनरावृत्ति न हो सके।

2. उत्तर प्रदेश के एटा, मैनपुरी तथा अलीगढ़ आदि जिलों में इस समय रहस्यमय ज्वर का भारी प्रकोप है। गांव के गांव इस बीमारी की चपेट में हैं और सैकड़ों लोगों की मौतें हो चुकी हैं। राज्य सरकार द्वारा चिकित्सा सुविधा सुलभ कराये जाने के

बावजूद भी इस रोग पर काबू नहीं पाया जा रहा है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि केन्द्र सरकार विशेषज्ञ डाक्टरों का दल भेजकर इस रोग का पता लगाये ताकि भविष्य में लोगों को मरने से बचाया जा सके।

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-VATE (Bombay North Central): I would like the following items to be included in the list of Business. According to the latest report of United Nations India ranks first in the hungry and mal-nutritional people in the world with a population of 210 million subjected to hunger.

Against this background the large expenditure on three days "Retreat" of the CHOGM delegates at Goa, huge expenditure on ASIAD AND NAM appear to be wrong priorities.

I would like the Finance Minister to make a statement in the House giving details of expenditure incurred by the country including roads, flyovers, five star hotels, etc. which should be taken up for discussion.

Mahatma Gandhi expected free India to enforce strict prohibition to save poor families from ruin. But the recent policy of the Government seems to be not only to reverse the process by withdrawing prohibition but encouraging sugar factories to produce liquor and wines and helping them to widen their selling network.

In the light of our efforts of exploring new energy sources and the hazardous effect of liquor consumption on the millions of family, I would request the Government to ban sugar factories from producing liquor and utilising total molasis for the production of alcohol for industrial use only. This measure would prevent squandering away of the valuable energy source and get blessings of house wives who are the victims of their addicted husbands.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अगले सप्ताह के लिए कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित विषयों पर चर्चा चाहता हूँ :—

(1) दुर्भाग्य है कि कोयला उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पहले और बाद भी बिहार में बिहारवासियों की हिस्सेदारी एक मजदूर से अधिक नहीं रही है। राष्ट्रीयकरण की बुनियादी शर्त कोयला उद्योग से मध्यमवर्तियों का खात्मा करना था, लेकिन गत वर्षों में ठेकेदारों की पूरी फौज खड़ी होती जा रही है।

मजदूर बेकार हो रहे हैं। खानों में सुरक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। प्रबन्धकों द्वारा लूट का सिलसिला इतना व्यापक है कि हाल ही में 80 करोड़ रुपए के कोयले जाली हिसाब भी नहीं बन पाया, तो कोल इंडिया ने उस स्टाक को ही राइट आफ़ कर दिया। अभी भारत सरकार द्वारा तृतीय वेतन बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को लागू कर देने से मजदूरों को 50 करोड़ रुपए अतिरिक्त मिलेंगे। लेकिन कोल इंडिया द्वारा इस 50 करोड़ रुपए के व्यय-भार को पूरा करने के लिए हजारों मजदूरों की बर्खास्तगी और निलम्बन किया जा चुका है। इससे भारत कीकिंग कोल को 70 करोड़ रुपए की बचत होगी। भारत कीकिंग कोल का मुख्यालय भी बिहार से बाहर है। फलस्वरूप जहां बिहार सरकार को बड़े पैमाने पर राजस्व का घाटा होता है, वहीं बहालियों में बिहारवासियों की घोर उपेक्षा होती है।

अतः कोल इंडिया में व्याप्त अनियमितताओं एवं बिहार कोयला क्षेत्र में हो रहे मजदूरों के शोषण के सम्बन्ध में अगले सप्ताह में सदन में चर्चा कराई जाए।

(2) राज्य सेवाओं के अन्तर्गत उच्च न्यायिक सेवाओं में सीधी भर्ती एवं प्रोन्नति में प्रधान मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में उच्च शक्ति समिति की बैठक 17 सितम्बर, 1975 को हुई थी, जिसमें यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के सदस्यों के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की जाए। इस निर्णय के आलोक में तत्कालीन विधि मंत्री ने अक्टूबर, 1975 में सभी राज्यों के मुख्य न्यायाधीशों को लिखा। बिहार राज्य में न्यायिक सेवाओं को छोड़ कर सभी सेवाओं में नियुक्ति एवं प्रोन्नति के आरक्षण का प्रावधान है। बिहार सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय विधि मंत्री को 12-9-81 को लिखा था। आज जहाँ से न्याय की धारा निकलती है, वहीं अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के सदस्यों की संख्या नगण्य है।

अतः न्यायिक सेवाओं में आरक्षण की अविलम्ब आवश्यकता है और इस पर चर्चा कराई जाए।

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, I wish to raise the following for the next week's Government business :

1. The Government should present a White Paper on the Punjab situation complete with correspondence with the Akali leaders. All authentic information on extremist activities should be included.

It is not possible for me to support any Governmental action such as entering the Gurdwaras or arresting Sant Bhindranwale unless a convincing case is made out in this White Paper.

12.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

The Government should make a comprehensive statement on the activities of the CIA and KGB in India. I would like the Government's reaction to the story in the latest issue of the *Organizer* that there are 10,000 KGB agents operating in India.

(Interruptions)

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में निम्नलिखित विषय को शामिल करने का अनुरोध करता हूँ :—

पूरे बिहार राज्य में बिजली, डीजल, केरोसीन तेल एवं कोयले के अभाव को लेकर हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। नालन्दा, नवादा, गया, पूर्णिया, भोजपुर, सीतामढ़ी आदि जिलों में रोजाना दो घंटा भी बिजली नहीं मिल रही है। केरोसीन तेल पांच रुपए लिटर एवं कोयला 30 से 36 रुपए मन बेचा जा रहा है। लोगों को डीजल नहीं मिल रहा है। फलस्वरूप कृषि एवं उद्योग पर इसका काफी प्रतिकूल असर पड़ रहा है। घरों में चूल्हा जलना तथा रोशनी की व्यवस्था करना मुश्किल हो गया है और पूरा जन-जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त है।

अतः इस विषय पर आगामी सप्ताह लोक सभा में विचार किया जाना आवश्यक है।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I would like that the following two items may kindly be included in the list of business of the next week :

1. Presidential assent for West Bengal Bills

The House is perhaps aware that the Land Reforms Bill, passed by the Legislative Assembly of West Bengal was sent to the Government about 30

months ago and it is still be awaiting the Presidential assent.

The West Bengal Non-Government Educational Institutions and Local Authorities (Control of Provident Fund of Employees) Bill, 1983 has been sent to the Government for President's assent recently. It is also pending.

The Government of West Bengal have raised the question about the constitutional requirement of obtaining the Presidential assent for the Bills on the concurrent subjects passed by the State Assembly.

A statement is urgently called for.

2. Electoral Roll Revision in Bihar.

It is reported that thousands of voters whose names are already in the existing roll, have been served with notices by the Electoral Registration Officers with printed notices to prove within ten days that they are citizens of India.

The Election Commission is on record to say that the Electoral authority is not competent to delete the name of a voter from the electoral rolls on ground of citizenship. The Commission has further stated that the question of citizenship can be determined by the competent authority, appointed under appropriate and relevant laws, and the Election Commission can act upon only on the basis of the determination of that authority.

The matter involves fundamental right to vote. Besides, it has generated tension in the area, and is likely to create complications of grave nature.

A statement from the Government is urgently needed to clarify the position.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने

जो अगले सप्ताह के लिए कार्य सूची प्रस्तुत की है, उसमें मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि इन महत्वपूर्ण विषयों को शामिल किया जाए।

बांध बैराज नहरें किसी राष्ट्र के विकास व मानव की तरक्की के लिए आवश्यक हैं। पर हमारे देश में बनने वाली नहरों से उत्पन्न जल रसाव (सी पेज) इस देश के लिए अभिशाप बन गया है। सरकार इस तरफ से बिल्कुल अनभिज्ञ थी। शारदा सहायक नहर से उत्पन्न सी पेज से हजारों हैक्टेयर भूमि के डूबने पर जब वहाँ के किसानों तथा लोक-तांत्रिक समाजवादी पार्टी ने आन्दोलन किया, तब सरकार के ध्यान में आया कि सी पेज क्या हैं और कितना जहरीला रोग किसान के लिए बन गया है। सिंचाई विभाग लगता है कि निर्जीव रूप में काम कर रहा है। अनुमान है कि देश भर में कुल मिलाकर 15-20 लाख हैक्टेयर के बीच कृषि भूमि सी पेज के पानी में डूबी है, जिस पर खेती होती थी। अब उत्पादन लायक नहीं रह गई है।

सी पेज में लाखों हैक्टेयर भूमि डूबने के कारण अनुमानतः एक करोड़ 76 लाख टन प्रति फसल अथवा सवा दो करोड़ विबंटल प्रति वर्ष अनाज के उत्पादन की हानि होने का अनुमान है।

सी पेज अब राष्ट्रीय भीषण समस्या बन गई है। इसे राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हल करने की आवश्यकता है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have given something in writing. Only whatever has been approved shall go on record.

श्री राम लाल राही : कोयले के उत्पादन और उसके वितरण की देश में असंतोषजनक

व्यवस्था है। छोटे-बड़े उद्योगों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कोयला सप्लाई करने के जो मानदंड निर्धारित किए गए थे तथा उन्हीं मानदंडों के अनुसार किसी उद्योग को कोयला दिए जाने के लिए प्राथमिकतायें सुनिश्चित की गई थीं। उसको काफी समय बीत गया। अब हमारे देश में छोटे-बड़े उद्योग नए-नए लगाए गए हैं। जिसको प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कोयले की पूर्ति कराना आवश्यक हो गया है। क्योंकि यह उद्योग आयात को कम करने तथा विदेशी मुद्रा बचाने में काफी सहायक सिद्ध हो रहे हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर हमारे देश में गंधक नहीं बनता था। गंधक देश की अनेक फैक्ट्रियों में इस्तेमाल के लिए बाहर से आयात होता है।

अब हमारे देश में एक नवयुवक वैज्ञानिक ने शोध की मिलों में इस्तेमाल किए गए गंधक की बची हुई मिट्टी से 50 से 70 फीसदी के मध्य गंधक बनाने में सफलता प्राप्त कर ली है। उद्योग स्थापित कर लिया है। यही नहीं उसने उस तकनीकी के विस्तार के लिए भी अनेकों स्थानों पर लोगों को उद्योग लगाने के लिए मशविरा दिया है। मेरी राय में इस उद्योग के लिए कोयला देने में प्राथमिकता की सूची में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए।

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttak) : Sir, I am placing two points for inclusion in the next week's business.

1. Increased financial assistance to Orissa under Development Programmes.

Orissa is a backward State in spite of the fact that the present State Government has done a lot to improve the economic and social conditions of the people. The

tribals of the State particularly require immediate assistance under various Developmental Programmes of the State from the Central Government. I request the Planning Minister to take a personal interest in the matter.

2. Recent floods in some areas of Orissa and recurring drought in some areas need special assistance and care from the Central Government. I would request the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministers to immediately arrange for more funds.

These items may kindly be included in the business.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The Hon. Members who spoke for various points to be included in the list of business for the next week have made my task much lighter by not being present in the House. This only shows how serious they are. Most of them except Mr. Rahi and one more Hon. Member have left the House and they include the most beautiful couple, Prof. and Mrs. Dandavate; they have also left the House.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They have gone together. You must appreciate.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : To those Hon. Members who are present..... I would say...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mrs. Jayanti Patnaik is here.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Yes, Mrs. Jayanti Patnaik is here.

I definitely feel that they get suitable replies from various Ministers. All these points will go up before the Business Advisory Committee and in case the Business Advisory Committee like to take them up as points for discussion, we will have; otherwise, we will not have.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1983-84—
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : we take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1983-84. Two hours have been allotted. We have to complete this and also the Appropriation Bill as per our decision yesterday.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : No lunch hour...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are dispensing with the lunch hour today: yesterday it was decided by the House.

Mr. Amal Datta to continue.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : I started yesterday by saying that the amount of money which is sought to be spent through Supplementary Demands is about Rs. 1200 crores and the total amount which is sought to be demanded is Rs. 2,073 crores. Out of Rs. 2,073 crores, there is some money which is shown as transferred to the States. A total of Rs. 416 crores is shown as transferred to the States. The Government no doubt claims that it is trying to help the States, and in the context of the controversy about Central-State relationship, it is some sort of a good gesture on the part of the Central Government to transfer money. But when you analyse it you will find that out of Rs. 416 crores, Rs. 267 crores are by way of loan only.

That is to say that this is being given as a ways and means advance so that the State can pursue their governmental activities which they are now unable to do because of restrictions imposed on overdrafts. So it is another way of getting round the Government's own

directive in restricting overdrafts to States and nothing else. I do not know how this policy helps the Government in regard to its finances properly, but apparently, it thinks that by so restricting overdrafts and then giving ways and means grants to the States it is putting its house in order.

The reason why we to-day require the Supplementary Demands to be made is not at all clear. There should have been some explanation with regard to these demands to show as to what has gone wrong, why they want more money in respect of each of the Demands which have been brought before this House. So, there is no explanation and there is nothing to show whether the original grant made was correct or not, whether the original estimate has gone wrong and where it has gone wrong and why it has gone wrong and why they require more money. Nothing is stated. The only thing is that figures have been brought before us knowing that there is no alternative in the House, they have a brute majority and everything can be passed. Therefore, the Supplementary Demands have come. In some cases they say that the money is needed for giving advance, and where it is not so and where money is being appropriated and it is there in many cases, there it is done without stating what is the reason for the increase.

The Government always takes credit in the fact that they have contained the inflation and that the economy is developing. These are the two basic points which every government should be able to take care of; first, the national income should be increasing, the per capita income should be increasing at a reasonable rate and secondly, there should be a reduction in the disparity between the haves and the have-nots. Then, the Government should also take care of the fact that for future development, there should be sufficient investment in the infra-structure so that things do not repeat as they are doing. To-day, for example, for want of energy, the industry is not able to grow,

Practically in all the States of India the industry is being starved of power and the industrial growth is being curbed.

I have seen in the Budget speech of Mr. Pranab Mukherjee the government have claimed that they have been able to have a consistent development—practically about the same as the target set by the Planning Commission. The target for the increase in growth in the domestic product is 5.2%. That is what was fixed by the Planning Commission. I do not know how this target helps because apparently the population projections are wrong. If the population projections are correctly taken, this growth of 5.2% will give a much lesser per capita income than it otherwise appears to give. There is one peculiar thing about this particular set of statistics about the growth of domestic product being 5.2%. They say that they have achieved this 5.2% growth over the last 3 years. In the first year it showed a tremendous growth—more than 8%. Then it came down and in the third year it came down to 2% and so on an average they say it is 5.2% and therefore, 'we have achieved the target.' What was the target and what was the base? According to their own estimate, the base of 1979-80 was a base having a domestic product of 5% less than the previous year. That was a year of severe drought as a result of which agricultural production has gone down and it has affected the industrial production as it always does in India and the total GDP was less in 1979-80 by 5% compared to 1978-79.

Now, on the basis of that lower base, we have achieved a growth rate of 5%. If this 5% is to be made up, it will automatically be made up. It is funny enough that in the Mid-term Appraisal the Planning Commission tries to claim credit for the 8.8% GDP in 1980-81 by saying that we have mobilised resources in the Sixth Five Year Plan. They have increased it to 8.8%. It is not so; it cannot be so. Immediately you make an investment, your income

does not go up. The income went up because there was a dip which was really made up to 3% and adding this to 5%, it was made up to 8%. This is how the statistics may be misleading us. You give the year to year figure according to your convenience. You give all kinds of statistics to hoodwink the people. Government job is not to hoodwink the people but it is to serve the people and to bring before the representatives of the people the correct statistics so that they understand where the country is growing. That is where both the Finance Ministry as well as the Planning Commission have miserably failed. I bring in the Planning Commission because it is the Planning Commission which ultimately determines everything that is being done in the country. Even for a small thing, if money is there, after the budget allocation is made, that will not be released until the Planning Commission has given its detailed sanction. That is how they monitor the economy. First of all they have given wrong statistics on national income. We have not achieved this 5% increase in the growth rate during the last three years: But the increase has been only to the extent of 3%. If you now deflate it by 2.5% due to population growth, then how much do we get as per capita increase in income? It is not even 1.5% but it is less than 1.5% per year in per capita increase which you were able to achieve during the first three years of the Sixth Plan. Do you think that you will be able to do any better during the next two years? Sir, the total resource mobilisation during the first four years of the Plan which will end in March 1984; taking the estimate also, will be only 62%. In four years you will be reaching in real terms this 62% of the resource mobilisation as envisaged in the Sixth Plan. I call it a total mismanagement of the economy because in the fifth year you may not possibly invest the rest of the 38%.

Sir, what happens is this. On the one hand the national income is not increasing but, on the other, they are investing. They say that they are investing on infrastructure. They are

[Shri Amal Datta]

investing on coal and energy sectors—very good. But, what is the result of that? There is a big appropriation for coal in the Supplementary Budget.

Only a few days ago, the papers reported a statement made by the Chairman of the Coal India Limited. In a Press Conference, he said that the Coal India Limited is going to write off the coalstocks which in quantity come to 4 million tonnes of the value of Rs. 80 crores. Why? They say these are bogus stocks. This come out in the paper. And, in a Press Conference, the Coal India Chairman said it.

Now, Sir, if this is the kind of statistics with which we are being fed, whom to believe whether the economy is progressing. Everybody has been drawing attention of the House and the Appropriate Minister that there is shortage of coal everywhere. Everywhere, every industry, every person, is suffering from shortage of coal. And yet, here is a very complacent statement that the production of coal has increased. The production has not increased as fast as they had targetted for. If they say that the production of coal has increased sufficiently, it is not so. They say instead of 163 million tonnes which is the target at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, we will be reaching 152 million tonnes which is 50 percent more than the 1979-80 figure. But, Sir, is it coal that is being supplied. Only the other day there was a report in the newspapers about the controversy between Western Coalfields and Maharashtra State Electricity Board. The controversy is that they are not supplying coal. They are supplying shale, stone and all kind of things mixed up with coal. I have visited the power stations to find out what ails them and I have found this kind of thing. Coal India in order to increase their figures are putting everything which comes to them. When you are extracting coal the shale comes up. You have to separate it and only coal has to be sent to the power stations. That is not

being done with the result that the railways are carrying extra freight and also the power stations are not producing enough. From time to time they also go out of commission because what is being fed is rubbish and with rubbish you cannot run the power stations and increase the plant load factor.

Sir, it is most humiliating for me who is an advocate of public sector to have to admit that today public sector is being run in such a fashion by the Government that private sector gives a better performance than public sector. I have to admit it. It is based on statistics. I don't like it. But this is the way the Government is running public sector. They say plant load factor has increased on account of their great effort, viz, from 45% to 47%.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In the public sector employees are paid better than on private sector.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : That may not be so always. There are many other reasons and the main reason is that the ultimate decision making authority has no time to take decision nor do they care to see how the plant is running. They are sitting in Delhi and managing the plant which is far away. Government has to take some measures in this regard.

Sir, many of these appropriations are with regard to industry. It is Rs. 546 crores plan and Rs. 112 crores non-plan and the total comes to Rs. 658 crores. Further, why should these undertakings be given releases? These are not new industries being established. They are old ones—Coal India and others. Coal India has a price hike twelve times in the last eight years. They should be able to generate enough money for the purposes of their own investment. Similar is the case with the other undertakings. Take

the case of Fertiliser Corporation. They are being fed with money. Why is it necessary?

Sir, I paid a visit to Haldia and found that the plant which is supposed to have been commissioned in 1968 is still not producing one ounce of urea. Rs. 304 crores have been locked up there.

For the last 5 years it has not produced anything although it was completed. 2,000 employees are there and they don't know what will happen. It is because those people who are here, who control these things, who have ultimately to take decisions, hold up all sanctions. Even for want of ten thousand rupees the factory could not run. When sanction for a crucial part does not come the factory could not run. They take a long time to take the decision. In that way the industrial concern can not run and they go into losses. Their economy is run down and ultimately from the public exchequer they support it. For what purpose? To make more losses. As you go on expenditure public sector, you raise money by raising the prices and you have not tried to increase their efficiency by constantly monitoring them. That is not being done. That is why today the country is in such a sorry mess. By mess I mean, the people whose income is increasing by not more than 1.5 per cent per capita per year, have to suffer. The price figure is always given by Government in terms of wholesale price rise and not retail price rise. There was a debate in this House on price rise recently. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee was trying to show that price rise in recent years has not been as fast as before and compared to the figure of 1980-81 the rate of increase has come down. But who is concerned with wholesale price? The people whom we represent are not concerned with wholesale price, but they are only concerned with retail price. But there is no Retail Price Index which is maintained by the Government. This is

the position. This is the good they are doing to the people. Government has got a big machinery, a huge apparatus, with millions of people under its employment. There is the Planning commission and other departments. I don't know why the Finance Ministry could not do it. They cannot maintain a Retail Price Index but there is only a Consumer Price Index. I do not know how they compute it. It shows that between January to October in 1983 there has been a rise of 10.6 per cent. There has been a consistent rise over the years. In 1981-82 it was 2.4% but in 1982-83 it was 6.2% In 1983-84 it become 8.4%. The total increase from 1980 to 1983 is of the order of 28% in the consumer price. If consumer price increases by 28% and the income increases by 1.5% per year it would mean that in 4 years it is 6% This is the way the poor people are gaining by the Government's system, which has got such a big apparatus, which is spending so much money. Government has got such a vast empire, it has got its agricultural research stations and all kinds of things. But they don't know how to reach the people, how to benefit the people; that is not politics of the Government. Their politics is to see how the money is squeezed. Big contracts are given to those who are in politics, who could fund their election expenses. I am afraid that is the position obtaining today.

PROF N.G. RANGA (Guntur): It is also your experience in West Bengal?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: It is not our experience; it is not so in West Bengal?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: In Calcutta they will make the same charge against your Government.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, what is ailing our economy is this. The people who are today ruling are not fit for the system of democratic Govern-

[Shri Amal Datta]

ment; they are all only interested in purchasing of votes; they want money to fight the election. One stitch in time would have saved nine but you don't do it. But you spend hundreds of crores of rupees later on so that you can get a commission.

A lot of things have been said about this in this House earlier. I am repeating it because the Government should take steps in this direction. There is no way of finding out what commission is being obtained from all the advance orders placed with the foreign companies, from the orders which have been going outside the country. Everybody knows about this commission because it has come out before the American Congress/Senate that every multinational company can get a cut of 8% or 10% for every order placed by the foreign countries. Now, what has happened to that cut so far as India is concerned? Not only America, but other foreign countries like Japan, the UK, Germany, France, wherever you go, this is happening. So, our import Bill today is about Rs. 6000 crores. Well, you can imagine how much money as commission goes into the coffers of the party fund running the Government so that they can fight the election in the future or if they do not win the elections, the money is more than enough for their private purposes. So, Sir, a lot of money they get inside the country and they allow that money for investment in the country thereby they annoy the domestic indigenous industrialists and then they placate them by reducing the excise duty.

Now, what has happened in the case of Swraj Pal. The Government allowed portfolio investment hoping that thousands of crores of rupees will come into India—at least more than Rs. 100 crores have come—and nobody knows the origin of this money. We were even told that we should not go into the origin, as otherwise the money flow will stop. Once the enquiry is made, so many things will be disclosed. So nobody dare make this enquiry and

if you make this enquiry, money will not come. Therefore, don't go into the sources. Then when the indigenous businessman is annoyed over this, they placate them by giving excise concession in all the luxury goods. Sir, we have forgotten the Gandhian ideology. Prof. Ranga is here who is the staunch follower of Gandhian ideologies. There should not be any concession allowed on the luxury items. There should be an absolute cut on the consumption of luxury items. What the Government has done is that they reduced duties on all the electrical luxury consumer goods. Sir, you must have seen recently that it has been stated that the value of rupee in official exchange has gone down. Instead of Rs. 10 per dollar, it has now become Rs. 13 per dollar, because smuggling has increased to such an extent, because we have blackmarketing and parallel economy inside the country which is now stronger than the official economy. What can you do for this? It is your own creation. These are all the criticisms I have to make on the Supplementary Grants. There are so many other points which I have to make, but since there is shortage of time, you have allotted only two hours for the discussion on the Supplementary Grant for Rs. 2000 crores—I conclude my speech.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। अभी सी० पी० एम० के जो सदस्य बोल रहे थे बड़े ऊँचे हो कर बोल रहे थे। यह किस तरीके से काम करते हैं बंगाल में इसकी जानकारी आपको है।** वहाँ पर यह सब स्मगलिंग के धंधे से काम करती है। वहाँ कोयले की स्मगलिंग की जाती है। वहाँ बंगाल में कुछ पैदा तो करते नहीं, मगर स्मगलिंग सारा यह करते हैं।***

SHRI AMAL DATTA : This is objectionable. How can he say that ...**

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

(Interruptions). You should not allow that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You will do that, but why should you allow this kind of thing to be said here ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot say like that, it is not good. Mr. Vyas.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : He cannot say that.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is what I have told him.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :
वैस्ट बंगाल में होता है और इनकी पार्टी द्वारा
होता है।

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am in the opposition ; I have to speak against the Government. Mr. Vyas is attacking my Party Government in West Bengal ? Why should he say all this ?...(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Come to the Supplementary Grants.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : आप सरकार में बैठे हैं, आपको मालूम है कि आपकी सरकार की क्या कारशुजारी है। ये बैठे हैं और किस प्रकार का धन्वा कर रहे हैं, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ क्या हालत हो रही है ? हमारे कांग्रेस (ई) के लोगों को जान से मारा जा रहा है, जो इनकी खिलाफत करते हैं, वहाँ इस तरह की हालत कर रखी है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बंगाल और बिहार में काला सोना खूब पैदा होता है और उसमें इनकी यूनियन के लोग खूब गड़बड़ करते हैं

और करोड़ों रुपया ये लोग उसमें से अपनी पार्टी के लिये खर्च कर देते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record. If there is something unparliamentary, I will take care of that. There is freedom of speech, but restriction is there that they cannot use unparliamentary words.

(Interruptions).

SHRI AMAL DATTA : If he speaks like that, and I do not challenge and keep sitting here, that means I am accepting what he says. Otherwise I have to walk out of the House. I cannot allow this kind of thing to happen...(Interruptions).

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इन्होंने कैसे हमारे ऊपर आरोप लगाये हैं ? जो कहेगा, उसको सुनना भी पड़ेगा।...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Better you avoid such references. He has not said that particularly about your party : therefore, you should not also say. It is not proper. He has not said particularly about your party.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : If they are going to discuss like that among themselves, I cannot hear anything and I cannot make a note of the discussions.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : आपके धन्धे हम जानते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please come to the subject.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : आप इनको भी हिदायत दे दें कि वह इस तरह के आरोप न लगायें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The subject is—Supplementary demands in respect of the Budget (General).

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैंने इनकी बातों का थोड़ा-सा जवाब दिया है क्योंकि ये बहुत बढ़-बढ़ कर बोल रहे थे।

DR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not show your hands like this. Address the chair.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : अब मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि को-आपरेटिव और एग्रीकल्चर की जो डिमांडज हैं, इसमें मेरी एक मांग है। मेरी कांस्टीट्यून्सी में गुलाबपुरा का एक सहकारिता का मिल बहुत अच्छा चलता था जो कि हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा प्राफिट कमाता था। पिछले साल उसने 47 लाख का घाटा दिया और इसलिये कि इस डिपार्टमेंट का कोई मॉनिटरिंग वर्क नहीं है। अगर यह मॉनिटरिंग ठीक ढंग से होती तो यह मिल हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा प्राफिट देता, उसे घाटे की स्थिति में नहीं जाना पड़ता। अतः इस बारे में तुरन्त देखने की आवश्यकता है।

मेरी कांस्टीट्यून्सी में आसीन में एक को-आपरेटिव मिल की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में राजस्थान की सरकार ने भी मंजूरी दे दी और भारत सरकार की तरफ से भी उरो स्वीकृति मिल गई लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि जब तक 5, 7 करोड़ रुपया यहां भारत सरकार से उसके लिये मंजूर नहीं होगा तब तक वह को-आपरेटिव मिल लग नहीं पायेगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बारे में विचार कर के निश्चित रूप से आप पैसे की व्यवस्था करायें

जिससे वहां सैकड़ों-हजारों लोगों को काम-धन्धा मिल सके।

इस देश को ऊंचा उठाने के लिये सबसे ज्यादा जिस इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की जरूरत है, वह बिजली है लेकिन आज उसकी हालत क्या है? तमाम स्टेट्स में बिजली की परेशानी है। हमारे वेस्ट बंगाल के साथी यहां बैठे हैं, उनसे आप पूछ लीजिये, इनका बिजली का कारखाना भी भयंकर घाटे में चल रहा है। घाटा किस वजह से है? इनकी यूनिक्स वहाँ पर गलत तरीके से काम करती हैं जिसकी वजह से वेस्ट बंगाल में इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड में भयंकर घाटा है।

13.00 hrs.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : All Electricity Boards are incurring losses.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : क्या इस पर भी इनको नाराजगी है? अगर वेस्ट बंगाल में इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड घाटे में नहीं है, तो बताएं। अन्य स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स में भी लाखों करोड़ों रुपयों का भयंकर घोटाला हुआ है। अगर सरकार देश में इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर खड़ा करना चाहती है और उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहती है, तो स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स की व्यवस्था ठीक करनी पड़ेगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Come to the subject—Supplementary Demands. Forget West Bengal for the time being.

13.01 hrs.

[DR. RAJINDRA KUMARI BAJPAI in the Chair]

सभापति महोदय : आप अपनी बात कहें।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : उन्होंने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। अब उनमें सुनने का माद्दा भी होना चाहिए।

सब जगह इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों में अनियमितताएं हो रही हैं और उनकी व्यवस्था बहुत खराब है, चाहे वह बैस्ट बंगाल हो, त्रिपुरा हो। उन राज्यों में चाहे किसी भी राजनैतिक पार्टी की सरकार हो, सो० पी० आई० (एम०), ए०आई०डी०एम० के या नेशनल कांफ्रेंस की सरकार हो, मैं सब राज्यों के बारे में कह रहा हूँ, केवल बैस्ट बंगाल के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मंत्री महोदय स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डज के काम की उचित मानिट्रिंग करायें, ताकि हमारे कल-कारखाने ठीक चलें, हमारा उत्पादन बढ़े और हम गरीबी तथा बेकारी को दूर कर सकें।

हमारे यहां राजस्थान में भीलवाड़ा से जोधपुर बिजली की लाइन लगी है। उसमें कुछ लोगों ने हजारों सीमेंट की बोखियों का गोल-माल कर दिया और एक करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा रकम खा गए। ऐसे घोटालों की रोक-थाम के लिए वित्त मंत्री को व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, चाहे वे बैस्ट बंगाल में हों या राजस्थान में हों। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम इसीलिए दिया है कि देश का उत्पादन बढ़े और गरीबी तथा बेकारी को खत्म किया जा सके। इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हमारे इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड सुचारु रूप से कार्य करें।

सरकार को डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को ठीक करने के लिए कदम उठाना चाहिए। इसमें इसका प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं। पहले भी मैंने कहा था कि सरकार 800 करोड़ रुपए फर्टिलाइजर में सवसिडी देती है और 1,000 करोड़ रुपए गेहूं में सवसिडी देती है। इसके बजाय वह को-आपरेटिव सैक्टर को पैसा देकर उसको वायबल और मजबूत बनाए, ताकि लोगों को आवश्यक वस्तुएँ उपलब्ध हो सकें। मैं केरल,

तामिलनाडु और महाराष्ट्र तथा दक्षिण की स्टेट्स को तारीफ करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन की व्यवस्था बहुत माकूल है। उन स्टेट्स की तरफ भी देखना चाहिए कि वहां किस तरीके से काम हो रहा है। मैं बैस्ट बंगाल की बात नहीं करता हूँ। वहां कुछ भी पैदा नहीं होता है, वहां की बात करना बेकार है। जिन राज्यों की डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन व्यवस्था सही है, उस व्यवस्था को देखते हुए माननीय प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर को अन्य राज्यों में भी वही व्यवस्था करने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं एफ०सी०आई० और एसडब्ल्यूसी राजस्थान के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ, वहां व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से नहीं है। लेने और देने दोनों में ही गड़बड़ है। खरीद में बड़े-बड़े व्यापारियों और एजेंटों से मिलीभगत रहती है, जिसकी वजह से आम गरीब आदमी को जो सहूलियत मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल पाती है। काश्तकार को सामान बेचने में कोई कठिनाई न हो, और उपभोक्ता को सामान खरीदने में कोई कठिनाई न हो, उचित भाव पर मिले, इस व्यवस्था की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी को निश्चित तरीके से ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैंने पिछले सत्र में भी एक प्वाइंट उठाया था कि एफ०सी०आई० और एसडब्ल्यूसी राजस्थान द्वारा जो 80 हजार टन चावल प्रोक्योर होना चाहिए था, उस प्रोक्योरमेंट को व्यापारियों की मिलीभगत से छोड़ दिया। बाजार भाव 450-500 रु० है, जबकि प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस 178 रु० है, इस प्रकार व्यापारियों ने कितना फायदा उठाया है, इसका अन्दाजा आप स्वयं लगा सकते हैं। एक करोड़ 60 लाख रुपए की व्यापारियों और सरकार के बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों ने मिलकर गड़बड़

[श्री गिधारी लाल व्यास]

की है, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार द्वारा आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि जो इस तरीके से गलत लोग सरकारी धन का दुरुपयोग करते हैं, आम जनता के पैसे को लूटते हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्ती से कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

चिकित्सा के सम्बन्ध में भी यहां कल या परसों एक बात आई थी। सरकार को सरकार द्वारा लाई गई सी०जी०एच०एस० स्कीम में जो दवाईयां दी जाती हैं, उस ओर भी देखना चाहिए। मैं हार्ट पैशेंट हूं, लेकिन वहां सोबिट्रेट मैडिसीन नहीं मिलती है। यदि डायबिटीज हैं, तो रेस्टीनेस नहीं मिलती है। वहां किसी भी प्रकार की दवा उपलब्ध नहीं है। जो दवाई वहां पर दी जाती है, उससे आम जनता की सेहत पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। इससे आप वहां की स्थिति का अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं। वहां भेदभाव भी किया जाता है। यहां पर मंत्रियों के लिए अलग इन्तजाम है, अपोजीशन के लीडर के लिए इन्तजाम है और हमारे जैसे गरीब संसद सदस्य की वहां कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। उसको दवा ठीक से नहीं मिलती है। जब इस प्रकार की स्थिति यहां पर है तो दूसरी जगहों पर भी यही हालत होगी। इस प्रकार की स्थिति बड़े-बड़े अस्पतालों के अन्दर है। हम यह नहीं कहते हैं कि संसद सदस्यों को विशेष सुविधा दी जाए, लेकिन आम लोगों जैसी सुविधा तो मिलनी ही चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि यह व्यवस्था भी निश्चित तरीके से माकूल व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

मेरा निवेदन है कि राजस्थान के अन्दर सीमेंट की फैक्ट्रियां बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लगाई जा सकती हैं, लेकिन प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर का ध्यान उस ओर नहीं जाता है। राजस्थान के अन्दर इतना पत्थर मौजूद है

कि वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान की आवश्यकता को पूरा कर सकता है। राजस्थान के अन्दर बड़े-बड़े कारखाने लगाने की तीन-चार जगहों की मांग मंत्री महोदय के पास पड़ी हुई है, लेकिन उस ओर भी मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान बिल्कुल नहीं जाता है। इस ओर भी मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान निश्चित तौर से जाना चाहिए।

श्रम मन्त्रालय के सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश के मजदूरों का करोड़ों रुपया ई० एस० आई० के फण्ड में जमा है। इसमें मालिक और मजदूर दोनों देते हैं। लेकिन आज मजदूरों को ई० एस० आई० के फण्ड के तहत जो दवाईयां उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए, वह उपलब्ध नहीं हो रही है। ई० एस० आई० के मजदूर से 18 रुपए बसूल किए जाते हैं और उस का दुगना पैसा मिल मालिक से लिया जाता है, इस तरह से 54 रुपये ई० एस० आई० के पास मजदूर के इलाज के लिए जमा होते हैं लेकिन किसी मजदूर को वहां (भीलवाड़ा) में दवा उपलब्ध नहीं होती है। मैं खासतौर से भीलवाड़ा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं—वहां मजदूर को कोई दवाई ई० एस० आई० डिस्पेंसरी में नहीं मिलती और बाजार में मंगाने के लिए भी उन को पैसा उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है, जब कि करोड़ों रुपया ई० एस० आई० के पास पड़ा हुआ है जिसका उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। इस तरफ आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अब मैं आइ० आर० डी० पी० के संबंध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं—यह भी वित्त मंत्री जी, आप का सब्जैक्ट है। बैंकों के जरिये जो पैसा दिया जाता है उस में सबसिडी का एमाउन्ट बैंक के अधिकारी और विकास अधिकारी मिलकर गड़बड़ कर देते हैं और

उस गरीब को जिसकी आर्थिक हालत को सुधारने की आप बात करते हैं, कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। हालांकि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी का यह बहुत बढ़िया कार्यक्रम है जिसके जरिये इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों को फायदा हो सकता है, लेकिन मानिटारिंग की सही व्यवस्था न होने से हम जिन लोगों की आर्थिक हालत सुधारना चाहते हैं, उनको उस स्तर पर नहीं ला रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में भी विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

हमारे बैंकों की हालत बहुत खराब है—बैंकों में डकैतियाँ पड़ रही हैं, तरह-तरह के फ्राइलेंट एकट्स हो रहे हैं, जिनसे बैंकों का बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है। वहाँ पर यूनियन बन गई है, हालांकि यूनियन का काम आम जनता की ज्यादा से ज्यादा सेवा करना है, लेकिन ये कम्युनिस्ट भाई और सी०पी०एम० के भाई, जिन की ट्रेड यूनियनों बन गई हैं, वे बैंकों द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान की आम जनता की सेवा में तरह-तरह की रकावटें डालते हैं। आज इस दिशा में माकूल व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत है तथा सख्त से सख्त कदम उठाने की जरूरत है बरना जिस उद्देश्य से बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था, उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकेगी। आज के हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी कर्मचारी को उतना पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है, जितना बैंक और एल० आई० सी० कर्मचारियों को मिलता है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी बैंकों की सर्विस में बहुत गड़बड़ है। वे पैसा भी सबसे ज्यादा लें और गरीब आदमी की जिस प्रकार से मदद करनी चाहिए वह मदद भी उसको न मिले—इस तरह की व्यवस्था उचित नहीं है। इसलिए इस को ज्यादा मजबूत बनाना चाहिए।

मेरी कांस्टीचूएन्सी से गुलाबपुरा आगूचा रामपुरा स्थान पर जिक्र का सबसे बड़ा

भंडार मिला है जहाँ कि जिक्र स्पेल्टर प्लांट लगाया जा सकता है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि वहाँ पर तुरन्त जिक्र स्पेल्टर प्लांट लगाइये जिससे वहाँ के लोगों को काम-काज मिल सके।

हमारे न्यूक्लियर प्लांट, कोटा की हालत बहुत ज्यादा खराब है, वह बिल्कुल नहीं चलता है। प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब यहाँ मौजूद हैं—राजस्थान को बिद्युत की कुछ नई योजनायें दीजिये जिससे राजस्थान की आर्थिक हालत सुधर सके। वहाँ पर लिग-नाइट का बहुत बड़ा भंडार है—आप वहाँ पर दो-तीन बिजली के कारखाने दे दीजिए जिससे 300-400 मैगावाट बिजली मिल जाए तो राजस्थान भी प्रगति के रास्ते पर बढ़ सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने डिमण्ड्स प्रस्तुत की हैं, उनका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : सभापति महोदया, सरकार की क्या-क्या असफलतायें हैं और क्या-क्या काम नहीं कर पाई है, मुझसे पहले बोलने वाले कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्य ने काफी बतला दिया है। अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान को उस की उपज का उचित मूल्य देने में यह सरकार बिल्कुल असफल रही है। सरकार असफल रही है—किसानों को बिचाई के लिए बिजली और पानी देने में। सरकार असफल रही इस बात में भी कि कम से कम खाद बिना मिलावट दे, सरकार असफल रही इस बात में कि जो वर्षा से तबाही हुई, उसको अच्छी तरह से ठीक करने की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाई और साथ ही साथ जो अराजकता फैल रही है, जो पंजाब में हो रहा है, उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ न कह करे। मैं

[श्री दिगम्बर सिंह]

एक बात नौकरशाही के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूंगा। साढ़े तीन वर्ष से जो मंत्री चाहते थे जो प्रधान मन्त्री जी चाहती थीं, अध्यक्ष लोक सभा चाहते थे और मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट चाहते थे, वह एक ज्वाइन्ट सेक्रेटरी, रूल डेवलपमेंट ने नहीं होने दिया। इस सम्बन्ध में आपकी जानकारी के लिए मैं कुछ तथ्य रखूंगा। आप यह देखिए कि 15 जुलाई, 1980 को बजट पर बोलते हुए मैंने सबसे पहला सुझाव यह रखा था कि लैंक-एक्वी-जीशन एक्ट में एमेंडमेंट होना चाहिए क्योंकि किसानों के ऊपर बहुत बड़ा अत्याचार हो रहा है। उसी भाषण के बाद हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी ने यह जवाब दिया था :

"It was rightly said that farmers did not get adequate compensation against the land acquisition. In that regard, we were trying to make central laws and we would come soon before the House with an amending Bill in that respect. We would see that the farmers got a clear amount of compensation for their agricultural lands which were taken over by the States."

यह राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह जी ने कहा था। इसके बाद 16 फरवरी, 81 को किसानों की एक विशाल रैली हुई और उस विशाल रैली में हमारी प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने भाषण दिया। उससे पहले मैंने उन से यह प्रार्थना की थी कि अगर सम्भव हो सके, तो इस रैली में किसानों की भूमि लेने में जो अन्याय उन पर हो रहा है, उसके बारे में दो शब्द कह दें और मुझे खुशी है और मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उस रैली में और अन्य बातों के अलावा, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने यह कहा : जो अमर उजाला अखबार में 27 फरवरी 81 को निकला "श्रीमती गांधी ने घोषणा की कि जो जमीन सरकार लेगी उसका तुरन्त मुआवजा दिया जाएगा। इस

बारे में नीति में परिवर्तन किया जाएगा। अब किसानों को पूर्ण कीमतों से मुआवजा दिया जाएगा। उनकी जमीन के अनुपात में मुआवजा दिया जाएगा। इस अनुपात में मुआवजे के भुगतान के दिन जमीन का मूल्य होगा। कोई भी संस्था किसानों की जमीन सस्ती कीमत पर खरीद कर लाभ न उठा सकेगी।"

इसके बाद मैंने प्रधान मन्त्री जी को पत्र लिखा कि हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी ने कहा था और आपने कहा है लेकिन बजट रोशन में यह बिल नहीं आ रहा है। जो मैंने पत्र लिखा था, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने 15 मई, 1981 को उसके उत्तर में यह लिखा है :

"प्रिय श्री दिगम्बर सिंह,

आपका 24 अप्रैल का पत्र मिला। मैं कृषि मंत्री से भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के सम्बन्ध में यथाशीघ्र कार्यवाही करने के लिए कह रही हूँ।

भवदीया,
इन्दिरा गांधी"

फिर मैंने दूसरा पत्र लिखा, जिसका उत्तर उन्होंने 14 सितम्बर, 1981 को इस प्रकार दिया :

"प्रिय श्री दिगम्बर सिंह,

भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के संबंध में आपका 25 अगस्त का पत्र मिला। मैं कृषि मंत्री से इस मामले की जांच करने के लिए कह रही हूँ।

इन्दिरा गांधी"

इसके बाद बिल लोक सभा में पेश हुआ।

यह लैंड एक्व्यूजीशन एमेंडमेंट बिल 1982 लोकसभा में 30 अप्रैल, 1982 को आया, उसको मैंने देखा तो यह पाया कि इस में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जो कि कृषि मंत्री जी ने कही थी, वह बात नहीं है जो कि हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने कही थी। तो मैंने फिर प्रधान मन्त्री जी को पत्र लिखा कि आपका जो यह बिल आया है, इस बिल में वे बातें नहीं हैं जो आप ने कही थी। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी का आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने 22 जुलाई, 1982 को यह पत्र मुझे लिखा :

“आपका 13 जुलाई का पत्र मिला।

ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रायय से लैंड एक्व्यूजीशन एमेण्डमेन्ट बिल के सम्बन्ध में आपके सुझाव पर विचार करने के लिए कहा जा रहा है।

इन्दिरा गांधी”।

इसके बाद फिर मैंने उनको पत्र लिखा और उसके जवाब में उन्होंने 26 जुलाई, 1982 को यह लिखा :

“प्रिय श्री दिगम्बर सिंह,

आपका 16 जुलाई, 1982 का पत्र मिला, जिसमें आपने भूमि अधिग्रहण संशोधन विधेयक, 1982 के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं।

इन्दिरा गांधी”।

इसके बाद मैंने सभी संसद सदस्यों को कि प्रधान मंत्री क्या चाहती हैं, संसद सदस्य क्या चाहते हैं, यह बताते हुए एक पत्र लिखा और सभी संसद सदस्यों को हिन्दी में और अंग्रेजी में एक-एक कापी भेजी और यह कहा कि इस बिल में वे बातें नहीं हैं, जो प्रधान मन्त्री चाहती हैं। इसके बाद जितनी कृषि मन्त्रालय और ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय की सलाहकार समितियों

की बैठकें हुई, उन में भी मैंने इस प्रश्न को उठाया और सर्वसम्मति से सभी संसद सदस्यों ने मेरे सुझावों का समर्थन किया कि किसानों की भूमि का मुआवजा जब किसान की भूमि ली जाए उस वक्त का मिलना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत भी अनेक बार लोक सभा में कहा है और उनके जो जवाब मुझे मिले हैं उनको पढ़ कर सुनाने का मेरे पास में वक्त नहीं है। अगर वक्त होता तो मैं वे भी आपको पढ़कर सुनाता।

बाईसवें राष्ट्रीय कृषक सम्मेलन, सेतीसवीं अ० भा० कृषक परिषद की बैठक तथा राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता पर कृषक समाज का योगदान विषय पर राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार जो कि केरल में हुआ था और जिसकी अध्यक्षता लोक सभा अध्यक्ष डा० बलराम जखड़ ने की थी, में एक प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था। मैं उसको आपको पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ—

“प्रस्ताव संख्या 5—कृषक समाज ने भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम में शीघ्र संशोधन की मांग की है ताकि शहरीकरण से किसानों के शोषण को रोका जा सके और उन्हें भूमि अधिग्रहण का वर्तमान बाजार भाव पर नकद मुआवजा दिया जाए। देश भर के विकास प्राधिकरणों और अन्य हाऊसिंग कालोनियों को किसानों के साथ भूमि लाभों को अनुपात में दिया जाना चाहिए और जिन किसानों की भूमि अधिग्रहण की गई है उन्हें अपने इस्तेमाल के लिए कम से कम 500 वर्ग मीटर भूमि भी दी जानी चाहिए।”

इसके बाद प्रधान मन्त्री जी को लिखा। मैंने राव बीरेन्द्रसिंह जी से कहा कि जो बिल आप ला रहे हैं उसमें वे बातें नहीं हैं।

[श्री दिगम्बर सिंह]

उन्होंने मुझे कहा कि आपने जो अमेडमेंट दिये हैं वे तब तक पास नहीं हो सकते जब तक कि कैबिनेट मंजूर नहीं करती। इसके बाद मैं स्पीकर साहब के पास पिछले वर्ष के अक्टूबर सेशन के समय गया और उनसे कहा कि यह जो सेशन में बिल आ रहा है इसे आप रोकिए। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं क्या करूँ। मैंने उनसे कहा कि अगर आप इसके इस सप्ताह की बिजनस लिस्ट से निकाल दें तो मैं फिर प्रधान मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा। उन्होंने उसे बिजनस लिस्ट में से हटाया। मैंने फिर प्रधान मंत्री जी को लिखा और उन्होंने राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह को बुलाकर पूछा। राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह ने कहा कि दिगम्बर सिंह ठीक कह रहे हैं। फिर लोक सभा का बुलेटिन 18 फरवरी, 83 पार्ट दो निकला कि यह जो बिल लाया गया है इसकी जगह दूसरा कैम्प्री-हेंसिव बिल लाया जाएगा। दुर्भाग्य से यह हुआ कि राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह जी जो किसान थे वे ग्रामीण विकास के मंत्री नहीं रहे और उनकी जगह पर श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र मंत्री हो गये। मैंने फिर संसद सदस्यों से हस्ताक्षर करा कर प्रधान मंत्री को लिखा। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने संसद सदस्यों के पत्र का जो जवाब दिया वह मैं पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। वह 22 अप्रैल, 1983 का पत्र है—

“Dear Shri Digamber Singh,

I have received your letter of 7th April, 1983 regarding the suggestions of MPs on the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill.

The Minister of Agriculture is being asked to have the suggestions examined.

Yours sincerely,
Indira Gandhi.”

इसके बाद भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, चौधरी चरण सिंह ने प्रधान मंत्री को एक पत्र

लिखा उस पत्र में उन्होंने लिखा कि यह जो लेण्ड एक्वीजिशन बिल है उसमें अमेडमेंट होना चाहिए और किसानों को उनकी भूमि का मुआवजा उस वक्त का मिलना चाहिए जबकि किसानों की भूमि उनसे ली जाती है। इसका जवाब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने 20, अगस्त, 1983 को दिया जो इस प्रकार है—

“Dear Shri Charan Singh,

I have your letter of August 12, 1983 regarding the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill.

The introduction of the Bill has been delayed because extensive consultations had to be held with Members of Parliament and others interested in the subject. I am asking the Department of Rural Development to expedite processing of the Bill so as to introduce it in Parliament at the earliest opportunity.

Yours sincerely,
Indira Gandhi.”

इसके बाद में लोक सभा का एक बुलेटिन फिर निकला। यह 5 नवम्बर, 1983 को निकला था जो किसानों को मुआवजा दिलाने में उदार होगा। इसमें भी यही आया है कि जो पुराना बिल है वह पारित नहीं होगा, दूसरा बिल पास होगा।

लेकिन मुझे यह दिखाई दे रहा है कि इसमें कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। मैंने ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय के सचिवालय से बात की। उन्होंने कहा कि इसमें यह नहीं आ सकता है क्योंकि ला डिपार्टमेंट इसका विरोध करता है। मैंने सब पुरानी संस्तुतियों और पत्रों की फोटो, स्टेट कापियों के साथ फिर न्याय मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा। उन्होंने लिखा कि भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम संशोधन विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में आपका 13 अक्टूबर का पत्र

सधन्यवाद प्राप्त हुआ—जगन्नाथ मिश्र ।
(व्यवधान)

इस तरह से उनका पत्र मिला । ग्रामीण विकास सचिवालय ने कहा कि न्याय मंत्रालय नहीं मानता, न्याय मन्त्री से आप कहें । मैं उनके ज्वायन्ट सैक्रेटरी से मिला । सचिव ने मुझे बताया कि यह तो नीति का मामला है । वे गलत कहते हैं । यह नीति का मामला है । हमें इसमें कोई परेशानी नहीं है । मैंने फिर प्रधान मन्त्री जी को पत्र लिखा । उन्होंने 22 नवम्बर, 1983 को उत्तर दिया कि भूमि अधिनियम के संशोधनों के लिए 27 अक्तूबर का आपका पत्र मिला । इसको ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की ओर आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु भेजा जा रहा है—इन्दिरा गांधी ।

इसके बाद भा० जनता पार्टी... (व्यवधान)
बी०जे०पी० और लोकदल की मीटिंग हुई । उन्होंने एक कमेटी बनाई और कमेटी बनाकर सुभाष रखे । उसके बाद हमको लोग...
(व्यवधान)

मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि दिगम्बर सिंह को बताइए कि अगर हम राजाओं को प्रिवीपंस का पूरा मुआवजा देते तो क्या हम सारे काम कर पाते । मैंने उनसे कहा कि आप किसानों का मुकाबला जमींदारों या राजाओं से कैसे कर सकते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय, अपनी बात समाप्त करने से पहले पब्लिक एकाउन्ट कमेटी ने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट 80-81 में लिखा है, उसका थोड़ा-सा भावार्थ यहां पर बताना चाहता हूं । कमेटी ने दफा 101 पर बताया है कि किसानों से भूमि 2 रुपए 50 पैसे प्रति गज के हिसाब से ली गई । उसका डेवलपमेंट का खर्चा हुआ 80 रुपए 15 पैसे । और वह भूमि बेची गई 17316 रुपए प्रति गज के

हिसाब से । किसान को मुआवजा दिया गया 12100 रुपया प्रति एकड़ और उस जमीन को बेचा 7 करोड़ 94 लाख, 12 हजार रु० प्रति एकड़ । यह लाभ डी० डी० ए० उठा रहा है । इसलिए यह बिल नहीं आ रहा । स्पीकर साहब ने भी कहा था कि मैं कल मन्त्री जी से बात करूंगा । मन्त्री जी कहते हैं कि इस सेशन में बिल नहीं आएगा, अगले सेशन में आएगा । स्पीकर साहब ने कोशिश की है और सट्टे चार बजे न्याय और ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्री की मीटिंग बुलाई... (व्यवधान)

एक या दो एकड़ के किसान की भूमि ले ली जाती है । उसकी भोंपड़ी तोड़ दी जाती है । बेरोजगार और बेकार कर दिया जाता है । अनेक वर्ष बाद बीस वर्ष पहले के भाव का उनको मुआवजा दिया जाता है, उनको जमीन से हटा दिया जाता है, उनके मकान हटा दिए जाते हैं और बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों को, धरबपतियों के महल बनाकर दिए जाते हैं यह न्याय नहीं है, अन्याय है । मैं आप सब माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर आप लोग किसानों के शुभचिंतक हैं तो किसानों की भलाई के लिए जरूर प्रयत्न करें और मैं एक पत्र और लिख रहा हूं आप सबको और आप भी अपनी तरफ से माननीया प्रधान मन्त्री को पत्र लिखें । यही आप सब लोगों से मेरी प्रार्थना है ।

सभापति महोदय : दस मिनट से ज्यादा का समय नहीं दिया जायेगा । माननीय सदस्य समय के अन्दर अपनी बात को कहने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : The time allotted for this discussion is two hours. One hour and some minutes are over. I will take about half an hour to reply to the debate, which means only half hour is

[Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao]

left. Within this time how many members will speak and how much time will be allotted to each member is, of course, for you to decide.

श्री राम ध्यारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज) : अभी जो चालू वित्तीय वर्ष की पूरक मांग आई है इसमें सरकार ने दो हजार 73.65 करोड़ रुपए की मांग की है। जिन मदों के लिए सरकार ने मांग की है, उनको सर्व-सम्मति से सदन द्वारा स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए। यह सारी नयी मदें हैं। आपको याद होगा कि 15 अगस्त को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि गांव में जो शिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं उनके लिए भी योजना लागू की जाए। राज्य सरकारों को 416 करोड़, सरकारी क्षेत्र को 680 करोड़ और संघ राज्य सरकारों को भी देना है अन्य व्यय मिलाकर टोटल दो हजार 73.65 करोड़ आता है। इसमें विभिन्न कार्यक्रम हैं। एन०आर०इ०पी० ट्राइसेम, एम०एन०इ०पी०, राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम और महिला प्रौढ़ शिक्षा आदि जितने भी कार्यक्रम हैं इनको सारा सदन एक मत से स्वीकार करेगा। अभी जब सी०पी०एम० के मेम्बर कट मोशन रख रहे थे तो उन्होंने सारा ब्योरा दे दिया। उनको याद नहीं कि जब हमारी पार्टी ने सत्ता संभाली तो उस समय अर्थव्यवस्था जर्जरित थी। आपको याद होगा कि 1980-81 में सूखे के कारण 16.8 प्रतिशत कृषि उत्पादन का घाटा हुआ था और औद्योगिक उत्पादन 1.4 परसेंट हो गया था। यह सब जनता पार्टी की व्यवस्था के कारण हुआ जिसका समर्थन सी०पी०एम० के लोग कर रहे थे। उस समय मानिटरी सिचुएशन भी बड़ी खराब थी। ऐसी हालत में हमने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की शुरुआत की। हर वर्ष हमने दो परसेंट उत्पादन बढ़ाया और 1980-81 में ही उन सब कठिनाइयों के ऊपर आ गए क्योंकि व्यवस्थित ढंग से

सारे कार्यक्रम चलाए। उस साल 9 परसेंट से भी ज्यादा हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ा। 1981-82 में उत्पादन ठीक रहा। 1982-83 में कुछ कठिनाई आ गई। आप जानते हैं कि पिछले वर्ष देश में भयंकर बाढ़, सूखा और साइ-क्लोन के कारण पांच करोड़ हैक्टेयर भूमि में सूखे का असर पड़ा और 31 करोड़ इन्सान इस सूखे से प्रभावित हुए। इन सब चीजों का हमारी इकोनामी पर भी असर पड़ा। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का 5.2 परसेंट हमारा लक्ष्य है लेकिन हम पांच परसेंट के आस-पास हैं। उम्मीद की जाती है कि हम अपनी इकोनामी को आगे बढ़ाते रहेंगे। अभी हमारे राजस्थान के माननीय सदस्य इलै-क्ट्रीसिटी के बारे में बता रहे थे। इलैक्ट्री-सिटी में उत्पादन 46 परसेंट हुआ है और अगले साल तक 52 परसेंट करने जा रहे हैं। कोयले का और सीमेंट का उत्पादन भी काफी बढ़ाया है। रेलवे का मूवमेंट किया और लक्ष्य से ज्यादा ढुलाई की। जितने भी इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चरल प्रोग्राम थे और जो जनता राज में बिगड़े हुए थे उन सब पर एक-एक करके हमने सुधार कर लिया और गाड़ी पटरी पर आ गई। बैस्ट बंगाल में क्या हालत है? इलैक्ट्रीसिटी के कारण इंजीनिय-रिंग इन्डस्ट्रीज ठप्प हो गई है। ये सब लोग छोटी-मोटी बातों को लेकर देश के उत्पादन को ठप्प करने का रास्ता अपनाए हुए हैं। ये लोग हड़ताल का वातावरण बनाना चाहते हैं। अगर चाइना या रूस में हड़ताल का नाम लें तो क्या गुजरेगा? ये लोग अपने शक्ति स्रोत की उपेक्षा करके देश में कार्य-क्रम करते हैं, केवल राजनीतिक लाभ के लिए और यह दिखाता चाहते हैं कि हम लेफ्टीस्ट हैं। हमने श्रमिक कानूनों में संशोधन किया है और यही कारण है कि श्रम दिवसों में जो लाँस होता था उसमें हम उभर आए हैं।

गवर्नमेंट अन्डरकिंग्स में भी सुधार की जरूरत है। मैंने जमेंट ठीक करने और उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से अवश्य इनमें सुधार होना चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री जी ने राज्य सभा में स्टेटमेंट दिया कि 180 गवर्नमेंट यूनिट्स हैं और इनमें 113 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा है। अगर यही चलता रहा तो छह महीने में यह घाटे की रकम और बढ़ जायेगी। आपने 17 निगमों को पैसा दिया, जिस काम के लिए आप दे रहे हैं, वह जरूरी है। हमारे कोयले और बिजली को दे रहे हैं, आप नए-नए काम कर रहे हैं, इसमें सदन को एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन एक व्यवस्था आप जरूर करें कि जिन-जिन यूनिट्स को आप पैसा देते हैं उसकी मानीटरिंग के लिये एक अधिकारी की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जो इसी काम को देखें।

बड़े स्तर पर करप्शन की बात होती है कि ठेके देने से पहले कमीशन तय होता है। यह बात सही है। आज प्राइवेट सैक्टर और पब्लिक सैक्टर में हम कह सकते हैं, अभी सी० पी० एम० के माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर में बहुत से अच्छे काम होते हैं जो पब्लिक सैक्टर में नहीं होते। उन्होंने एन० टी० पी० सी० का उदाहरण दिया कि वह एक ऐसी पब्लिक सैक्टर की यूनिट है जिन्होंने अच्छा सिस्टम इवाल्व किया है और सरकारी क्षेत्र में अच्छा काम हुआ है। अगर वहां हो सकता है तो और पब्लिक सैक्टर यूनिट्स में भी हो सकता है, आप जरा ध्यान दें।

आज कई इकोनामिक कांस्ट्रेंट्स सामने आते हैं। लैंड ऐक्वीजिशन के बारे में मैं सहमत हूँ कि जितनी भी इंडस्ट्रीज लगायी जा रही हैं उनकी स्थापना में अवरोध पैदा होता है, लोग कोर्ट्स में चले जाते हैं। किसानों की कमर टूटी जा रही है क्योंकि आप जमीन तो ले लेते हैं लेकिन उनका मुआवजा मार्किट प्राइस पर नहीं देते और समय पर नहीं

हमारी पार्लियामेंटरी ऐग्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी ने निर्णय लिया है कि यह बिल इसी सदन में इसी सत्र में आये, इसमें किसी दल विशेष की बात नहीं है बल्कि किसान के हित की बात है, इसलिए इस सत्र में यह बिल आये ताकि योजनाओं में देरी न हो और किसानों को उचित पैसा मिले।

जो फोरेस्ट कंजर्वेशन ऐक्ट है इसके कारण बहुत सी दिक्कतें हो रही हैं। हम बिजली के तार नहीं ले जा सकते, सड़क नहीं बना सकते हैं और जो बैंकवर्ड एरियाज हैं, चाहे पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हों, रेगिस्तान क्षेत्र हों, आज वहां निर्माण कार्य इसलिए नहीं कर पा रहे हैं क्योंकि जंगल विभाग आड़े आ रहा है। इसकी वजह से योजनाओं में देरी हो रही है और इसका पब्लिक पर बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। एक तरफ तो योजना मंत्री योजना स्वीकार करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ वन विभाग मना करता है। इसलिए इसको आप अच्छी तरह से देखें।

इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के बारे में जनरल कहा गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में जितने जिले हैं उनमें से बहुत से कई वर्षों से सूखे और बाढ़ से पीड़ित हैं। पिछले साल 600 करोड़ रुपया आपने सूखे के सम्बन्ध में दिया लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश को एक भी पैसा नहीं दिया। इसी तरह बाढ़ में भी दिया, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश को नहीं दिया।

इन्डस्ट्रीज लगाने में भी हमारे साथ भेद-भाव रहा है। एक इन्डस्ट्री उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार लगाता चाहती है। पोरीप्रोपलीन एक मैटीरियल है जो मथुरा रिफाइनरी पर आधारित है जो कि वहां से मिलेगा। मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हुए हैं प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने इसीलिए उत्तर प्रदेश में रिफाइनरी-लगाई कि उसमें से निकलने वाले रा-मेटी

[श्री राम प्यारे पनिका]

रियल से उत्तर प्रदेश में छोटे-छोटे काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज चलें। मुझे पता चला है कि कुछ लोग साजिश कर रहे हैं कि वह गुजरात में जाये। मेरी मांग है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में प्लास्टिक इंडस्ट्रीज के अभाव को देखते हुए निश्चित तौर से जो सरकारी भीकम के माध्यम से एप्लीकेशन आई है वह इंडस्ट्री उत्तर प्रदेश में लगायें। क्योंकि पिछली 3, 4 योजनाओं में आपने उत्तर प्रदेश को केवल 500 करोड़ रुपया दिया है, उसको 800 करोड़ रुपया देने की जरूरत है।

इसलिए जो हमारी छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का काल है, अब 1984-85 का बजट आने वाला है, मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार रीजनल इम्बैलेन्स को दूर करने के लिए ध्यान देगी और यू० पी० को अधिक पैसा देगी। मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह सप्लीमेंटरी बजट सर्वसम्मति से पास होगा क्योंकि आपने अच्छे उद्देश्य के लिए पैसा मांगा है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी (मेहसाना) : सभापति महोदय, पिछले सत्र के अवसान के बाद छोटी सी तीन महीने की अवधि के भीतर 2,000 करोड़ से ज्यादा की अनुदानों की पूरक मांगें वित्त मंत्री को रखनी पड़ी हैं। जिस ढंग ने सारे देश में यह सरकार काम कर रही है, उससे भाव दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और परकारी खर्चा भी बढ़ता जा रहा है। इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ता है और उत्पादन कम होता है, जिसकी वजह से देश में खर्चा बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। हमारी योजनाओं का जो लक्ष्य रखा जाता है, वह समय पर भी पूरा नहीं होता है और इससे खर्चा भी दुगुना-तिगुना बढ़ जाता है, और 5, 7 साल की अवधि काम की बढ़ जाती है, इसीलिए

उद्योगों का उत्पादन पूरा नहीं हो पाता है। खर्चा बढ़ जाता है और हमारे घाटे और भी बढ़ जाते हैं। उन घाटों को पूरा करने के लिए नये-नये तरीके अमल में लाने पड़ते हैं। इस तरह से यह विषय चक्र देश में चलता रहता है।

इन मांगों में बताया गया है कि 568 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा रकम सरकारी उपक्रमों को दी जा रही है। हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारे सभी सरकारी उपक्रमों की स्थिति क्या है। 2, 4 को छोड़कर सभी घाटे में चल रहे हैं। इसके लिए कोई सोचता नहीं है, इन्तजाम नहीं करता है। इसके खर्चे बढ़ते जाते हैं। इतने सालों के बाद भी, कितने करोड़ रुपया इसमें लगने के बावजूद भी ये घाटे में चल रहे हैं।

एन० टी० सी० की बात कल हो चुकी है। रासायनिक खाद के लिए सबसीडी का प्रावधान भी इसमें किया गया है। अगर खाद के कारखाने अच्छी तरह से चलते तो कम पैसों में हम किसान को खाद दे सकते थे और उत्पादन बढ़ा सकते थे और इसके लिए सबसीडी की जरूरत नहीं रहती। इफको एक सरकारी कारखाना है, बाकी के सब घाटे में चले जाते हैं। एक ठीक कर सकता है दूसरे नहीं कर सकें, इसके बारे में देखना चाहिए, खर्च में कमी करनी चाहिए जिससे सबसीडी की जरूरत ही न पड़े और कम रेट पर किसान को खाद दे सकें। इस तरह से हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। इस तरह से सोचकर काम करना चाहिए, लेकिन वह होता नहीं है।

हमारे निर्यात का लक्ष्य भी कभी पूरा नहीं होता है। आयात बढ़ जाता है और निर्यात कम हो जाता है। इस तरह से हमारा कारोबार चलता है।

दिन-दहाड़े बैंकों में लूट होती है, लेकिन जो धोखाधड़ी की वजह से हो रहा है, उसमें इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ गया है। इसमें करोड़ों रुपया घोटाले में चला जाता है। रिश्वत की भी यही हालत है, जिसकी वजह से समय पर कोई काम नहीं होता है। हमारे यहां एक कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी ने पोर्बन्दर और ओसाबन्दर से कच्छ में भुज तक सीमेंट के ट्रांसपोर्ट का इन्तजाम किया। अगर उसको तीन साल के बाद भी फ्रेट चार्ज नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं। अगर इसी ढंग से काम चलता रहा, तो देश की स्थिति कभी भी अच्छी नहीं होगी।

सरकार बजट में नए कर लगाती है, मगर उतना ही सरकारी खर्चा बढ़ता जाता है। इस गरीब देश में एशियाड, नाम और चौगम के नाम पर बहुत फुजूलखर्ची की गई है, बहुत हेरा-फेरी का खर्चा हुआ है। आखिर इस देश की सही तस्वीर दुनिया के सामने रखने में क्या शर्म आती है? इतना बड़ा खर्च करके हम क्या पाने जा रहे हैं? इससे कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाय कि खर्च को कम किया जाए, लक्ष्यों को समय पर पूरा किया जाए और उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाए।

इसमें ऋणों के रूप में स्टेट्स को पैसा देने का प्रावधान किया गया है, अगर स्टेट्स के प्रति न्याय किया जाए, तो वे स्वावलम्बी बनेंगी और उन्हें ओवर ड्राफ्ट की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। ओ० एन० जी० सी० को साल में चार-पाँच करोड़ रुपए का मुनाफा होता है। जिन स्टेट्स में गैस निकलती है, उन्हें दी जाने वाली रायल्टी का दर हर चार साल के बाद बढ़ाया जाता है। मगर होता यह है कि उनकी रायल्टी निश्चित करने के चार-छः महीने बाद देश के आयल और गैस का भाव

बढ़ाया जाता है, जिससे स्टेट को फायदा न हो।

अगर नर्मदा योजना का काम समय पर हो जाता और समय पर विश्व बैंक से लोन दिलाया जाता, तो हमारा सारा घाटा पूरा हो जाता और हमें ओवरड्राफ्ट की आवश्यकता न पड़ती। इन बातों का ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता है। सरकार रोटी के टुकड़े की तरह थोड़ा-थोड़ा पैसा स्टेट्स को देने का दिखावा करती है।

बाढ़ और चक्रवात की वजह से राज्यों को करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ है। होता यह है कि केन्द्र से दल भेजा जाता है, जो नुकसान का अन्दाजा लगाता है और राज्यों को कुछ रुपया दे दिया जाता है। बाकी का पैसा राज्यों को अपने पास से देना पड़ता है, ओवरड्राफ्ट करना पड़ता है। राज्यों को पूरा पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है और इसीलिए उन्हें घाटा होता है।

इन माँगों में बैंकों से किसानों को ऋण देने की बात कही गई है। हजीरा के कृषक भारती कोआपरेटिव को भी कुछ पैसा दिया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश के लिए न तो कम्प्युनिज्म और न कैपिटलिज्म, बल्कि मध्यमार्गी कोआपरेटिव का सिद्धान्त हितकर है। इससे लोगों की शक्ति बढ़ती है और स्वावलम्बी, स्वनिर्भर और स्वाश्रयी बनते हैं। इसलिए कोआपरेटिव को सब प्रकार की सुविधाएं देना अत्यावश्यक है। आज मिल्स कोआपरेटिव के द्वारा बहुत अच्छा काम हो रहा है, मगर मल्टीनेशनल्ज और बड़े घराने अपने प्रेस के द्वारा गलत आंकड़े तथा तथ्य देकर उसके खिलाफ प्रचार कर रहे हैं। इस कोआपरेटिव के अन्तर्गत प्राइमरी सोसायटी बनती है। उसके द्वारा गांव-गांव से

[श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी]
 दूध इकट्ठा किया जाता है, प्रोसेसिंग और मार्केटिंग का काम होता है, कैंटल फोड बनाया जाता है, पशुओं की नस्ल को सुधारने, क्रॉस-ब्रीडिंग का काम होता है, कृत्रिम गर्भाधान का काम होता है, किसानों के घरों में जाकर पशुओं का फ्री इलाज किया जाता है। स्वर्गीय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जब आनंद गए, तो वह खुद एक गांव में गए। अगर आप गांवों में जाकर देखें तो दूध आप हर जगह उपलब्ध पायेंगे, लेकिन उसका जिस तरह से प्रोसेसिंग होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो रहा है। राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास निगम बनाया गया है, लेकिन इस दिशा में भी कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है। मेरा सुझाव है कि डा० कुरियान की योजना पर आपको एक नजर डालनी चाहिए कि उसमें कितना लाभ हुआ है और कितना काम बढ़ा है। 1970 में दूध की खपत दस लाख लीटर पर-डे हुआ करती थी, लेकिन अब 63 लाख पर-डे की खपत हो गई है। प्लड ग्रापरेशन के जरिए जो गिपट आता है उसके पैसे से कई महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किये जा रहे हैं, क्रॉस ब्रीडिंग का काम हो रहा है, मदर-डेरीज खोली जा रही है और दूध का उत्पादन भी बढ़ा है। किसानों को पहले दूध के उत्पादन को पूरा का पूरा पैसा नहीं मिलता था, लेकिन अब इस स्कीम के तहत किसानों को ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है। लेने वालों को भी सही भाव पर मिलता है। दूध का भाव अभी तक ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ा है। सब्जी, दाल, अंडे और अन्य चीजों के मुकाबले में इसका भाव यदि देखा जाए, तो सबसे कम है। जिस ढंग से देश में काम चल रहा है, उससे देश को बहुत फायदा हो रहा है। पहले दूध का उत्पादन पर-कैंटल 720 ग्राम था, अब 980 ग्राम हो गया है। पहले दूध की कन्जम्पशन प्रति व्यक्ति 132 ग्राम प्रतिदिन थी और 1970 में 107 ग्राम हो गई। फिर 1982 में 135

ग्राम हो गई। इस प्रकार दूध की कन्जम्पशन प्रति व्यक्ति बढ़ रही है। देश में डेयरी इक्विपमेंट बनाने वाले कल-कारखाने पहले 15 थे, अब 30 हो गए हैं। इसके अलावा अब 60 से 70 प्रतिशत संयंत्र यहां का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। देश में अच्छे से अच्छा कोग्रापरेटिव मूवमेंट चल रहा है, इसके खिलाफ बहुत जोर से साजिश चल रही है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को इसके खिलाफ श्वेत पत्र निकालना चाहिए, ताकि सारी बातों को स्पष्ट किया जाए। एन.डी.डी.बी. और आई.डी.सी. के विकास को और बढ़ाना चाहिए। इसके जरिए देश में 23 हजार कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज चल रही है और हर साल पांच हजार और नई बनती हैं। किसानों को इन स्कीमों के तहत ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा हो, सरकार इस ओर ध्यान देगी।

इतना कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स का समर्थन करते हुए, अपने चन्द एक ख्यालात आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं।

डिमांड-6 में आपने नेचुरल कलेमिटीज के लिए 12 करोड़ 4 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया है, ताकि जहां-तहां पर नेचुरल कलेमिटीज हुई हैं, उनको इससे राहत मिल सके। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि मेरी कान्स्टीचूयेंसी में 1980-81 में जो नेचुरल कलेमिटीज हुई थी और उसके लिए जो एक करोड़ 30 लाख रुपये यहां से दिया गया था, वह पता नहीं कहाँ चला गया है। उसमें मेरी कान्स्टीचूयेंसी के लिए भी 20-22 लाख रु० था, जो बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है, लेकिन उसको बीच में ही खा गए हैं। सरकार को देखना

चाहिए कि यह पैसा कहाँ जा रहा है। आप कहाँ से पैसा दे रहे हैं लेकिन वह लोगों तक नहीं पहुँच पाता है, जो मुश्किलता में फँसे हुए लोग हैं उनको यह पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। मैंने पहले भी इस ईशू को रेज किया था लेकिन आज तक कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट सेंटर पर जिम्मेदारी डाल देती है और सेंटर कहता है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट-एकाउन्ट्स नहीं देती है।

डिमांड नं० 27 आर्केलाजिकल डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में है—मैं दो शब्द उसके बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक आर्केलाजी का सवाल है आपको मालूम है कि मेरी कांस्टीचूएन्सी में बहुत सारी ऐसी मानस्ट्रीज हैं जो बहुत पुरानी हैं और वहाँ पर बहुत प्रेशस सामान मौजूद है जिसको चुराया जा रहा है, बाहर स्मगल किया जा रहा है। वहाँ पर जो आर्केलाजी डिपार्टमेंट के कर्मचारी यहाँ से भेजे गए हैं उन्होंने एक ऐसी सिचुएशन क्रिएट कर दी है जिसने उनके मन में शक पैदा हो गया है। बहुत सारे लायाज वहीं मानस्ट्रीज में रहते हैं, और उसी पर गुजर करते हैं उनके मन में यह शक पैदा कर दिया है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया मानस्ट्रीज को बाद में टेक-अप करने जा रही है। इसलिए वे कोआपरेट नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं मिनिस्ट्री आफ एजुकेशन से अपील करूँगा कि जो ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए और जो सही बात है वह वहाँ के लोगों तक पहुँचाई जाय।

जम्मू-काश्मीर के बारे में आप लोगों ने रीसेन्टली पढ़ा होगा कि जो महाराज हरी सिंह के जमाने के बहुत पुराने हीरे-जवाहरात और एन्टीक्स थे उनको हड़प करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इसके बारे में प्रेस में बहुत कुछ आ चुका है। इन चीजों को सेंट्रल

गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ में क्यों नहीं ले लेती है? यह हमारा नेशनल फर्ज है। गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया को चाहिए कि उसको अपनी हिफाजत में ले।

डिमांड नं० 29—पावर सैक्टर के बारे में भी मैं दो लफ्ज कहना चाहता हूँ। इसमें दुलाहस्ती प्रोजेक्ट का जिक्र किया गया है। मेरे खयाल में वहाँ पर काम बहुत स्लो चल रहा है—यह प्रोजेक्ट जम्मू-काश्मीर के किश्तवार सैक्टर में वाक्या है। जहाँ तक सलाल प्रोजेक्ट का ताल्लुक है—आपको पता है कि वहाँ बहुत देर कभी एम्पलाइज की तरफ से और कभी मैनेजमेंट की तरफ से झगड़ा होता रहा है। अभी भी वहाँ के एम्पलाइज के नुमाइन्दे यहाँ आये हुए हैं। उनकी डिमांड्स हैं—जो फैसिलिटीज सेंटर गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाइज को आबने दी हुई हैं—जैसे इन्टरिम रिलीफ, डीअरनेस एलाउन्स, वे उन लोगों को नहीं मिल रहे हैं। लिहाजा जी उनको देना है जल्दी से दे देना चाहिए। एनर्जी मिनिस्टर की तरफ से कोई प्रपोजल आपके पास हुआ है आप उसको जल्दी क्लियर कीजिये, जो डिजीजन लेना है वह लीजिये ताकि काम करने वालों की डिमांड्स पूरी हो जायें और आपका प्रोजेक्ट सही ढंग से चल सके, वक्त पर कम्प्लीट हो सके, वरना इसमें ज्यादा वक्त लगने का अन्देश है।

डिमांड नं० 42 के तहत जो 200 करोड़ रुपये आप ट्रांसफर कर रहे हैं, वह ठीक है। लेकिन आपको यह भी देखना चाहिए कि जो फण्ड्स आप देते हैं, बहुत सारी स्टेट्स में उनका मिसयूज हो रहा है। खासतौर पर मैं जम्मू-काश्मीर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ—जो पैसा यहाँ से जाता है, वे न उसका एकाउन्ट दे रहे हैं और न ही आपकी क्वेरीज का कोई जवाब दे रहे हैं। प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर को

[श्री पी० नामग्याल]

पता है कि वहाँ से कोई जवाब नहीं आता है।

14.00 hrs.

तो इसमें कोई मोनीटरिंग सिस्टम आप को रखना चाहिए। आप यह देखें कि जो पैसा आप दे रहे हैं, वह सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल होता है या नहीं होता है। और नहीं होता है तो उनके कान आपको खींचने चाहिए।

इसी तरह जहाँ-जहाँ पर स्टेट्स ओवर-ड्राप्ट रिजोर्ट करती हैं, उनके भी चैक करना चाहिए। आप यह देखें कि जो पैसा उन्होंने लिया है वह सही ढंग से यूटीलाइज हुआ है या नहीं।

डिमांड नं० 43, फोर्थ पे कमीशन के बारे में है। इसके बारे में मैं दो शब्द बोलना चाहता हूँ। आपने फोर्थ पे कमीशन सेट-अप किया है। उनका काम सिर्फ दिल्ली और आसपास की स्टेटों तक ही सीमित है। वे स्टेट कैपिटल्स के मसले को ही देखता है। मेरी कान्स्टीट्यून्सी में एक खास मसला सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाइज का है। चाहे दिल्ली से हों या श्रीनगर या शिमला या पंजाब, कहीं से वहाँ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाइज जाएँ, तो उनकी तनखाह वहाँ पहुँच कर कम हो जाती है। इस सिलसिले में मैंने मिनिस्टर आफ फाइनेन्स को कई बार रेप्रेजेंटेशन वगैरह दिए हैं और उनका जवाब यही मिलता है कि फोर्थ पे कमीशन को इसके बारे में रेप्रेजेंट करना चाहिए लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जो आपके डिफिकल्ट एरियाज हैं, उनके लिए आपको एक डिफिकल्ट्स एरिया एलाउन्स कुछ इस ढंग से सेपरेट हैंड में रखना चाहिए, जिससे उनको वहाँ पर जाने के लिए कुछ इन्सेटिव मिल जाएँ। वे एरियाज बहुत डिफिकल्ट और एक्सपेंसिव एरियाज हैं और हाई

आल्टीट्यूड पर वे हैं और वहाँ पर उन लोगों का बहुत ज्यादा खर्च होता है। वहाँ जाने पर उनको जो दिल्ली में एलाउन्स मिलते हैं जैसे सिटी कम्पेंसेटरी एलाउन्स या हाऊस रेंट एलाउन्स, वह कट जाते हैं। आप उनको हिल कम्पेंसेटरी एलाउन्स देते हैं लेकिन उसके ऊपर भी आपने एक लिमिट एप्लाइ की हुई है। जिस तरह से जम्मू व काश्मीर के कर्मचारी हैं, उनकी जितनी भी पे है, उस पर एलाउन्स मिलता है, लेकिन आपने इन कर्मचारियों के लिए बेसिक पे या कोई और अपर लिमिट रख दी है, जोकि सही नहीं है। अगर आप 10 परसेन्ट इस तरह का एलाउन्स देते हैं तो फिर चाहे सुपर टाईम स्केल आई० ए० एस० का क्यों न हो, उनको भी यह एलाउन्स मिलना चाहिए। आप 10 परसेन्ट, 20 परसेन्ट या 50 परसेन्ट, जो भी एलाउन्स देते हैं, वह उनको मिलना चाहिए और डिफिकल्ट एरिया एलाउन्स उनको देना चाहिए ताकि वहाँ जाने के लिए कुछ इन्सेटिव मिले। अब होता क्या है कि जो अच्छे आफ्रीसर होते हैं, वे वहाँ हाजिर हो जाते हैं लेकिन उसके बाद फिर छुट्टी पर चले जाते हैं और मेडिकल लीव पर चले जाते हैं, जिसकी वजह से वे पोस्टें खाली पड़ी रहती हैं।

14.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

इसलिए उनको ऐसे डिफिकल्ट एरियाज के लिए एलाउन्स देना बहुत जरूरी है। पी० एण्ड टी० डिपार्टमेंट के लोग वहाँ हैं, आल इन्डिया रेडियो और आर्कियोलोजिकल डिपार्टमेंट आदि के लोग ही वहाँ पर हैं और उनको अगर यह एलाउन्स दिया जाता है तो कोई बहुत ज्यादा खर्च गवर्नमेंट का नहीं आएगा क्योंकि बहुत थोड़े डिपार्टमेंट्स ही हैं

जिनके कर्मचारी वहां पर जाते हैं। आप ठंडे दिल से इसके बारे में सोचिये और यहाँ पर एयर कंडीशन कमरों में बैठ कर ही फ़ैसला नहीं करना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is a discussion on General Budget.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : I am coming to the next Demand.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What were you speaking all the time ?

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : I am speaking about the Demand for Grant.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have got to complete the Demands today and Appropriation Bill also. You must all cooperate.

श्री पी० नामग्याल : आपने एनर्जी डिपार्टमेंट फंड क्रियेट किया है। इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनर्जी कन्जर्वेशन के लिए भी स्टेप्स लेने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। रूरल एरियाज में बिजली का जो कन्जम्पशन है, उसके लिए आप ने एक प्लेट रेट रखा हुआ है और मीटर सिस्टम नहीं रखा है। अब क्योंकि प्लेट रेट देना है, इसलिए लोग दिन-रात बिजली जलाते हैं। जब इनर्जी कन्जर्वेशन करना है, तो मीटर सब जगहों पर लगाना चाहिए और सब जगहों के लिए मीटर कम्पलसरी कर दिया जाए और प्लेट रेट नहीं होना चाहिए।

सोलर इनर्जी के लिए कदम उठाना चाहिए। हमारे यहां का जो एरिया है, वहाँ पर साल में 300 घूप रहती है। इसकी रिसर्च पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

डिमांड नं० 63 और 76 के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। सेल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ और मैं मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि डिमांड नं० 76 में 90 करोड़ रुपये आपने रखा है और हर एक फेमिली के एक आदमी को कम-से-कम नौकरी मिले, यह हमारा लक्ष्य है।

तो उसके लिए आपने जो पैसा रखा है, उसके लिए मैं सरकार को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन इसमें यह देखना चाहिए कि जिस फेमिली में किसी को भी नौकरी नहीं मिली है, पहले उन फेमिली वालों को नौकरी मिले। यह न हो कि जिस फेमिली के चार मेम्बर पहले ही नौकरियों पर हैं, उस फेमिली के पाँचवे मेम्बर को भी सबसे पहले नौकरी मिल जाए। जिन फेमिलीज में कोई भी एम्पलाएड न हो उन फेमिलीज को तरजीह दी जानी चाहिए।

मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। तीन दिसम्बर को जम्मू कश्मीर के चीफ मिनिस्टर डा० फारूख अब्दुल्ला पूछ गये। वहाँ पर अनएम्पलाएड लोगों के नुमाइन्दे उनसे मिलने गये। उन्होंने उनसे कहा कि हमको नौकरी मिलनी चाहिए और असिसटेंस मिलनी चाहिए। इस पर अब्दुल्ला साहब ने कहा कि तुम्हारे लिए मेरे पास कोई नौकरी नहीं है क्योंकि तुमने कांग्रेस को वोट दिया है, नेशनल कांग्रेस को वोट नहीं दिया है। यह बहुत खराब बात है।

डिमांड नं० 108 का समर्थन करते हुए हम फिर से अपने आनरेबल पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर से दरखवास्त करना चाहता हूँ। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स को जो पेंशन मिलती है उसमें आपने 380 डेज का रिलेक्सेशन कर दिया है। इस मुल्क में जो कांस्टीच्युएन्सीज ऐसी हैं, जैसी कि हिमाचल-प्रदेश में मंडी और जम्मू कश्मीर में लद्दाख जहाँ पर इलेक्शन होने के पांच से सात महीने के बाद इलेक्शन होता है क्योंकि वे इलाके बर्फ से ढके होते हैं, उन इलाकों के मेम्बर लोक सभा को कभी भी पेंशन नहीं मिलेगी। इसलिए उनकी इस मांग को पूरा किया जाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपने जो डिमाण्ड्स रखी हैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

شری پی. نام گیال (لداخ):

سہا پتی مہودے! میں سلیمنٹری ڈانڈس کا مرکز بننے ہوئے چند ایک خیالات آپ کے سامنے پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

ڈانڈ ۶ میں آپ نے نیچرل کیمینٹز کے لئے ۱۲ کروڑ ۳۷ لاکھ روپے کا پروادھان کیا ہے۔ تاکہ جہاں جہاں پر نیچرل کیمینٹز ہوئی ہیں ان کو اس سے راحت مل سکے۔ مجھے اسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑ رہا ہے کہ میری کانسٹیوینسی میں ۸۱-۱۹۸۰ء میں جو نیچرل کیمینٹز ہوئی تھی اور اس کے لئے جو ایک کروڑ ۳۷ لاکھ روپیہ یہاں سے دیا گیا تھا وہ پتہ نہیں کہاں چلا گیا ہے۔

اس میں میری کانسٹیوینسی کے لئے بھی ۲۰-۲۲ لاکھ روپیہ تھا جو بہت زیادہ نہیں ہے، لیکن اس کو بیچ میں ہی کھا گئے ہیں۔ سرکار کو دیکھنا چاہیے کہ وہ پیسہ کہاں جا رہا ہے۔ آپ یہاں سے پیسہ دے رہے ہیں لیکن وہ لوگوں تک نہیں پہنچ پاتا ہے جو مشکلات میں پھنسے ہوئے لوگ ہیں ان کو یہ پیسہ نہیں مل رہا ہے۔ میں نے پہلے بھی اس ایجوکوریز کیا تھا لیکن آج تک کوئی سنوائی نہیں ہوئی۔ اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ سیزر پر ذمہ داری ڈال دیتی ہے اور سیزر کہتا ہے کہ اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ اکاؤنٹس نہیں دیتی ہے۔

ڈانڈ نمبر ۲۷ آرکیلا جیکل ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے بارے میں ہے۔ میں ددشبد اس کے بارے میں بھی کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ جہاں تک آرکیلا جی کا سوال ہے آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ میری کانسٹیوینسی میں بہت ساری ایسی مانیسٹریز ہیں جو بہت پُرانی ہیں اور جہاں پر بہت پرنسپل سامان موجود ہے جس کو چڑایا جا رہا ہے باہر اسمگل کیا جا رہا ہے۔ وہاں پر جو آرکیلا جیکل ڈیپارٹمنٹ

کے کرچاری یہاں سے بھیجے گئے ہیں انھوں نے ایک ایسی سچویشن کر لیٹ کر دی ہے جس سے ان کے من میں شک پیدا ہو گیا ہے۔ بہت سارے لادروں میں مانیسٹریز میں رہتے ہیں اور اسی پر گنڈ کرتے ہیں۔ ان میں سے یہ شک پیدا کر دیا ہے کہ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا مانیسٹریز کو بعد میں ٹمک اپ کرنے جا رہی ہے۔ اس لئے وہ کوآپریٹ نہیں کر رہے ہیں۔ میں سٹری آف انجکشن سے اپیل کروں گا کہ جو ایسے کرچاری ہیں ان کے خلاف سخت کارروائی کی جائے اور جو صحیح بات ہے وہ وہاں کے لوگوں تک پہنچائی جائے۔

جنوں کشمیر کے بارے میں آپ نے ریسینٹلی پڑھا ہوگا کہ جو مہاراج ہری سنگھ کے زمانے کے بہت پُرانے میرے جواہرات اور اینٹلیکس تھے ان کو ہڑپ کرنے کی کوشش کی جا رہی ہے۔ اس کے بارے میں پریس میں بہت کچھ جا چکا ہے۔ ان جیزوں کو سینٹرل گورنمنٹ اپنے ہاتھ میں کیوں نہیں لیتی ہے۔ یہ ہمارا نیشنل فرض ہے۔ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کو چاہیے کہ اس کو اپنی حفاظت میں لے۔

ڈانڈ نمبر ۲۹ پارسیکٹر کے بارے میں ہے۔ اس کے بارے میں بھی دو لفظ کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اس میں دلاہتی بریڈجیکٹ کا ذکر کیا گیا ہے۔ میرے خیال میں وہاں کام بہت سلو چل رہا ہے۔ یہ پروجیکٹ جو کشمیر کے قسط وار سیکٹر میں واقع ہے۔ جہاں تک سال بریڈجیکٹ کا تعلق ہے آپ کو پتہ ہے کہ وہاں بہت دیر بکھی ایمپلائز کی طرف سے اور بکھی مینجمنٹ کی طرف سے جھگڑا ہوتا رہا ہے۔ ابھی بھی وہاں کے ایمپلائز کے نمائندے یہاں آئے ہوئے ہیں۔ ان کی کچھ ڈانڈس ہیں۔ جو فیسلیٹرز سنٹرل گورنمنٹ ایمپلائز کو آپ نے

دی ہوئی ہے۔ جیسے انیٹرم رلیف ڈسٹر انیس ایلاؤنز وہ ان لوگوں کو نہیں مل رہے ہیں۔ لہذا حوٹ کو دینا ہے جلد ہی سے دے دینا چاہیے۔ انرجی منسٹر کی طرف سے کوئی پروپوزل آپ کے پاس گیا ہوا ہے آپ اس کو جلدی کلیر کیجئے۔ جو ڈسینز لینا ہے وہ لیجئے تاکہ کام کرنے والوں کی ڈمانڈ پوری ہو جائیں اور آپ کا پروجیکٹ صحیح ڈھنگ سے چل سکے۔ وقت پر کیپلیٹ ہو سکے ورنہ اس میں زیادہ وقت لگنے کا اندیشہ ہے۔

ڈمانڈ نمبر ۴۲ کے تحت جو ۲۰۰ کروڑ روپیہ آپ ٹرانسفر کر رہے ہیں وہ ٹھیک ہے۔ لیکن آپ کو یہ بھی دیکھنا چاہیے کہ جو فنڈس آپ دیتے ہیں۔ بہت ساری اسٹیٹس میں ان کا میوز ہو رہا ہے۔ خاص طور پر میں جموں کشمیر کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ جو بیروہاں جاتا ہے وہ نہ اس کا اکاؤنٹ دے رہے ہیں اور نہ ہی آپ کی کوپریز کو کوئی جواب دے رہے ہیں بلاننگ منسٹر کو پتہ ہے کہ وہاں سے کوئی جواب نہیں جاتا ہے۔ تو اس میں کوئی مونیٹرنگ سسٹم آپ کو رکھنا چاہیے۔

آپ یہ دیکھیں کہ جو پیسہ آپ دے رہے ہیں وہ صحیح ڈھنگ سے استعمال ہوتا ہے یا نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ اگر نہیں ہوتا ہے تو ان کے کان آپ کو کھینچے جائیں۔

اسی طرح سے جہاں جہاں پراسٹیٹس اور ڈرڈنٹ زرد رٹ کرتی ہیں ان کو بھی چیک کرنا چاہیے۔ آپ یہ دیکھیں کہ جو بیروہاں نے لیا ہے وہ صحیح ڈھنگ سے یوٹلائز ہوا ہے یا نہیں۔

ڈمانڈ نمبر ۳۴ تا ۳۸ کے بارے میں ہے۔ اس کے بارے میں دو شبہ ہونا چاہتا ہوں۔ آپ نے فورٹ پے کمیشن سیٹ آپ کیا ہے۔ ان کا کام صرف دہلی اور اس پلاس کی اسٹیٹوں تک ہی سمیت ہے۔

وہ اسٹیٹ کمیٹی کے سیکرٹری دیکھتا ہے۔ میری کانسٹیوٹنسی میں ایک خاص سیکٹرل گورنمنٹ ایگلائز کا ہے۔ چاہے دہلی سے ہوں یا سرری نگر یا شملہ یا پنجاب۔ کہیں سے وہاں سیکٹرل گورنمنٹ ایگلائز جائیں تو ان کی تنخواہ یہاں پہنچ کر کم ہو جاتی ہے۔ اس سلسلے میں میں نے منسٹر آف فائننس کو کئی بار پریزنٹیشن وغیرہ دیے ہیں۔ اور ان کو جواب یہی ملتا ہے کہ فورٹ پے کمیشن کو اس بارے میں رپریزینٹ کرنا چاہیے لیکن میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ جو آپ کے ڈیفیکٹ ایریا میں ان کے لئے آپ کو ایک ڈیفیکٹ ایریا الاؤنس کچھ اس ڈھنگ سے سپر سیٹ میڈ میں رکھنا چاہیے جس سے ان کو وہاں پر جانے کے لئے کچھ انڈینٹل جائے۔

وہ ایریا بہت ڈیفیکٹ اور ایکسپنسو ایریا میں اور ہائی ایکٹیوٹی پر وہ ہیں اور وہاں پر ان لوگوں کا بہت زیادہ خرچ ہوتا ہے۔ وہاں جانے پر ان کو جو دہلی میں الاؤنز ملتے ہیں جیسے سٹی کامپیننڈری الاؤنس یا ہاؤس رینٹ الاؤنس وہ کٹ جاتے ہیں۔ آپ ان کو ہل کامپیننڈری الاؤنس دیتے ہیں لیکن اس کے ادھر بھی آپ نے ایک لمٹ ایلائی کی ہوئی ہے جس طرح سے جموں کشمیر کے کرمچاری ہیں ان کی جتنی بھی پیسہ ہے اس پر الاؤنس ملتا ہے لیکن آپ نے ان کو مچا دیوں کے لئے بیک پیس یا کوئی ادما بر لمٹ رکھ دی ہے جو کہ صحیح نہیں ہے۔ اگر آپ ۱۰ پرسنٹ اس طرح کا الاؤنس دیتے ہیں۔ پھر چاہے سپرٹائم اکیل آئی۔ اے۔ ایس کا کیوں نہ ہوں ان کو بھی یہ الاؤنس ملنا چاہیے۔ آپ ۱۰ پرسنٹ، ۲۰ پرسنٹ یا ۵۰ پرسنٹ جو بھی الاؤنس دیتے ہیں وہ ان کو ملنا چاہیے۔ اور ڈیفیکٹ ایریا الاؤنس ان

منو دینا چاہیے تاکہ وہاں جانے کیلئے کچھ انسینوٹے۔
اب ہوتا کیا ہے کہ جو اچھے آفیسر ہوتے ہیں وہ وہاں
حاضر ہو جاتے ہیں لیکن اس کے بعد پھر چھٹی پر
چلے جاتے ہیں اور میڈیکل لیو پر چلے جاتے ہیں،
جس کی وجہ سے وہ پوسٹیں خالی پڑی رہتی ہیں۔

14.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

اس لئے ان کو ایسے ڈیفیکٹ ایمریز کے لئے
الاولس دینا بہت ضروری ہے۔ پی اینڈ ٹی ڈپارٹمنٹ
کے لوگ وہاں ہیں۔ آل انڈیا ریڈیو اور آرکیولوجیکل
ڈپارٹمنٹ آدمی کے لوگ بھی وہاں پر ہیں۔ اور
ان کو اگر یہ الاولس دیا جاتا ہے تو کوئی بہت زیادہ
خرچ گورنمنٹ کا نہیں ہو جائے گا کیونکہ بہت تھوڑے
ڈپارٹمنٹ ہی ہیں جن کے کرمچاری وہاں پر جاتے ہیں۔
آپ ٹھنڈے دل سے اس کے بارے میں سوچئے اور
یہاں پر ایمر کنڈیشنڈ کمروں میں بیٹھ کر ہی فیصلہ
نہیں کرنا چاہئے۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a discussion on General Budget.

SHRI NAMGYAL : I am coming to the next Demand.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What were you speaking all the time ?

SHRI NAMGYAL : I am speaking about the Demand for Grant.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have got to complete the Demands today and appropriation Bill also. You must all cooperate.

مشری بی۔ نام گیار :۔

آپ نے انرجی ڈپارٹمنٹ فنڈ کر میٹ کیا ہے۔
اس سمبندھ میں میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ انرجی
کنزرویشن کے لئے بھی کچھ اسٹیمپس لینے کی بہت
آدھنکتا ہے۔ رورل ایریا میں بجلی کا کنزرویشن
ہے اس کے لئے آپ نے ایک فلیٹ ریٹ رکھا
ہوا ہے اور میٹر سسٹم نہیں رکھا ہے۔ اب کیونکہ
فلیٹ ریٹ دینا ہے اس لئے لوگ دن رات بجلی
چلاتے ہیں۔ اب انرجی کنزرویشن کرنا ہے تو میٹر
سب جگہوں پر لگانے چاہئیں اور سب جگہوں کے
لئے میٹر کپلسری کر دیا جائے اور فلیٹ ریٹ نہیں
ہونا چاہئے۔

سور انرجی کیلئے کچھ قدم اٹھانے چاہئیں۔ ہمارے
یہاں کا جو ایریا ہے وہاں پر سال میں ۳۰ دن ڈھوپ
رہتی ہے۔ اس کی ریسرچ پردھیان دینے کی ضرورت
ہے۔

ڈیمانڈ نمبر ۶۱ اور ۶۲ کے بارے میں کچھ کہنا چاہتا
ہوں۔ سیلف ایمپلائمنٹ کے بارے میں میں کچھ کہتا
چاہتا ہوں اور مبارکباد دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ ڈیمانڈ نمبر
۶۱ میں ۹۰ کروڑ روپیہ آپ نے رکھا ہے اور ہر ایک
فیمیلی کے ایک آدمی کو کم سے کم نوکری ملے۔ یہ ہمارا
لکش ہے۔ تو اس کے لئے آپ نے جو بجیہ رکھا ہے
اس کے لئے میں سرکار کو مبارکباد دینا چاہتا ہوں۔ لیکن
اس میں یہ دیکھنا چاہئے کہ جس فیمیلی میں کسی کو بھی نوکری
نہیں ملی ہے پہلے ان فیمیلی والوں کو نوکری ملے۔ یہ نہ ہو
کہ جس فیمیلی کے چار ممبر پہلے کی نوکریوں پر ہیں اس
فیمیلی کے پانچویں ممبر کو بھی سب سے پہلے نوکری مل
جائے۔ جن فیمیلز میں کوئی بھی ایمپلائڈ نہ ہو ان فیمیلز

کو ترجیح دی جانی چاہیے۔

میں ایک بات اور کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ سردسمبر کو جموں کشمیر کے چیف منسٹر ڈاکٹر فاروق عبداللہ پونچھ گئے۔ وہاں پر ان ایمپلائڈ لوگوں کے نمائندے ان سے ملنے گئے۔ انھوں نے ان سے کہا کہ ہم کو نوکری ملنی چاہیے اور ایسٹنشن ملنی چاہیے۔ اس پر عبداللہ صاحب نے کہا کہ تمہارے لئے میرے پاس کوئی نوکری نہیں ہے کیونکہ تم نے کانگریس کو ووٹ دیا ہے نیشنل کانفرنس کو نہیں دیا ہے۔ یہ بہت خراب بات ہے۔

ڈانڈ نمبر ۱۰ کا سمرٹن کرتے ہوئے میں پھر سے اپنے آئریبل پارلیمنٹری ایئر سے درخواست

کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ پارلیامینٹ کے ممبرس کو جو نیشنل ملٹی بے اس میں آپ نے ۳۰ ڈیز کار ایکشن کر دیا ہے۔ اس ملک میں جو کانٹینجمنٹس ایسی ہیں جیسی کہ ہماچل پردیش میں منڈی اور جموں کشمیر میں لداخ جہاں پر ایکشن ہونے کے پانچ سے ست مہینے کے بعد ایکشن ہوتا ہے کیونکہ وہ علاقے برف سے ڈھکے ہوئے ہیں۔ ان علاقوں کے ممبر لوک سمجھا کو کبھی بھی نیشن نہیں ملے گی۔ اسی لئے ان کی اس انگ کو پورا کیا جانا چاہیئے۔

ان شبہوں کے ساتھ میں آپ نے جو رٹائڈس رکھی ہیں ان کا سمرٹن کرتا ہوں اور آپ دھنواد دیتا ہوں۔

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस तरह से प्रतिवर्ष यहाँ पर माँगें आती हैं और उन पर विचार होता है। अब आज हम फिर 12 सौ करोड़ रुपये की पूरक मांगों पर विचार कर रहे हैं और

इनकी अनुमति हाऊस से लेने जा रहे हैं। पिछले अनुभव से मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इनका भी उपयोग सही ढंग से नहीं होगा जैसा कि अब तक होता रहा है। हम सारा खर्च रख-रखाव पर ही कर देते हैं और विभागों के व्योरोकेट्स द्वारा उस राशि को खर्च किया जाता है।

कृषि विभाग के व्यय को अगर आप देखें तो आपको पता लगेगा कि 36 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी हम विदेशों से अनाज मंगा रहे हैं। इस साल भी हमने 25 लाख टन अनाज अमेरिका और न जाने कहाँ-कहाँ से मंगाया है। हम अपने देश में अनाज की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाये हैं।

कृषि और सहकारिता विभागों द्वारा गाँव-गाँव में ऋण दिये जाते हैं। जिन कार्यक्रमों के लिए वे ऋण दिये जाते हैं उनका उन पर उपयोग न होकर उनमें भी एक राजनीति फैलाई जाती है और सही अर्थों में उन ऋणों का उपयोग नहीं होता है। अगर उस पैसे का इस्तेमाल होता भी है तो राजनीतिक लोगों द्वारा गलत ढंग से दुरुपयोग किया जाता है। उसमें लाखों-लाखों रुपया को अप्रेंटिज द्वारा पेट्रोल और टूर पर खर्च किया जाता है। उस पैसे का फायदा आम जनता और सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को नहीं मिलता।

हमारी जो सिंचाई की योजनाएं चल रही हैं उन पर कोई कालबद्ध या योजनाबद्ध व्यय नहीं हो पाता है। उनको हमें कालबद्ध बनाना चाहिए। इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। हमारे बिहार में अभी भी सिंचाई बिल्कुल नगण्य है। मेरा क्षेत्र दक्षिण बिहार का छोटा नागपुर, संथाल परगना है। वह क्षेत्र कोयले, लोहे, अभ्रक इन सारे खनिज पदार्थों से भरा हुआ है। ये देश-विदेश के लिए अमूल्य खनिज हैं।

[श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

वहाँ के लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जी रहे हैं। वहाँ पर 5 परसेंट सिंचाई की व्यवस्था आजादी के 37 वर्षों में की गई है। यह हिसाब बिहार सरकार के सिंचाई मंत्री ने दिया है। उन्होंने 4.7 प्रतिशत सिंचाई का क्षेत्र बताया है जबकि मेरे हिसाब से ढाई प्रतिशत ही सिंचित क्षेत्र होगा। कोयलकारो परियोजना कागजों में पड़ी है। कितने चीफ इंजीनियर, सहायक इंजीनियर 5-7 वर्षों से डेरा लगाए रह रहे हैं, बिल्डिंगें बना दी गई हैं और लाखों रुपए का पेट्रोल फूँका जा रहा है। काम कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। मोहाने जलाशय परियोजना, केशव जलाशय परियोजना, रेमा जलाशय परियोजना, कोनार नहर परियोजना अघर में पड़ी हुई हैं। कोई सरकार का टाइम बाउंड प्रोग्राम नहीं है। सरकार को सबसे पहले इस दिशा में ध्यान देना चाहिए। बड़ाकर नदी पर बेल पहाड़ी परियोजना कई वर्षों से लंबित पड़ी है। उसको जल्दी से जल्दी शुरू किया जाना चाहिए। इससे दो लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र में सिंचाई होगी। इससे गरीब किसानों को फायदा होगा।

इसी प्रकार से संचार मंत्री जी यहां पर उपस्थित हैं, उनका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वे अनाप-शनाप कार्यों में खर्चा कर देते हैं लेकिन गांवों की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। सरकार की योजना थी कि हर पंचायत में कम से कम एक शाखा डाकघर खोला जाएगा। लेकिन छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना जो कि बिहार का सबसे बैकवर्ड एरिया है जहां 10-20 मील तक तार और टेलीफोन का आज तक व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है। मंत्री जी से मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाए। सरिया एवं राजघनवार एससेजों से गिरडीज जिला हैडक्वार्टर

बात नहीं हो पाती। बीच में सात किलोमीटर जमुआ पी०सी०ओ० से अगर जोड़ दिया जाय तो उपभोक्ताओं को टेलीफोन की सुविधा प्राप्त हो सकती है और जिला हैडक्वार्टर तक बात हो सकती है। इसके लिए हम लोग लिखते-लिखते हैरान हो गए हैं, बिहार के जी० एम० टी० और पी० एम० जी०, पटना को लिखते-लिखते हैरान हो गए हैं, मंत्री जी को भी ध्यान दिलाया गया है पर इस दिशा में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। चोगम में संचार व्यवस्था पर एक करोड़ 52 लाख रुपया खर्च किया जा सकता है पर ग्रामीण इलाकों की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है।

आई० आर० डी० पी० और लघु उद्योगों के अंतर्गत दो लाख लोगों को प्रतिवर्ष काम देने की योजना थी। इस पंचवर्षीय योजना के 4 साल गुजर गए हैं लेकिन अभी तक लोगों को इस योजना का लाभ नहीं हुआ। इस वर्ष भी इसके लिए बजट में पैसा दिया गया है। यह पैसा कहाँ जाता है मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में बताएं कि कितने लाख लोगों को अभी तक इस योजना के अंतर्गत काम दिया गया है और कितने लघु उद्योग लगाए गए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only points should be made. No long speeches please. Long speeches are due to the fact that no home work has been done. It is because of that.

The Minister as going to reply only to the Supplementary Demands but you are raising so many issues.

Now, Mr. Sivaprakasam.

*SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM (Tirunelveli) : Hon. M. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few

*The original Speech was delivered in Tamil.

words on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1983-84. The sanction of this House is being sought for about Rs. 2070 crores. I support these Demands for Grants.

I would like to refer to the National Rural Employment Programme for which the entire money is being provided by the Central Government. But in Tamil Nadu this is being publicised as AIADMK Government's scheme. It is not that the AIADMK party has launched a campaign to this effect for getting mass support. The maximum benefit through this scheme is being appropriated by the AIADMK party workers.

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN (Sivakasi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he is giving wrong information to the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is entitled to say what he wants. Please sit down. Let him speak. When you speak, you oppose it. We have no time for this kind of interruption.

SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM: When he gets an opportunity to speak, he can refute what I am saying.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If he says anything unparliamentary, you can oppose. He is stating only some facts. You oppose it when you speak. When you speak, you object to what has been stated by him.

SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM: He will get an opportunity to contradict me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already told him.

**SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM: All the contractors in Tamil Nadu are

**The original Speech was delivered in Tamil.

working as AIADMK party workers. You cannot see the name of Hon. Prime Minister anywhere in Tamilnadu. In all the villages of Tamilnadu, the NREP scheme is being publicised as the scheme is of the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, Thiru M.G.R., along with his photograph everywhere. If this is not stopped forthwith, I am afraid that the people of Tamilnadu may forget the existence of Central Government. The Hon. Prime Minister's 20-Point programme is given publicity as the 20-point programme of the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu. It is being claimed that the State Government is primarily responsible for all the economic and industrial progress that has been made so far. All this is being done to further the interests of AIADMK in Tamil Nadu.

For the past 5,6 years no attention has been paid for power generation in Tamil Nadu. Whatever power is being generated, it is supplied to industries in urban centres. No power is being given to agriculture and industries in rural areas. Sir, you know that the father of our nation, Mahatama Gandhi and his heir-apparent Shri Jawaharlal Nehru used to lay great emphasis on rural development. Mahatma Gandhi used to say if the villages in India live, then the country lives. But, now the villages in Tamil Nadu are withering away. The rural areas are being neglected. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is the centre of corruption. Whatever electricity is generated in the State, it is being supplied to those who give generously to the ruling party. Another example of corruption is that the contractors claim money from the Government for having desilted tanks full of water. Later on, a share in this booty goes to the AIADMK coffers. The AIADMK Government has devised many devious ways for amassing money for the party. I demand that a high level committee should be constituted to have a thorough probe in the affairs of Tamilnadu.

The project of having road bridge to Rameswaram, which is adjacent to

[Shri D.S.A. Sivaprakasam]

my constituency and which is the acknowledge pilgrim centre all over the country, is literally hanging fire for the past 15 years. The concrete pillars on the sea between Rameswaram and Pamban are looking like archaeological monuments for the past 15 years. A sum of Rs. 18 crores has been invested in this project. It is not yet completed. The taxpayers' money is being converted into salt in the sea. The State Government is blaming the Centre and the Centre is accusing the State. In between the common people's hard-earned money is being cater away by the sea. I demand that this important road link to Rameswaram should be completed soon and the Centre should do everything in its sphere of activity to complete this.

Before I conclude, I would refer to a place in my constituency, which is on the sea-shore, Vembaru where a large number fishermen's families live. Here we get high-export value fish in abundance. This precious marine wealth can be exploited only if there is a fishing harbour here. We will not only give succour to the suffering fishermen here but will also earn foreign exchange. I request the Central Government to set up a fishing harbour in Vembaru.

With these words I conclude my speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Mr Kosalram.

In regard to time you will follow the example of Mr. Sivaprakasam.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Thank you, Sir.

On the Supplementary Demands for Grants I wish to say a few words. Now the total amount asked for is Rs. 1300 crores.

Sir, at the outset, I would concentrate on one or two things only because

the Deputy-Speaker said that I should follow the other Hon. members. Sir, in the Explanatory Memorandum of Railway Budget, the completion date for Karur Dindigul B.G. track has not been given, while the completion dates for all the other remaining 75 tracks has been given. The hon'ble Railway Minister advises us to go to the Planning Commission for getting priority for Karur Dindigul B.G. track. Then why is he there in the Ministry? His job is to write to the Planning Commission. I met the Planning Minister. Sir, I convinced him. The other day I met Shri Chavan and he told me that he was prepared to give Rs. 3 or 4 crores. On my part I met the Planning Minister. But, Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhuri advised us that we should go to the Planning Commission. Why is the Minister here? Is this the way the genuine demand of Tamil Nadu should be treated in this shabby manner? After Independence, this is the only B.G. line that was given not by the Railway Minister, but by our beloved Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Because of her the line was given. Because this was given by the Prime Minister they are ignoring this. It is not proper. During the past three years after its sanction, a sum of Rs. 6 crores has been spent on this project as on date. The estimate of this project is Rs. 63 crores. How is it possible to complete this project? So, the Finance Ministry should see that Karur-Dindigul line should be laid immediately. my Hon. friend, Shri Venkataraman has also written to your Ministry. Please consider this.

The T.V. Relay Centre at Kodaikanal is getting delayed and I do not know why is this delay. I understand that some equipment is to be imported and there seems to be some problem. Sir, I want to raise the demand of the people of Tirunelveli District that a T.V. Relay Centre should be set up in Tirunelveli, the southern most town of Tamil Nadu. I would now draw the attention of the Minister to Tuticorin Major Port. This is most important. From the traffic of 14 lakh tonnes in 1977-78, 32 lakhs tonnes were handled

by Tuticorin port in 1982-83. This is 15% increase over a span of five years. According to a study undertaken by the port authority, in 1989-90 the port will have to handle 82 lakh tonnes. The actual berth capacity available (by January 1984) would be 15 lakh tonnes only. According to International practice, additional physical facilities will have to be created when once the berth occupancy exceeds 67%. During April-September, 1983, the berth in Tuticorin is about 93%. Hence there is need for two more berths in Tuticorin. From Tuticorin we are exporting nearly 4 lakh tonnes of salt to various countries. But, due to non-availability of berth, exclusively for salt with crane facility, the salt export is getting declined. The employment generation is affected because of the fall in exports. Salt cannot be stored for long. Hence, there is urgent necessity to have a separate berth with crane, for salt export from Tuticorin. Thank you, Sir.

श्री बिजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स और बजट के जरिये देश के अन्दर काफी रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है, लेकिन देश की जो मूलभूत समस्याएँ सदियों से चली आ रही हैं, उनका समाधान अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है। गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, मंहगाई बढ़ रही है, ला एंड आर्डर का प्राबलम है, मैं इन चीजों की चर्चा में नहीं जाना चाहता क्योंकि समय की कमी है, लेकिन मैं अपनी स्टेट के बारे में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ जिसकी घोर उपेक्षा इस सरकार की ओर से की जा रही है।

कृषि के लिये सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड में मांग की गई है। कृषि के लिये बिजली व सिंचाई बड़ा महत्व रखते हैं। आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि इतने लम्बे अर्से की आजादी के बाद भी अभी तक बिहार में 25 फीसदी कृषि योग्य भूमि की सिंचाई की व्यवस्था

नहीं की जा सकी है। मैं दक्षिण बिहार के इलाके से आता हूँ जहाँ सिंचाई की घोर कमी है। मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहूँगा कि सरकार गंगा नदी से नहर निकालकर दक्षिण की ओर ले जाये जिससे एक बड़े हिस्से को सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की मदद मिल सकती है। इस तरह से नालन्दा, नवादा और गया वगैरह दक्षिण के जो भी क्षेत्र हैं वहाँ सिंचाई की माकूल व्यवस्था हो सकती है जहाँ कि हमेशा सुखाड़ रहता है और अकाल छाया रहता है।

बिहार बिजली के मामले में कितना उपेक्षित है? कोयले की खान बिहार में मौजूद है, लेकिन वहाँ से कोयला लाकर यू० पी० में बिजली का उत्पादन-केन्द्र बना है। यह केन्द्र दिल्ली, पंजाब और हरयाणा में बन सकते हैं, लेकिन बिहार में बिजली उत्पादन केन्द्र की निहायत कमी है। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में बिजली के मामले में अगर कोई सबसे ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य कहा जा सकता है तो वह बिहार ही कहा जा सकता है। मेरा यह कंकरीट सुझाव है कि यह सरकार सेंट्रल के सहयोग से बहुत बड़े उत्पादन केन्द्र बनाती है उसी तरह से जिला स्तर पर दो जिलों को मिलाकर एक बिजली का उत्पादन केन्द्र बनाने और वहाँ आने वाले 10 साल की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्र बनाए जाएं तो ठीक होगा। बिहार में इस तरह किया जाना बहुत मुश्किल नहीं है। नालन्दा में और पटना में केन्द्र बनाया जाना चाहिए। दूसरे इलाकों में जहाँ केवल फील्ड हैं उनके बगल में जो क्षेत्र पड़ते हैं वहाँ बिजली केन्द्र बनाना बड़ी बात नहीं है। बिहार में जहाँ कोयले की खान प्रचुर मात्रा में पाई जाती हैं, वहाँ कोयले की कीमत ज्यादा है। वहाँ किरासिन तेल और डीजल भी नहीं मिल रहा है। बिजली के मामलों में

[श्री विजय कुमार यादव]

पूरा अंधकार वहाँ छाया हुआ है, वहाँ की स्थिति बहुत भयावह है।

वहाँ अन-आर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर में 40 लाख मजदूर हैं, वेजज एकट इतने बना दिये हैं, लेकिन उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता है। जब उनके मिनिमम वेजेज देने की बात उठती है तो वह लोग उसके खिलाफ हाई कोर्ट में चले जाते हैं। सैंट्रल कानून ऐसे बनने चाहिए कि अन-आर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर या मिनिमम वेजेज एकट के खिलाफ मालिकों को कोर्ट में जाने का अधिकार न रहे। इससे उनको वंचित रखा जाए। पूरे देश में...पंजाब, दिल्ली यू० पी० में...ला एंड आर्डर की प्रावलम्ब है, लेकिन इसके साथ ही पौलीटिकल मंडंज भी हो रहे हैं। अकेले बिहार में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के 45 अच्छे-अच्छे लीडरों की हत्या की गई है। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में ला एंड आर्डर की स्थिति खराब होती जा रही है। सरकार इस सदन में पैसे की स्वीकृति ले लेती है, लेकिन देश में सरकारी पैसे का जो इस्तेमाल हो रहा है, उससे आम जनता को फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। सिक्स्थ फाइव इयर प्लान में गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे के लोगों के बारे में जो गलत आंकड़े दिए गए हैं, मिड टर्म एप्रेजल में उनकी चर्चा होगी। लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि उनकी ताबाद बढ़ रही है और अन-एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ रही है। बिहार में 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम केवल कागजों पर ही है। करोड़ों रुपये के लोन दिए जा रहे हैं, लेकिन गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने के लिए जिन लोगों के पास लोन पहुँचने चाहिए, उन्हें मदद नहीं मिल रही है।

श्री टी० एस० नेगी (टिहरी गढ़वाल) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन मांगों के सम्बन्ध में मैंने दोनों पक्षों के माननीय सदस्यों को सुना

है। मुझे खुशी है कि जो ध्वनि विरोधी पक्ष की तरफ से उठती थी, वह अब शासन पक्ष की तरफ से भी उठ रही है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि चुनाव नजदीक आ रहे हैं इसी-लिए वे लोग हमारे स्वर में स्वर मिला रहे हैं।

साइंस और टेक्नालोजी के बारे में पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने कहा है कि सी० एस० आई० आर० पर 125 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हो रहे हैं, मगर वह कोई काम नहीं करता है। साइंटिस्ट्स कहते हैं कि उन्हें काम नहीं करने दिया जाता और वे लोग विदेशों में जा रहे हैं। आई० सी० ए० आर० पर 20 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए जाते हैं, मगर नतीजा क्या है? पिछले 14, 15 सालों से एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट की यह प्रैक्टिस रही है कि अमरीका से गेहूँ के बीज और मनीला से चावल के बीज मंगाए जाते हैं और उन पर अलग ब्रांड के लेवल लगा कर किसानों को दिए जाते हैं। यह डिपार्टमेंट इतनी बड़ी साजिश कर रहा है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गेहूँ और चावल के अलावा ऐसी कौन-सी चीज है, जिसकी पर हैक्टर पैदावार बढ़ रही है। किसी भी दाल को पैदावार अभी तक नहीं बढ़ी है। 7,000 करोड़ रुपए के तेल का इम्पोर्ट होता है। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि 1990 में और 3,000 से 4,000 करोड़ रुपए का तेल इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ेगा। यह नतीजा है रिसर्च का। सरकार के पास ये आंकड़े नहीं हैं कि देश में गेहूँ और चावल के अच्छे बीजों की कितनी आवश्यकता है। दूसरी तरफ 75 करोड़ रुपए के पैडी सीड्स विदेशों को भेजे गए हैं और कहा जाता है कि हस्क तथा राइस भेज रहे हैं। इतनी बड़ी धोखा-धड़ी की जा रही है। इस बारे में मैंने काफी लिखा-

पड़ी की है, लेकिन अभी तक कोई जवाब नहीं मिला है। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को भी लिखा। उन्होंने कहा कि हमने डिपार्टमेंट को भेज दिया है। उन्होंने वहां भेजा है, जहाँ आखिरी बिल्कुल अंधी हैं, देख नहीं सकती हैं। अभी दूध के बारे में चर्चा हो रही थी, दूध हमारे यहां पाउडर के रूप में आता है और उसको दूध बनाकर बेचा जाता है। दूध की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ रही है, इस ओर मन्त्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं अपने क्षेत्र का दौरा करके आ रहा हूँ, वहाँ प्लानिंग कमीशन की योजनाएँ ठप्प पड़ी हुई हैं। चाहे डैम बनाने की योजना हो, सड़कों पर बोर्ड लगे हुए हैं कि घनाभाव के कारण काम ठप्प कर दिया गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ प्लानिंग कमीशन अब 20-पाइंट-प्रोग्राम कमीशन बन गया है। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से, जैसा कि आपकी रिपोर्ट में है, गरीबी 10 प्रतिशत कम हो गई है। छठे प्लान के मुताबिक गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे लोगों की संख्या 47 प्रतिशत के बजाय 30 प्रतिशत रह जाएगी, जबकि मेरी दृष्टि में वह 60 प्रतिशत हो गई है। आप जो विभिन्न इन्स्टीचूशन के द्वारा लोगों को लोन देते हैं, इसके मुताबिक मेरे पास प्रधानों के टेलीग्राम आए हैं, जिसमें कहा गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के वित्त मन्त्री जो लोग कांग्रेस के कैम्प में रखते हैं, उन्हीं लोगों को कैम्प में दिला रहे हैं। मेरी दृष्टि में यह एक बहुत ही गलत बात है।

मैं आखिरी बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। सेकेंड-वर्ल्ड-वार में गवर्नर साहब लखनऊ में थे। वहाँ वार फंड के लिए एक मुशायरे का आयोजन किया गया। वहाँ विरोधी दल का एक शायर पहुंच गया। उसने कहा—फतह सरकार की होती है,

कदम जर्मन के बढ़ते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कदम विरोधी दल के बढ़ रहे हैं और सरकार पीछे जा रही है। यही मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गलत खबरें आकाशवाणी के जरिए न देकर सही तथ्यों को जनता के सामने लाना चाहिए।

इतना कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN (Sivakasi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my Party, that is, All India Anna D.M.K., I wish to say a few words on the Demands for Supplementary Grants for 1983-84. Sir, the Government has brought forward the Demands for approval by the House to the tune of Rs. 2073.65 crores. I support the Demands for Grants.

Sir, I need not outline here various policies that the Government should follow, but at the same time I would like to submit that when 73% of the total cropped area in the country is dependent upon rain-god which is restricted to a few months in a year, the Government has to lay great emphasis on effective utilisation of all water resources available in the country. In this connection, I may point out that; Tamil Nadu has reached saturation point in the matter of utilisation of all available waters in the State. Hence I would urge upon the Government to formulate meaningful plans for the utilisation of waters in the rivers flowing westward. Those waters are going waste now. The rivers originate in Tamil Nadu and the waters flow into the sea through Kerala State without their being utilised. If the waters in these rivers are properly utilised, the chronically drought-affected areas of Ramanathapuram District, Tirunelveli District, etc. will get waters for irrigation.

Similarly, the State Government of Tamil Nadu wants to procure some ships for transportation of coal from

[Shri N. Soundararajan]

North for running the Thermal plants. Sir, here I may point out that Tamil Nadu is producing nearly 3000 megawatt of electric power per day. In India, there are about 50 lakhs of pumpsets which are working with electric power. Out of this 50 lakh pumpsets, Tamil Nadu alone has got about 10 lakh pumpsets which are operated with the help of power connection. For this purpose, we need more power. For the production of more power through thermal plants, we need coal. Now, coal is to come from North. Sir, our Government has sent a proposal to the Centre for the purchase of a ship so that sufficient quantity of coal can be brought to Tamil Nadu. I would therefore request the Central Government kindly to accord approval for the purchase of ship by the State Government immediately.

I would also request the Centre kindly to sanction *ad hoc* grant for the Telugu-Ganga Scheme so that the water problem of Madras is solved for ever. I would also submit that the excise duty on the cardboard matches should be reduced, if not abolished completely, for the hand-made sector of match industry.

In regard to N.R.E. Programme, I would like to mention that the Central Government Team which went to Tamil Nadu to inspect the execution of N.R.E. Programme had praised the useful work done by the Tamil Nadu Government in this regard. Some time back some of the Central Ministers who had also visited Tamil Nadu had praised the State Government for the good work done under N.R.E. Programme throughout the State. Sir, earlier Mr. Sivaprakasam, in his speech had said that the N.R.E.P. scheme fund has been misused in Tamil Nadu by the AIADMK people. In this connection, I would like to point out that many Central Ministers went to the State and satisfied themselves that the funds were properly utilised. If the contention of the Hon. Member, Mr. Sivaprakasam, is that the funds allocated

for the NREP Scheme has been misused by the present Government in Tamil Nadu, then I would like to point out that the NREP is being executed through the Panchayat Unions where most of the registered contractors belong to DMK Party. With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I am asking the Hon. Minister to reply to the debate and I know some of the Hon. Members who are here desire to take part in the debate. I want to give them a chance at the appropriate time. Now, the Hon. Minister may please reply to the debate.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinager) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker' I have not been given a chance to take part in the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give you a chance to speak. You please wait for the appropriate time.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : when are you going to give me chance ? What is the use of giving me the chance after the Hon. Minister has replied to the debate ? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already adjusted the timing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Why not now ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot dictate to the Chair. Not only that. There are other Hon. Members also who want to take part in the discussion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : When you have allowed Mr. Namgyal, why not me ? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot waste the time of the House.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :
I am not wasting the time of the House.
But I have to put my view points about
my State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am
going to give you a chance. You are
not deprived of the chance to speak.
You don't understand this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :
You are not giving justice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You
have your own opinion.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :
No, No, Sir. There are three Members
of Parliament representing My Party
from our State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have
already told you that I would give you a
chance to speak.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :
This is a very important discussion. You

are not giving me a chance to speak.
I have got a right to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No-
thing will go on record.

(Interruptions).*

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :
It is most unjust. I protest and I walk
out of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is
left to you.

14.45 hrs.

*Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli then left
the House.*

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
PATTABI RAMA RAO) :**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would
first of all like to give broad details of
the Supplementary Demands now pro-
posed.

Gross expenditure	about	Rs. 2073 crores
Less IMF subscription which does not involve cash outgo	about	Rs. 503 crores
Less ways and means advances to State Governments which will be recovered during the year		Rs. 200 crores
Less other related receipts and recoveries		Rs. 171 crores
Net cash outgo due to Supple- mentary Demands	about	Rs. 1199 crores

[Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao]

Of the net expenditure of Rs. 1199 crores, Rs. 764 crores are for Plan Schemes and Rs. 435 crores are for Non-Plan expenditure. The major items under Plan and non-Plan are :

Plan

Vizag Steel Plant		Rs. 100 crores
Employment Schemes	about	Rs. 110 crores
Coal India Limited		Rs. 100 crores
Fertiliser Projects		Rs. 98 crores
Telecommunications		Rs. 80 crores
Power Projects		Rs. 75 crores
Space Projects	about	Rs. 38 crores
Health and Family Welfare Programme	about	Rs. 36 crores
Maruti Udyog Limited	about	Rs. 25 crores
Shipping Development		Rs. 20 crores
Guarantee of advances to Small Scale Industries		Rs. 15 crores
New Industrial units in selected backward areas		Rs. 10 crores
Other items	about	Rs. 57 crores

Total : Rs. 764 crores

Non-Plan

Subsidy payments under fertilizer retention price schemes		Rs. 200 crores
Short term loans for purchase of Fertilizers	about	Rs. 68 crores
Procurement of fuel for Tarapur Atomic Power Station		Rs. 60 crores
Assistance to National Textile Corporation and Cotton Corporation		Rs. 54 crores
Delhi Transport Corporation	about	Rs. 23 crores
Other Items	about	Rs. 30 crores
Total :		Rs. 435 crores

Now, I must thank all the hon' ble Members—I think, thirteen Members took part in the discussions—for making valuable contributions. Every one of the Hon. Members has contributed to the debate and some of the suggestions are quite valuable and I have taken note of them.

Now, Sir, do you want me to give replies to those Members also, who are not present. Last year, you directed me not to give answer to those who were not present.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is upto you. You have to complete within twenty minutes. I told you that you could send a reply to them, who had gone, and could reply to those only who were present. Anyway, it is upto you.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I will reply to everyone of them.

Shri Amal Datta gave his own interpretation of the economic situation to which he is entitled. The Finance

Minister has made a detailed statement on price situation in this House on 22nd November and I need not elaborate on that further.

He also referred to the report write off of four million tonnes by Coal India.

In this connection I understand the department has stated that call attention notice has not been admitted and the Department has set up special investigation team to go into the matter and will take further action on the basis of the reports to obviate occurrence of shortages.

He also referred to the provisions made in the Supplementary Demands to provide loans to the State Governments. These are intended to tide-over temporary imbalance as the flow of receipts and expenditure is not even throughout the year. I am not going to comment about the performance of the State Governments, Sir.

Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas desired that Centre should give more funds and

[Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao]

subsidy to the cooperative sector. It is a legitimate demand. Government are keen to develop cooperative sector and subject to availability of resources, funds are provided through National Cooperative Development Corporation for setting up cooperative mills in various States.

He expressed concern at the poor performance of the State Electricity Boards. The Department of Power is seized of the matter and I am sure it will take care of it.

He desired that the working of the C.G.H.S. and progress of the Integrated Rural Development Programmes should be improved. Sir, these are reviewed periodically and such action as is necessary and feasible is initiated.

Sir, Shri Panika welcomed the various measures taken by the Government and has made some valuable suggestions. I thank him for that. I am grateful to him for the suggestions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Generally, you can thank all Members. Every Member you need not.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I have already thanked all the gentlemen, who have spoken, I have got to particularly thank those who have given certain helpful suggestions.

Sir, he was concerned that many public sector undertakings are not performing well and their working has to be monitored. I may point out in this connection that the Prime Minister herself has recently mentioned about this fact and that she has asked the concerned Ministries to pull up whichever public undertaking is not doing properly and take some remedial action. I am sure they will improve in future. The concerned administrative Ministries and the Bureau of Public Enterprises of the Ministry of Commerce review the performance periodically and remedial action will be taken to the extent possible.

Shri Motibhai Chaudhary has also drawn attention to the price situation and the working of the public sector enterprises about which I have already replied. He stated that the State Governments are not given adequate finances, especially for natural calamities. There is a recognised procedure for providing central assistance to States for natural calamities, and this is being strictly followed.

He welcomed the good work done by the milk cooperators, I may assure him that the Government will do its best to encourage them.

Shri R.L.P. Verma referred to the delay in completion of irrigation projects. Sir, irrigation projects get special assistance of the Central and State Governments and the increase of irrigation potential is a part of the 20-point programme. So, we do take care of it as far as possible.

Shri Sivaprakasam spoke in Tamil. He was mainly complaining about the inaction of the State Government of Tamil Nadu. It is natural, Sir, You know very well about the politics in Tamil Nadu, as I do. So, I don't attach significance to what he has said about it.

I need not reply to the complaints of Mr. Sivaprakasam. Since I know what it is, I do not meddle with it. (*Inter-ruption*). The Hon. Member complained mainly against the inaction of the State Government of Tamil Nadu. I need not reply to his points, because they do not relate to the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

My good friend Mr. Kosalam referred to railway projects, particularly to the Karur-Dindigul line. That point will be passed on to the concerned Ministry. They will look into it. He also referred to the need for TV relay centres in Tamil Nadu. There are demands from many places for relay centres. I do not know how far it will be possible to comply with all. I will

forward it to the concerned Ministry which will look into it.

Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav referred to inadequate irrigation facilities and power projects in Bihar. Planning Commission takes into account various relevant factors while finalizing the Plans of State Governments, including irrigation and power projects. The other matter raised related to the enforcement of minimum wages. It is primarily the concern of the State Governments. So, I do not go into it.

Mr. Negi referred to the need for increase in supply of quality oilseeds and foodgrains—not only rice and wheat. We are taking all possible steps to step up the production of oilseeds.

Mr. Soundararajan supported the Supplementary Demands, and also replied to complaints made by Mr Sivaprakasam.

Another good friend of mine also suggested something. I shall bear it in mind ; and whatever is possible will be done.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : What did he suggest exactly ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That 'something' is understood only by him.

SHRI PATTABHAI RAMA RAO : It will take a long time if I mention it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Some Cut Motions have been moved by Hon. Members for the Supplementary

Demands. May I put all of them together ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put all the Cut Motions moved by Hon. Members together to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1983-84 to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the resident out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1984 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof.

Demand Nos. 6, 9, 11, 12, 17, 25, 27, 29, 30, 39, 43, 45, 48, 49, 51, 58, 62, 63, 70, 76, 79, 80, 82, 83, 86, 95, 96, 97, 99, 101, 102, 108 and 109."

The Motion was adopted.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 1983-84 Voted by the Lok Sabha.
(Vide List of the Business for)

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE		
6-Cooperation		9,30,00,000	44,00,00,000
	MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS		
9-Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers		200,00,00,000	138,00,00,000
	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE		
11-Foreign Trade and Export Production		—	2,60,00,000
12-Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts		10,00,00,000	44,98,35,000
	MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS		
17-Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs		—	80,00,00,000
	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE		
25-Education		10,00,00,000	—
27-Archaeology		1,72,00,000	—
	MINISTRY OF ENERGY		
29-Department of Power		15,00,00,000	75,00,00,009
30-Department of Coal		—	100,00,00,000
	MINISTRY OF FINANCE		
39-Currency, Coinage and Mint		—	10,00,00,000
43-Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance		19,22,000	503.15,00,000

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**MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES**

45-Department of Food

—

1,000

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE**

48-Medical and Public Health

10,00,00,000

—

49-Family Welfare

26,55,00,000

—

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

51-Cabinet

1,00,00,000

—

58-Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2,00,00,000

—

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

62-Industries

10,00,00,000

37,26,00,000

63-Village and Small Industries

20,00,01,000

—

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION**

70-Department of Rehabilitation

—

1,00,00,000

**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOP-
MENT**

76-Ministry of Rural Development

90,00,00,000

—

**MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT**

79-Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping

5,00,00,000

76,05,00,000

80-Road and Inland Water Transport

—

22,90,00,000

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

82-Department of Steel

—

1,00,00,00,000

83-Department of Mines

2,50,00,000

15,00,00,000

**MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION**

86-Aviation

8,05,77,000

—

1

2

3

DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

95-Nuclear Power Schemes 60,00,00,000 —

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

96-Department of Electronics 1,02,00,000 4,47,00,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

97-Department of Environment 1,25,00,000 —

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

99-Department of Science and Technology 1,13,00,000 —

101-Grants to Council of Scientific and
Industrial Research 5,00,00,000 —

DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

102-Department of Space 12,92,18,000 25,17,26,000

PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESI- DENT AND THE VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

108-Department of Parliamentary Affairs 3,72,000 —

109-Secretariat of the Vice President 1,37,000 —

15.00 hrs. 00.00.00

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is 3 O'clock and we have to take up Private Members' Business. But, I think, the Hon. members will recall that we had taken a decision yesterday that first we will pass the Supplementary Demands

for Grants (General) and the Appropriation Bill and after that we will take up the Private Members' Business. Therefore, with your consent, I think, we will start the Private Member's Business at 3.30 P.M. instead of 3 P.M. Now, the Minister will introduce the Bill.

APPROPRIATION NO. (5) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : On behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise Payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84."

The Motion was adopted.

**SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I introduce the Bill.

**SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to authorise Payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : *Motion moved :*

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Paswan.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary. Part II, Section 2 dated 9-12-1983.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**Moved with the recommendation of the President.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो-तीन विषयों की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करूँगा। मैं बतलाना चाहूँगा कि क्यों इसका विरोध कर रहा हूँ। आज सबेरे इसी सदन में मैंने कोल इण्डिया के सम्बन्ध में मामला उठाया था। इन्होंने इसके लिए भी पैसा माँगा है। यदि आप कोल इण्डिया के फंक्शनींग को देखें तो पता चलेगा कि बिहार में सबसे ज्यादा कोयले का उत्पादन होता है। नेशनलाइजेशन से पहले वहाँ के लोगों को आश्वासन मिला था कि अधिक से अधिक राहत और रोजगार मिलेगा। लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि बिहार के लोगों का जो स्थान है वह एक मजदूर से ऊँचा नहीं उठ सका। उसका उद्देश्य था कि जो मीडियेटर्स हैं उनको खत्म करके सीधे लोगों तक राहत पहुँचाने का काम किया जायेगा। लेकिन वहाँ ठेकेदारों की फौज खड़ी हो रही है। मशीनीकरण का मामला यह है कि जो लोडिंग पाइन्ट्स हैं, वहाँ भी मशीनों का अनुपयोग हो रहा है और सुरक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। कोल इण्डिया के चेयरमैन श्री गुजराल साहब ने बहुत कोशिश की कि कुछ काम किया जाए। लेकिन 80 करोड़ रुपए का कोई हिसाब नहीं मिला। यह सारा रुपया राइट-आफ कर दिया गया। वहाँ के 55 एम्पलाइज को 50 करोड़ का फायदा होने वाला था। मैनजमेंट और चेयरमैन का काम यह रहा है कि किस तरह 75 करोड़ के लाभ के बजाय सरकार को 70 करोड़ का मुनाफा करके दिया जाए। ऐसी चाल वहाँ चली गई है।

मेरे पास डायरेक्टर पर्सनल श्री बी० मनोहर के नाम से 9-11-83 का सिक्केट डाक्यूमेंट है जिसमें इन्स्ट्रक्सन्स आफ दी चेयरमैन सी० आई० एल० जो 6 नवम्बर

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

1983 को कोयला नगर गैस्ट हाऊस से दी गई। इसके छठे पाइन्ट को देखें।

The sixth instruction read like this :

If strength of 2000 miners/loaders is to be knocked off on account of over-stay/abandonment of employment, disciplinary action, the Company can recruit 1000 young miners/loaders out of tribals within November 1983 to augment the strength of miners/loaders (underground).

सीक्रेट मीटिंग में यह तय किया जाता है कि एम्पलाईज को किस तरह रिट्रेंच या सस्पेंड किया जाए और तृतीय पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को कार्यान्वित करने से सरकार का जो 50 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय होगा, उस घाटे की पूर्ति इस तरह की जाए, जिसे 70 करोड़ रुपए की बचत होगी, बल्कि सरकार के पास 20 करोड़ रुपया बच जाएगा। यह एक मजदूर-विरोधी कदम है। अभी तक एक हजार लोगों को डिस्चार्ज किया जा चुका है, दो हजार एम्पलाईज को सस्पेंड किया जा चुका है और तीन हजार एम्पलाईज को नोटिस दिया जा चुका है। इस स्थिति में वहाँ अशांति नहीं होगी, तो क्या होगा? जिस मजदूर को रिट्रेंच या सस्पेंड किया गया है, या किया जाएगा, उसके आश्रितों में से किसी को कमपेंशन ग्राउंड्स पर नौकरी भी नहीं दी जाएगी।

कोल इंडिया में व्यापक भ्रष्टाचार है। उसका हेडऑफिस बिहार से बाहर है। बिहार के लोगों को उससे कोई फायदा नहीं होता और बिहार सरकार को रेवेन्यू प्राप्त नहीं होता। इसलिए कोल इंडिया को एक पैसा भी नहीं देना चाहिए। जब तक वहाँ पर वर्तमान बेयरमैन हैं, जो भ्रष्टाचार पैदा

करता है, तब तक कोल इंडिया को एक पैसा भी नहीं देना चाहिए।

जब से बिहार के वर्तमान मुख्य मंत्री आए हैं, तब से वहाँ पर कई स्थानों पर गोली चली है। 12-8-83 को इसकी घोषणा हुई और 12-8-83 को भवनाथपुर में गोली चली, 18-8-83 को घरहारा और बालापुर सौदा में गोली चली, 25-8-83 को रक्सौल, पूर्वी चम्पारन में गोली चली... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (वेगूसराय) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का स्टेटमेंट गलत है। उन्होंने कहा है कि जिस दिन श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह मुख्य मंत्री बने, उसी दिन गोली चली। माननीय सदस्य गलत बयानी कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि मुख्य मंत्री का शपथग्रहण 14 तारीख को हुआ था, जबकि माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि 12 तारीख को गोली चली।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): He is discussing the law and order situation in the State. How far is it relevant to these Budget Demands?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He wanted to alert all the other Members.

श्री हरीश रावत : जनता-लोकदल काम्बीनेशन के लोग गोली चला रहे हैं। कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट वहाँ पर लैंड रिफार्म्स करना चाहती है। उसको रोकने के लिए वे लोग गोली चला रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : श्रीमती कृष्णा साही ने कहा है कि मुख्य मंत्री ने 14 तारीख को शपथ ली। मैंने कहा है कि 12

तारीख को उनके नाम की घोषणा हुई और उसी दिन गोली चली। 14 जगहों पर गोली चली है और माननीय सदस्या को यह मालूम है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : आपके इन्स्टीगेशन से ऐसी घटनाएं हुई हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसको प्रोसीडिग्स से निकाल दीजिए। जब वह गलत स्टेटमेंट देते हैं, तो उसे प्रोसीडिग्स में नहीं रहना चाहिए।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : How far it is relevant, I do not know.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : If I have made a wrong statement; I will resign, and if the Member is wrong she has to resign.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What you say, and what she has said, have gone on record. You say that it is a wrong statement. She says that it is not a wrong statement. It has all come on record.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं माननीय सदस्या की भावना का आदर करते हुए ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएन में नहीं जाऊंगा।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : माननीय सदस्य का कहना है कि यह बात सत्य तो है, लेकिन वह नहीं चाहती कि वह रिकार्ड पर रहे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : देश की आर्थिक स्थिति का ध्यान रखना हम सब का कर्तव्य है। सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स में आई० एम० एफ० से पैसा लेने की बात कही गई है। दो दिन पहले मेरे प्रश्न के जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमारे देश पर विदेशी कर्जा 23,000 करोड़ रुपए का हो

गया है। सरकार देश के अन्दर फिनांशल इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स से जो कर्जा ले रही है, वह 50,000 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा है। इका-नोमिक सर्वे के मुताबिक 1950-51 में विदेशी कर्जा 32, 33 करोड़ रुपए था, जबकि आज वह 23,000 करोड़ रुपए हो गया है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम अधिक से अधिक आत्म-निर्भर हों और विदेशी पैसे पर कम से कम निर्भर रहें।

इन मांगों में ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम की बात कही गई है। सरकार ने एन० आई० पी० की योजना बनाई है। उसकी तरफ से 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का बहुत हवाला दिया जाता है। लेकिन बावजूद वह अभी तक कोई कारगर कदम नहीं उठा रही है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि किस चीज के लिए पैसा ले रहे हैं? इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि आप जिस मद में पैसा दे रहे हैं, उसका सदुपयोग हो, वह उसी मद में खर्च किया जाय और वे ठीक से काम करें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मांग संख्या 43 और 51—**वित्त एवं गृह मंत्रालय :** कमरतोड़ महंगाई को देखते हुए स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को मिल रही पेंशन की राशि को तीन सौ रुपये से बढ़ा कर पांच सौ रुपये माहवार करना आवश्यक है। गत बजट सत्र में विनियोग (लेखानुदान विधेयक पर हुई बहस के क्रम में 18-3-1983 को मेरे द्वारा उठाये गये इसी प्रश्न के जवाब में वित्त मंत्री ने आश्वासन दिया था कि सरकार पेंशन वृद्धि पर विचार कर रही है। उन्होंने कहा था—

“As the Hon. Members are aware of it, this question was raised on the floor of the House on earlier

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

occasions also and my colleague, the Home Minister has informed me just now that the Government are looking into the various aspects of it and shortly it will be possible to take a decision on it."

मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि इस दिशा में अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है—सरकार वित्त मंत्री के इस आश्वासन को आश्वासन नहीं मानती है।

प्रधान मंत्री ने लोक सभा के इसी सत्र में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा था कि स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को भारत-भ्रमण के लिये एक बार रेलवे पास दिया जायगा तथा गोवा मुक्ति संघर्ष में भाग लेने वाले सभी सेनानियों को स्वतन्त्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन दिया जायगा। इनके बारे में सरकार ने क्या फैसला किया है ?

हजारों नकली स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन की राशि मिल रही है और हजारों नकली व्यक्ति फरारी का सहारा लेकर पेंशन प्राप्त करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। बिहार सरकार के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी निदेशालय के कार्यालय में भ्रष्टाचार एवं कदाचार चरम सीमा तक पहुँच गया है। अन्य स्थानों की भी शिकायतें हैं। सरकार ने इन्हें रोकने के लिये कौन सी कार्यवाही की है ?

जीवन यापन के व्यय में वृद्धि को देखते हुए भूतपूर्व संसदों को मिल रही पेंशन की राशि को बढ़ा कर तीन सौ से 500 रुपये और 500 से बढ़ा कर 700 रुपये करना अत्यावश्यक हो गया है। उन्हें, रेलवे पास तथा कुछ अन्य सुविधायें देने की व्यवस्था भी की जानी चाहिये। इनके विषय में उनके संगठन की ओर से प्रधान मंत्री को ज्ञापन भी

दिया जा चुका है। सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के मंहगाई भत्ते की तीन किश्त बकाया पड़ गई हैं। सरकार के बार-बार आश्वासनों के बावजूद बकाया राशि का भुगतान अब तक नहीं किया गया है। केवल आश्वासनों से तो उनका पेट भरने वाला नहीं है। अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उन्हें बकाया राशि कब तक चुका देने का विचार रखती है ?

मांग संख्या 12 : पटना के निकट फुलवारी शरीफ में बिहार शरीफ में बिहार पटसन मिल्स है। वहाँ करीब एक हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं। मालिकों ने उसे दो-तीन वर्षों से अकारण बंद कर रखा है। दो माह के वेतन, बोनस, आदि, भी बकाया पड़ा हुआ है। अतः सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि वह हजारों लोगों को मुखमरी से बचाने के लिये मालिकों पर दबाव डालकर कारखाने को खुलवाने की व्यवस्था करे अन्यथा उसे अपने हाथ में लेकर चालू करे और मजदूरों के बकायों का भुगतान करवा दे।

मांग संख्या 25—शिक्षा : इंडियन स्कूल आफ माइन्ज, धनबाद, में भ्रष्टाचार एवं कदाचार का राज्य है। वहाँ डायरेक्टर की तानाशाही चलती है। वह जो चाहते हैं कर गुज़रते हैं। एक समय का ऐतिहासिक एवं मशहूर संस्थान बर्बाद हो रहा है। वहाँ की व्यवस्था से न अध्यापक खुश हैं और न कर्मचारी। चार कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया है, चार अन्य मुअ्तल हैं तथा औरों को तरह-तरह से तंग किया जा रहा है। संस्थान में घोर अशान्ति है जिसका असर छात्रों की पढ़ाई पर पड़ना स्वाभाविक

है। अतः वहाँ के डायरेक्टर का जमींदारी को समाप्त करने के लिये वर्तमान प्रबंध में आमूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है अन्यथा स्थिति बिगड़ती जायगी। शिक्षा मंत्री को स्वयं इधर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

रांची स्थिति मेसरा में बिड़ला इंस्टीचूट आफ टेकनालाजी है। उसके असल मालिक विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग एवं न्यायालयों के फैसलों के बावजूद वह रांची विश्वविद्यालय का कांस्टीचूएंट कालिज नहीं है। फिर भी, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग उसे आर्थिक सहायता किस आधार पर देता है? उसे रांची विश्वविद्यालय कांस्टीचूएंट कालिज करना चाहिये और वहाँ के सभी नियम कानून उसके अध्यापकों-कर्मचारियों पर लागू होना चाहिये।

मांग संख्या 48—चिकित्सा : पटना में इन्दिरा गांधी हृदय रोग संस्थान नामक एक बड़ा ही उपयोगी अस्पताल है जिससे हृदय रोगियों की बड़ी सेवा हो रही है। वहाँ डाक्टरों-नर्सों आदि की अच्छी टोली भी है। परन्तु उसे और उपयोगी बनाने के लिये पहली किस्त में 12 लाख और दूसरी किस्त में 50 लाख रुपये की आवश्यकता है ताकि उसका विस्तार ठीक से हो सके। ऐसा हो जाने से बिहार एवं अन्य राज्यों की बड़ी सेवा होगी। अतः सरकार को अविलम्ब उक्त संस्थान को एक भारी राशि अनुदान के रूप में देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

मांग सं० 9—रसायन : बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर में आई० डी० पी० एल० का कारखाना है। वहाँ हजारों मजदूर काम करते हैं। अभी कुछ दिनों पहले दो बार भारी विस्फोट हुआ था जिसमें दर्जनों मजदूर घायल हुए थे और कुछ की हालत

चिन्ताजनक थी। करोड़ों रूपयों की भारी क्षति हुई थी इसकी उच्चस्तरीय जांच की जानी चाहिये, घायल मजदूरों को उचित मुआवजा मिलना चाहिये, प्रबंधन में व्याप्त अष्टाचार दूर करना चाहिए, उसकी नई व्यवस्था अच्छे लोगों को लेकर की जाय ताकि कारखाना लाभ में चल सके और बिहार की जनता को लाभ हो।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : आनरेबिल डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं यह गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त सरकार से जो तवक्कुआत हैं उनके मुताबिक मुल्क में ओरिएण्टल एजुकेशन हो। इस वक्त मुल्क की यह हालत है कि हमारा जो प्लानिंग है उसके मुताबिक ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को नौकरी मिलनी चाहिये थी ताकि जो इतनी मेहनत और मशक्कत के बाद एजुकेशन हासिल करते हैं, उनको जोब्स मिलते लेकिन हमारी जो योजनाएं बन रही हैं, उनके अनुसार हमें लग रहा है कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस तरफ तवज्जह नहीं दी है और हम देख रहे हैं कि इस वक्त मुल्क के अन्दर और सारी स्टेट्स में लाखों नौजवान प्रेजुएंट्स और लाखों जवान प्रोफिशियन्सी हासिल करने के बाद चार-चार, छः छः और दस-दस साल तक बेकार पड़े रहते हैं और हमारा जो इंटेलीजेंसिया है, जो पढ़ा-लिखा तबका है, जो इस मुल्क की तरक्की के लिए बहुत ही कीमती साबित हो सकता था, वह हजारों की तादाद में मुल्क छोड़ने पर मजबूर है और इस मुल्क को छोड़ कर वह नौजवान तबका अमेरीका और योरुप जा रहा है। इसके अलावा जो स्किल्ड तबका है, वह भी बाहर जा रहा है। इस तरह से मुल्क की एक बहुत बड़ी पूंजी हमारे हाथों से जा रही है। इस तरफ योजनाओं में कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

(श्री अब्दुल रहीम काबुली)

इस मुल्क में जहाँ हजारों नौजवान बेकार हैं, वहाँ अस्पतालों में अगर कोई आदमी बीमारी का इलाज कराने जाता है, तो वहाँ पर दवाइयाँ बाहर से उसे खरीदनी पड़ेंगी और उसका इलाज उसके पैसे से ही होगा और मामूली से मामूली दवा के लिए भी उसे मार्केट जाना पड़ेगा। सरकारी मुलाजमीन और मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट के लिए कुछ रियायत है लेकिन जो मुल्क के करोड़ों लोग हैं, उनके लिए कोई कन्सेशन नहीं है। वे खर्च किया हुआ पैसा वापस नहीं ले सकते। हमारी सरकार कहती है कि हम लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के लिए बहुत कुछ कर रहे हैं लेकिन अमल की कसौटी पर देखा जाए, तो आप देखेंगे कि ये इसमें कितने कामयाब हुए हैं और कितना लोगों को इससे फायदा पहुंचा है।

मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस देश में हो क्या रहा है। महात्मा गांधी के इस देश में आज करोड़ों रुपया एशियाड पर खर्च हो रहा है और दूसरी अनप्रोडक्टिव स्कीमों पर खर्च हो रहा है लेकिन गरीबों के लिए क्या हो रहा है। बहुत सारा रुपया चोगम पर और दूसरी चीजों पर खर्च हो रहा है और आज भी इस मुल्क में गवर्नर एक बादशाह से कम नहीं है। लाखों रुपया आज उस पर खर्च हो रहा है और प्रेसीडेंट आफ इन्डिया की बात ही दूसरी है। मेरे मन में उनके प्रति आदर है क्योंकि कांस्टीट्यूशन ने उनको एक इज्जत, सम्मान दिया है लेकिन मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि आज भी इस मुल्क में यह काम एक जागीरदार के तौर पर चल रहा है। ब्रिटिश टाइम्स में जो उस जमाने में इनका एक इक्वतदार था, गैर-मुल्की हुकूमत के जमाने में सफेद चमड़ी वालों की जो पोजीशन थी, वही ठाँचा आज भी इस मुल्क में चला आ रहा है और उसमें कोई तब्दीली

नहीं की गई है। आज मुल्क में गवर्नर बना दिये हैं और जो बड़-बड़ी जगहों पर, ऊंची जगहों पर लोगों को बैठा दिया है, वे उन महलों में रहते हैं, जिनमें ब्रिटिश टाइम्स में बड़े-बड़े लार्ड्स रहते थे। वे बड़े लार्ड्स के रहने की जगहें हैं और वे महलात हैं जो कि नवाबों और राजाओं के महलात थे। इस विषय पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बात को ध्यान में रखे कि इस गरीब मुल्क में हालत यह है कि आज मुखमरी से हजारों लोग मर रहे हैं और जहाँ पर ड्राऊट्स पड़ा है, वहाँ पर लाखों लोग, मजदूर और किसान तबाह हुए हैं। उन लोगों का भी सरकार को ध्यान रखना चाहिए। आज इस मुल्क में लाखों ऐसे बोंडेड लेबर हैं, जिनकी दरयापत कभी हरियाणा में होती है और कभी राजस्थान में होती है और उन गरीब लोगों को आज भी खरीदा जाता है और उनसे जबरन मजदूरी ली जा रही है। आज उनमें पहले के गुलामों में कोई अन्तर नहीं रह गया है और उनसे बैसा ही बर्ताव किया जा रहा है जैसा कि अफ्रीका में और दूसरी जगहों में गुलामों के साथ किया जाता था। आज हमारे माडर्न इन्डिया की यह बात है, जिसको मैं सरकार तक पहुंचाना चाहता हूँ।

अब मैं अपनी स्टेट की तरफ आना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ धान पैदा करने के लिए बड़ी जमीन है। खुदा के फजल से हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन ऐसी है जो सोना ही सोना उगलती है लेकिन शर्त इस बात की है कि हम इसका फायदा उठाएं। मैं आपकी इजाजत से गवर्नमेंट को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मुल्क में सबसे बड़ा फ्राइसिंग एनर्जी का फ्राइसिस है। हमारे यहाँ बिजली बहुत कम पैदा होती है लेकिन सरकार ने इस बारे में कभी परवाह नहीं की और हमारी बद-किस्मती यह है कि वह इसी में फंसी रहती

ہے کہ کس سبب سے کون سی پارٹی राज्य کرتی ہے۔ اسی چکر میں فاسے ہونے کے कारण इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है और इस वजह से मुल्क का बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। हमारे जम्मू व काश्मीर में हजारों नदी-नाले हैं और हमारे यहां नदी-नालों का इतना पोटेंशियल है कि आपके लिए वहां पर 10 हजार मेगावाट बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं और पूरे नदरन इन्डिया को, पूरे नदरन ग्रिड को बिजली हम दे सकते हैं। उड़ी का प्रोजेक्ट जो बना वह कागजों पर ही बना। उड़ी प्रोजेक्ट से न केवल उम स्टेट को बल्कि पूरी नदरन टेम्स को बिजली सर्वो और गर्मी दोनों ही मौसमों में दी जा सकती है। इसी तरह से दूल्हस्ती का प्रोजेक्ट है, जिसकी तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। इसलिए नहीं हुआ कि स्टेट और सेक्टर के रिलेशंस ठीक नहीं थे। इसी वजह से वह प्रोजेक्ट अभी तक पूरा नहीं हो सका है। आप खुद अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि इससे मुल्क का कितना बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है।

मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने यहां पर या किसी और जगह पर खुद यह कहा था कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में प्रोग्रेस के जो अफसाने बताये जा रहे हैं, असल में जाहिर यह होता है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर तबाही की तरफ जा रहा है। पब्लिक सेक्टर की बिलों पर आज प्राइवेट सेक्टर फायदा उठा रहा है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर का डवलपमेंट हो रहा है। जब हमारे यहां सोशलज्म है तो हमें पब्लिक सेक्टर को ही अपने यहां रखना चाहिए लेकिन हम दोनों को चला रहे हैं। पब्लिक सेक्टर तब तक तरक्की नहीं कर सकता जब तक कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर को बीच में से न हटाया जाए। प्राइवेट सेक्टर की मुल्क में इस वजह से तरक्की हो रही है

क्योंकि उससे सारी पोलिटिकल पार्टिज को, मैं किसी एक पोलिटिकल पार्टी की बात नहीं करता, इमदाद हासिल होती है और उस इमदाद से हम इलेक्शन लड़ते हैं।

मैं यहाँ यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू काश्मीर से करोड़ों रुपये का कालीन और एम्ब्रायडरी बाहर जाता है। खुदा के वास्ते उस पर से आप एक्साइज ड्यूटी हटाइये। हमारे यहाँ जो फ्रूट इंडस्ट्री है उसमें पैकिंग के लिए दो करोड़ क्यूबिक फीट लकड़ी का इस्तेमाल होता है क्योंकि फ्रूट लकड़ी के बक्सों में पैक किया जाता है। अगर हमें फ्रूट्स के लिए फॉरन पैकिंग पेपर मंगाने की इजाजत दे दी जाए और उस पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी न लगे तो हमारे मुल्क में इतनी लकड़ी बच सकती है।

ये सारी बातें हैं जिन पर कि हमें तवोज्जह देनी चाहिए।

شری عبدالرشید کابلی (شری نگر):

آنریبل ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب! میں یہ گزارش کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس وقت سرکار سے جو توقعات ہیں ان کے مطابق ملک میں آر نیٹل ایجوکیشن ہو۔ اس وقت ملک کی یہ حالت ہے کہ ہمارا جو پلاننگ ہے اس کے مطابق زیادہ سے زیادہ لوگوں کو نوکری ملنی چاہیے تھی۔ تاکہ جراتی محنت اور مشقت کے بعد ایجوکیشن حاصل کرتے ہیں ان کو جو ملے لیکن ہماری جو یوجنائیں بن رہی ہیں ان کے انوسار ہمیں لگ رہا ہے کہ گورنمنٹ نے اس طرف توجہ نہیں دی ہے اور ہم دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ اس وقت ملک کے اندر اور ساری اسٹیٹس میں لاکھوں نوجوان گریجویٹس اور لاکھوں جوان پرفیشنینیسی حاصل کرنے کے بعد چار چار چھ چھ اور دس دس سال تک بیکار پڑے رہتے ہیں اور ہمارا جو انٹیلیجینسیا ہے

جو پڑھا مکھا طبقہ سے جو اس ملک کی ترقی کے لئے بہت ہی قیمتی ثابت ہو سکتا تھا۔ وہ ہزاروں کی تعداد میں ملک چھوڑنے پر مجبور ہے اور اس ملک کو چھوڑ کر وہ نوجوان طبقہ امریکہ اور یورپ جا رہا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ جو اسکول طبقہ ہے وہ بھی باہر جا رہا ہے۔ اس طرح ملک کی ایک بہت بڑی پونجی ہائے بائقوں سے جا رہی ہے۔ اس طرف یوجناؤں میں کوئی دھیان نہیں دیا گیا ہے۔

اس ملک میں جہاں ہزاروں نوجوان بیکار ہیں وہاں ہسپتالوں میں اگر کوئی آدمی بیماری کا علاج کرانے جاتا ہے تو وہاں پردائیاں اُسے باہر سے خریدنا پڑیں گی اور اس کا علاج اس کے پیسے سے ہی ہوگا اور معمولی سے معمولی دوا کے لئے بھی اسے مارکٹ جانا پڑے گا۔ سرکاری ملازمین اور ممبر آف پارلیمنٹ کے لئے کچھ رعایت ہے لیکن جو ملک کے کروڑوں لوگ ہیں ان کے لئے کوئی کنیشن نہیں ہے۔ وہ خرچ کیا ہوا دیرپہ دایس نہیں لے سکتے۔ ہماری سرکار کہتی ہے کہ ہم لوگوں کے سواستھ کے لئے بہت کچھ کر رہے ہیں لیکن عس کی کسوٹی پر دیکھا جائے تو آپ دیکھیں گے کہ یہ اس میں کتنے کامیاب ہوئے ہیں۔ روپیہ آج اس پر خرچ ہو رہا ہے اور پریسٹینٹ آف انڈیا کی بات ہی دوسری ہے۔ میرے من میں اُن کے پرتی آدر ہے کیونکہ کانسی ٹیوشن نے ان کو ایک عزت، سمان دیا ہے۔ لیکن میں یہ کہے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتا کہ آج بھی اس ملک میں یہ کام ایک جاگیردار کے طور پر چل رہا ہے۔ برٹش ٹائٹس میں جو اس زمانے میں ان کا ملک اقتدار تھا۔ غیر ملکی حکومت کے زمانے

میں سفید چمڑی والوں کی جو پوزیشن تھی وہی ڈھانچا آج بھی اس ملک میں چلا آ رہا ہے اور اس میں کوئی تبدیلی نہیں کی گئی ہے۔ آج ملک میں گورنر بنا دئے ہیں اور جو کہ بڑی بڑی جگہوں پر اونچی جگہوں پر لوگوں کو بٹھا دیا ہے۔ وہ ان محلوں میں رہتے ہیں جن میں برٹش ٹائٹس میں بڑے بڑے لارڈس رہتے تھے۔ وہ بڑے لارڈس کے رہنے کی جگہیں ہیں اور وہ محلات ہیں جو کہ نوابوں اور راجاؤں کے محلات تھے۔ اس بنا پر میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار اس بات کو دھیان میں رکھے کہ اس غریب ملک میں حالت یہ ہے کہ آج بھکری سے ہزاروں لوگ مر رہے ہیں اور جن پر ٹرسٹس پڑا ہے وہاں پر لاکھوں لوگ مزدور اور کسان تباہ ہوئے ہیں۔ ان لوگوں کا بھی سرکار کو دھیان رکھنا چاہیے۔ آج اس ملک میں لاکھوں ایسے بوٹڈ لیبر ہیں جن کی دریافت کبھی ہریانہ میں ہوتی ہے اور کبھی راجستھان میں ہوتی ہے اور ان غریب لوگوں کو آج بھی خریدا جاتا ہے اور اُن سے جبرن مزدوری لی جا رہی ہے۔ آج ان میں اور پہلے کے غلاموں میں کوئی فرق نہیں رہ گیا ہے۔ اور ان سے ویسا ہی برتاؤ کیا جا رہا ہے جیسا کہ افریقہ میں اور دوسری جگہوں میں غلاموں کے ساتھ کیا جاتا تھا۔ آج ہمارے ماڈرن انڈیا کی یہ بات ہے جس کو میں سرکار تک پہنچانا چاہتا ہوں۔ اب میں اپنی اسٹیٹ کی طرف آ جا رہا ہوں۔ ہمارے یہاں دھان پیدا کرنے کے لئے بڑی زمین ہے۔ خدا کے فضل سے ہندوستان کی زمین ایسی ہے جو سونا ہی اُگھتی ہے۔ لیکن خرطاس بات کی ہے کہ ہم اس کا فائدہ اٹھاتے ہیں۔ میں آپ کی اجازت سے گورنمنٹ کو رتنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے ملک میں

سب سے بڑا کرائسہ انرجی کا کرائسہ ہے۔ ہمارے یہاں بجلی بہت کم پیدا ہوتی ہے لیکن سرکار نے اس بارے میں کبھی پروا نہ کی۔ اور ہماری بد قسمتی یہ ہے کہ وہ اسی میں پھنسی رہتی ہے کہ کس صورت میں کوئٹہ پارٹی راہیہ کرتی ہے۔ اسی چکر میں پھنسنے رہنے کے کارن اس طرف دھیان نہیں دیا گیا ہے۔

اور اس وجہ سے ملک کا بہت نقصان ہوا ہے۔ ہمارے جموں و کشمیر میں ہزاروں ندی نالے ہیں اور ہمارے یہاں ندی نالوں کا اتنا پلوشنیل ہے کہ آپ کے لئے وہاں پر درس ہزار میگا واٹ بجلی پیدا کر سکتے ہیں اور پورے ناردرن انڈیا کو پورے ناردری گوڈ کو بجلی ہم دے سکتے ہیں۔ آر پی کاروجیکٹ جب بنا وہ کاغذوں پر ہی بنا۔ اڑی بردجیکٹ سے نہ کیوں اس اسٹیٹ کی بلکہ پوری ناردرن اسٹیٹ کی بجلی سردی اور گرمی دونوں ہی موسموں میں دی جاسکتی ہے۔ اسی طرح سے دلہستی کا پروجیکٹ ہے۔

اس کی طرف میں سرکار کا دھیان کھینچنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اس لئے نہیں ہوا کہ اسٹیٹ اور سینٹر کے ریلیشنس ٹھیک نہیں تھے اسی وجہ سے وہ پروجیکٹ پورا نہیں ہو سکتا ہے۔ آپ خود اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ اس سے ملک کا کتنا بڑا نقصان ہوتا ہے۔

میں پبلک سیکٹر کے بارے میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پرائم فکٹر نے یہاں بڑا کام کیا اور جگہ پر خود یہ کہا تھا کہ پبلک سیکٹر کے بارے میں پروگریس کے خواہنے بنائے جا رہے ہیں اصل میں ظاہر یہ ہوتا ہے کہ پبلک سیکٹر تباہی کی طرف جا رہا ہے۔ پبلک سیکٹر کی بنا پر آج برائٹیوٹ سیکٹر فائدہ اٹھا رہا ہے۔ جب ہمارے یہاں سوشلزم ہے تو ہمیں پبلک سیکٹر کو ہی اپنے یہاں رکھنا چاہیے۔ لیکن

ہم دونوں کو چلا رہے ہیں۔ پبلک سیکٹر جب تک ترقی نہیں کر سکتا جب تک کہ پرائیویٹ سیکٹر کو بیج میں سے نہ جٹایا جائے۔ پرائیویٹ سیکٹر کی ملک میں اس وجہ سے ترقی ہو رہی ہے کیونکہ اس سے ساری پوٹنشل پارٹیز کو میں کسی ایک پوٹنشل پارٹی کی بات نہیں کرتا امداد مل جاتی ہے اور اس امداد سے ہم الیکشن لڑتے ہیں۔

میں یہاں بھی بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جموں و کشمیر سے کروڑوں روپے کے قالین اور امبرائڈری باہر جاتے ہیں۔ خد کے واسطے اس پر سے آپ ایکسٹرنڈیوٹی جٹائیے۔ ہمارے یہاں جو فروٹ انڈسٹری ہے اس میں پکننگ کے لئے دو کروڑ کیو بک ٹ لکڑی کا استعمال ہوتا ہے کیونکہ فروٹ لکڑی کے بکسوں میں پیک کیا جاتا ہے اگر ہم فروٹ کیلئے فوراً پکننگ بیس مینگانے کی اجازت دیدی جائے اور اس پر ایکسٹرنڈیوٹی نہ لگے تو ہمارے ملک میں اتنی لکڑی بچ سکتی ہے۔

یہ ساری باتیں ہیں جن پر کہ ہمیں توجہ دینا چاہیے۔

پرو۔ **अजित कुमार मेहता** (समस्तीपुर):

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अनुपूरक मांगों पर बोलते हुए आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में एक आर० पी० एच० एम० जूट मिल, कटिहार है। उसका प्रबंध ग्रहण 30 अप्रैल, 1978 को हुआ था और उसका राष्ट्रीकरण 11 दिसम्बर, 1980 को हुआ था। इसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने कट मोशन भी दिया है। इस मिल को नवीकरण के लिए एन० जे० एम० सी० को सौंपा गया था। उसके प्रबंधन में ही यह मिल है। लेकिन उसके प्रबंध में इसकी हालत नहीं सुधरी है।

एन० जे० एम० सी० ने इसके नवीकरण के लिए एक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया था जिसको कि प्लानिंग कमीशन ने स्वीकृत नहीं

(प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता)

किया। मैं यहां यह आरोप लगाना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि एन० जे० एम० सी० का दफ्तर वेस्ट बंगाल में है इसलिए वे यह नहीं चाहते कि बिहार में कोई जूट मिल उन्नति कर सके। उन्होंने अपनी स्कीम सबमिट करने के बाद मेमोरेण्डम में यह कहा कि नवीकरण के बाद भी यह मिल घाटे में चलेगा। लेकिन मेरा यह दावा है कि नवीकरण के बाद निश्चित रूप से यह मिल लाभ में चलेगा।

एन० जे० एम० सी० की जो यूनिट्स वेस्ट बंगाल में हैं, उनमें रिवाइज्ड वेज पालिसी के अनुसार वेतन वृद्धि हुई है लेकिन इस मिल में जो कि बिहार में है वेतन वृद्धि लागू नहीं की गई है। इसके सम्बन्ध में मजदूर यूनियनों और आर० पी० एम० एम० जूट मिल के बीच में वाणिज्य मंत्री के सामने फैसला हुआ था।

वेतनवृद्धि और पुराने वेतन के बीच का जो अंतर हो गया है उसका आधा उनको तत्काल मिलने लगेगा और आधे के लिए कहा गया कि इस मिल को 50 लाख रुपया बिना सूद के कर्ज के रूप में दिया गया है, उसके आधार पर मिल का नवीनीकरण कर लिया जाए और लाभ होने के बाद मजदूरों को वेतन वृद्धि का शेष आधा भाग दे दिया जाय। 50 लाख रुपया उनको मिल भी गया। लेकिन मेरा आरोप है कि मिल प्रबंधकों ने उस रुपए का दुरुपयोग किया। हाल में दूसरे सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री सुरेन्द्र मोहन और लोकसभा के भूतपूर्व सदस्य श्री युवराज ने एक अभ्यावेदन प्रस्तुत किया था कि मिल के प्रबंधकों ने 50 लाख रुपए का दुरुपयोग किया है। (व्यवधान)

इन लोगों के अभ्यावेदन पर सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए। दूसरे सदन में एक

प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो सूचना मिली है उसके अनुसार कहा गया है कि 50 लाख पूरा तो नहीं, 20 लाख खर्च किया गया है। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि 20 लाख भी उचित खर्च नहीं किया गया है। सारे पैसे का दुरुपयोग किया गया है। मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां के मजदूरों ने हाउस रेंट आलाउंस की मांग रखी है। एन० जे० एम० सी० के दूसरे यूनिट में यह मिल रहा है। पर उनको यह कहा जा रहा है कि पहले बिहार सरकार से लेजसलेशन पास कराइए तब आपको मिलेगा। तुरंत यह है कि वहां के अधिकारियों को तो मिल रहा है लेकिन मजदूरों को नहीं मिल रहा। तो मेरी मांग है कि उनकी मांगों पर विचार किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You must know the time limit. This is an Appropriation Bill. We want to give chance to all the Members. You must adjust.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : At least allow me to complete my points. I shall finish in one or two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We should have taken Private Members Business at 15.00 hrs. Sometimes you have to adjust.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : You have allowed others to speak for fifteen minutes.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : This Bill may be taken up on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Government wants it to be passed to-day.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Government has to spend money.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Please allow me to complete my points.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO :
MR. Deputy Speaker, at this rate you would not be able to close to-day.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
I have taken only two minutes.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO :
He has taken ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your Party has already taken time. All right, how much time do you want ?

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
I want five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let me see that you finish it in five minutes.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : कटिहार जूट मिल 5 जुलाई, 1982 से बंद है जिसकी वजह से मजदूरों के सामने मुखमरी की समस्या पैदा हो गई है। बारह मजदूर अब तक मर चुके हैं। किसी भी प्रकार से मिल को खुलवाने का प्रबन्ध करें। एजुकेशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी की एडमिशन पालिसी चेंज कर दी गई है। पिछड़े वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों को जो सुविधा मिलती थी, वह बंद हो गई है। जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना के जो मुख्य उद्देश्य थे, उनका हनन हो रहा है। इसकी नीति इलाइट लोगों के पक्ष में tilt (झुक) रही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इसकी एडमिशन पालिसी पर पुनर्विचार करके पूर्ववत कर दें।

मेरा आखिरी मुद्दा कोयलकारी हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में है। इस प्रकार की परियोजना लागू होने पर आदिवासियों को किसी भी प्रकार का लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। वे अपने घर से भी उखड़ जाते हैं। आदिवासी इतने पिछड़े हुए हैं कि एक दफा

उखड़ने के बाद उनको भीख मांगनी पड़ती है अतः उनका प्रतिरोध है। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप उनके पुनर्वास का उचित प्रबंध करें। उन्हें इस प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण दें कि वे अपनी जीविका चला सकें। आपको तभी सफलता मिलेगी। इसके साथ-साथ मेरा एक सुझाव और है। दक्षिण बिहार कोयला बाहुल्य क्षेत्र है। उत्तरीकरणपुरा कोयला क्षेत्र में जहां पानी और कोयला प्रचुर मात्रा में मिलता है, वहां आप सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन क्यों नहीं स्थापित करते हैं? इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. N.G. Ranga.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Sir, let the Minister reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Ram Lal Rahi.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Sir, I do not understand any relevance at all. I gave up my right to speak because you were in hurry. I thought the Minister would speak immediately.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो माँगें पेश की हैं, उसमें केवल दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। सदन का समय जाया नहीं करूंगा और न मंत्री जी मेरी बात से उबेंगे। पहली बात यह है कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानियों की पेंशन की बढ़ोतरी का इसमें कोई जिक्र नहीं है। इस देश के अन्दर अब बहुत थोड़े से लोग बचे हैं। मेरा ख्याल है सौ, दो सौ या तीन सौ ही होंगे। इसलिए, कम-से-कम पाँच सौ रुपए महीना पेंशन इन लोगों को दी जानी चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि बाढ़ से हर साल न मालूम कितना नुकसान है। खड़ी फसलें नष्ट हो जाती हैं और करोड़ों टन

(श्री राम लाल राही)

गल्ला जो किसान उत्पादित करता है, सब बेकार हो जाता है।

इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि भारत द्वारा गल्ले के मामले में दूसरे देशों के सामने हाथ पसारने की स्थिति पैदा होती है। मंत्री महोदय को चाहिए था कि वह अनुपूरक मांगों में बाढ़ को रोकने के बारे में कोई व्यवस्था करने का प्रावधान करते, इस दिशा में कुछ शुरुआत करते, कोई उपाय सोचते। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय जवाब देते समय बताएं कि वह बाढ़ों को स्थायी रूप से रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं। क्या सरकार के सामने केवल यही चारा रह गया है कि जहाँ बाढ़ आए, वहाँ लोगों में एक-दो किलो आटा, मिट्टी का तेल और दीयासलाई वगैरह बाँट दें? सरकार पिछले तीस-पैंतीस साल से निरन्तर यही करती रही है। वह कब तक यह करती जाएगी? करोड़ों रुपए इस तरह बर्बाद कर दिए गए हैं, लेकिन सरकार इस समस्या को स्थायी रूप से हल करने में असफल रही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार बाढ़ को रोकने के बारे में कोई ठोस कदम उठाए, ताकि लोगों को राहत मिले।

मैंने जो कटौती-प्रस्ताव दिए हैं, उनके द्वारा मैंने चार आइटम्स पर बल दिया है। उनमें पहला आइटम है सूखा और बाढ़ और दूसरा है उर्वरक। जनता शासन के जमाने में ही पहला अवसर आया था, जब श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा ने, जब वह रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय सम्भाले हुए थे, खाद के दामों में कमी की थी, जिससे किसानों को राहत मिली थी। लेकिन यह सरकार तो निरन्तर दाम बढ़ाती चली जा रही है और किसान पर बोझ लादती चली जा रही है। सरकार खाद के नये कारखाने लगा रही है,

खाद का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है और बाहर से भी खाद आयात किया जा रहा है। फिर किसान पर बोझ क्यों लादा जा रहा है?

जब पेट्रोल 30 परसेंट पैदा होता था, तब उसके दाम इतने नहीं बढ़ते थे। लेकिन जब 60 परसेंट पेट्रोल यहाँ पर पैदा हो रहा है, तब हर तीसरे महीने दाम बढ़ने लगे हैं। आखिर इसकी वजह क्या है? मंत्री महोदय कह सकते हैं कि हम अधिक उत्पादन में पैसा लगा रहे हैं, इसलिए ज्यादा पैसा ले रहे हैं। जब वह ज्यादा उत्पादन के लिए पैसा लगा रहे हैं, तब वह लोगों को भी तो कुछ राहत दें—अगर वह दस पैसे में से छः पैसे उत्पादन में लगा रहे हैं, तो वह चार पैसे किसान और जनता को राहत दें। अगर वह ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, तो जन-असंतोष बढ़ेगा।

प्रौढ़ शिक्षा हमारे देश में एक अजीब तरीके का रोग बन गया है। चाहे महिलाओं की प्रौढ़ शिक्षा हो या पुरुषों की, उसके नाम पर देश का करोड़ों रुपया बर्बाद किया जा रहा है। किसी भी गाँव में, किसी ब्लाक में, किसी क्षेत्र में कोई क्लासिज नहीं चल रही हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना को बन्द किया जाए। अगर इसको चलाना ही है, तो सरकारी स्कूलों के मास्टर्स को इसमें लगाया जाए, उनकी तनखाहें बढ़ाई जाएँ और वे हफ्ते में एक-दो घंटे की एक क्लास लें। हफ्ते में एक घंटा पढ़ाने से ही काम चल सकता है। अगर सरकार ऐसा नहीं करती है, तो मैं यह मान कर चलता हूँ कि अपने राजनैतिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए सत्तारूढ़ दल अपने आदमियों को सहायता देने के उद्देश्य से इस पैसे का दुरुपयोग कर रहा है।

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, starting from

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan to Shri Ram Lal Rahi, five Hon. Members have spoken on the Bill. (Interruptions) I am very grateful to all of them. I have noted the points made by them and all that is possible would be done.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we will take up the Clauses.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.46 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Sixty-Sixth Report

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 7th December, 1983."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-Sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 7th December, 1983."

The motion was adopted.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new Section 10B, etc)

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DENDAVATE (Bombay North Central) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : I introduce the Bill.

15.47 hrs

ENEMY PROPERTY (REPEAL) BILL*

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Enemy Property Act, 1968.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Enemy Property Act, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I introduce the Bill.

ADMINISTRATION OF EVACUEE PROPERTY (REPEAL) BILL*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of New Section 62A, etc.)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : (Rajapur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1890."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I introduce the Bill.

15.48 hrs.

PREVENTION OF LOTTERIES BILL*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of State Lotteries.

*Published in Gazettee of India Extra ordinary, Part II, Sections dated 9.12.1983.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of State Lotteries."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I introduce the Bill.

15.50 hrs.

CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMISSIONS BILL

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of Civil Liberties Commissions to investigate infringement of civil liberties guaranteed by the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of Civil Liberties Commissions to investigate infringement of civil liberties guaranteed by the Constitution."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I introduce the Bill.

MOTHER'S LINEAGE BILL*

PROF. MADHU DANDANATE (Rajapur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the right to trace one's lineage from the side of one's mother.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the right to trace one's lineage from the side of one's mother."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I introduce the Bill.

15.49 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 16)

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : I introduce the Bill.

FAMILY RESTRICTION INCENTIVES BILL*

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for incentives to those who would restrict their families by using family planning devices.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for incentives to those who would restrict their families by using family planning devices."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL*

(Substitution of new article for
article 263)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) :
I beg to move for leave to introduce a
Bill further to amend the Constitution of
India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The
question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce
a Bill further to amend the Consti-
tution of India "

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I introduce
the Bill.

15.51 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMEND- MENT) BILL—(CONTD)

(Amendment of article 31B)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The
House will now take up further consi-
deration of the following motion move
by Shri M.M. Lawrence on 26th August,
1983, namely,

"That the Bill further to amend the
Constitution of India, be taken into
consideration."

Three hours were allotted for this
Bill and we have already taken about 2
hours and 31 minutes ; we have got only
30 minutes now. Mr. Harish Rawat was
on his legs. He will continue now.

*Published in Gazette of India
Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated
9-12-83.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि स्वाधीनता के
पहले के दिनों में ही कांग्रेस का यह दृष्टि-
कोण रहा है कि भूमिसुधार किया जाए।
स्व० नेहरू जी ने कहा था कि जब तक
भूमिसुधार नहीं किए जायेंगे, तब तक इस
देश की पावर्टी को, इस देश की आर्थिक
स्थिति को मात्र औद्योगीकरण के द्वारा नहीं
सुधारा जा सकता है। कांग्रेस का दृष्टिकोण
शुरू से रहा है और उसी के आधार पर प्रथम
पंचवर्षीय योजना से लेकर आज तक भूमि-
सुधार हमारी सरकार का मुख्य उद्देश्य रहा
है। लेकिन भूमिसुधार के संबंध में हमने
जितने भी लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए, उसका
लाभ जिस मात्रा में भूमिहीनों को मिलना
चाहिए था, उस मात्रा में नहीं मिल पाया।
इस देश के अन्दर जितनी कृषि योग्य भूमि

15.52 hrs.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW in the
Chair]

है, उसका मात्र 20 प्रतिशत ही कृषि करने
वाले लोगों के पास है। शेष 80 प्रतिशत बड़े
लोगों के पास है। इस प्रकार से एक
असंतुलन टीलस के बीच में कायम है। इस
स्थिति को देखते हुए कृषि उत्पादन के बढ़ने
की बात नहीं की जा सकती है।

साथ-साथ इनके बीच में जो असमानता
है, उसको घटाने के विषय में भी सरकार को
कोशिश करनी चाहिए। हमारा जो एक नारा
लैंड-टू-बि-टीलर—रहा है, आपको हम वास्त-
विकता में नहीं बदल पाए हैं। आज स्थिति
यह है कि जो शहरी कुलक्स हैं, वे बहुत बड़ी
लैंड-होल्डिंग के मालिक हैं। जो खुद कभी
खेती नहीं करता है, उसके पास सबसे अधिक
भूमि है। उत्तरप्रदेश के तराई क्षेत्र में बिड़ला
का एक बहुत बड़ा फार्म है। जिन्होंने कभी

खेती नहीं की, जो खेती के बारे में जानता तक नहीं, वह खेती की कमाई की आड़ में इनकम टैक्स और दूसरे टैक्सों को बचाने की कोशिश कर रहा है। इस स्थिति में हम समझते हैं कि हमारा जो लक्ष्य है, यदि इस प्रकार लोग इसका मजाक उड़ावेंगे, तो हम कभी भी सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में हम एक सार्थक योगदान अपने प्लान डाक्यूमेंट और प्लान डिक्लरेशन के साथ नहीं कर पायेंगे। यहां पर माननीय कानून मंत्री जी और ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री जी भी बैठे हुए हैं। मैं उनका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। आज स्थिति यह होती जा रही है कि आज जो एग्रीकल्चर लैंड हैं, उनकी होल्डिंग भी छोटी होती जा रही है। लैंड होल्डिंग छोटी होने से रोकने के लिए सरकार कोई कदम नहीं उठा रही है। प्लानिंग कमीशन और एग्रीकल्चर कमीशन ने एक सुझाव दिया था कि 20 परसेंट जनसंख्या जो एग्रीकल्चर पर निर्भर करती है, उसको उद्योगों की तरफ डाइवर्ट किया जाए। लेकिन हम अभी तक एक प्रतिशत भी लोग उद्योगों की तरफ डाइवर्ट नहीं कर पाए हैं।

इस समय हमारे देश में करीब 71 मिलियन होल्डिंग है। जितनी होल्डिंग इस समय हमारे देश में हैं, यदि हम उसमें डिवीजन करेंगे तो प्रोफिटेबिल नहीं रहेंगे। इसलिए जो एलायड एग्रीकल्चरल सेक्टर हो सकता है, उसके डेवलपमेंट की तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अभी दो-तीन प्रोग्राम सरकार ने बनाए हैं। एक प्रोग्राम है एन.आर.ई.पी. का और दूसरा है रूरल एरियाज में एम्प्लायमेंट गारंटी स्कीम का। इसी तरह से अर्बन एरियाज के लिए भी एम्प्लायमेंट गारंटी स्कीम के प्रोग्राम हैं मगर इनका उतना लाभ एक

सामान्य आदमी को नहीं मिल पा रहा है, जितना मिलना चाहिए और स्थिति यह है कि एन.आर.ई.पी. या आई.आर.डी.पी. और दूसरी जो दो नई स्कीमें हैं, उनका सदुपयोग नहीं हो रहा है और इनके बारे में कई प्रकार की शिकायतें राज्यों में हैं। ऐसा कोई राज्य होगा जिसमें बेतहासा इन प्रोग्रामों के दुरुपयोग की शिकायतें न मिली हों। मैं माननीय हरिनाथ मिश्र जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इन शिकायतों को दूर करने के विषय में उनका मंत्रालय कोई प्रभावी कार्यवाही करे। उनका मंत्रालय इन प्रोग्रामों के लिए कुछ फंड देने का काम कर रहा है लेकिन उस पैसे की मानीटोरिंग के लिए उनके पास कोई रूल्स नहीं हैं। जिस प्रकार से राज्यों में जो इन प्रोग्रामों के लिए फंड दिए जाते हैं, खर्च किए जाते हैं, इनको देखने की कोई व्यवस्था आपने नहीं की है। इसलिए मैं यह चाहूंगा कि एन.आर.ई.पी. और आई.आर.डी.पी. में और फंडिंग न की जाए। इसके अलावा जो नई स्कीमों के अन्दर 100 करोड़ रुपये ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खर्च करने की व्यवस्था है और अगले साल के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपये का टार्गेट रखा है, यह देने के पहले मैं यह चाहूंगा कि पहले आप यह देख लें कि जो रुपया अभी तक इन स्कीमों के लिए दिया गया है, उसका फायदा लोगों को पहुंचा है या नहीं। इसका आपको मूल्यांकन करना चाहिए।

अब मैं बैंकों से ऋण देने के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। बैंकों से छोटे किसानों को ऋण देने का आपका लक्ष्य है लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि जहां 1970 में इनको बैंक से 8 प्रतिशत ऋण दिया जाता है, एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में वह अब घटकर चार या साढ़े चार प्रतिशत हो गया है। इसके अलावा यह जो चार और साढ़े चार प्रतिशत ऋण दिया जाता है, यह भी 80 प्रतिशत बड़े

(श्री हरीश रावत)

किसान ही ले जाते हैं क्योंकि उनके पास रिपेमेंट की 100 परसेंट गारेंटी है। इस तरह से यह उनको मिल जाता है जो कि इस स्थिति में हैं कि एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में अपने पास से इन्वेस्ट कर सकें और जो गरीब किसान हैं उनको कुछ भी पैसा नहीं मिलता है। मेरा कानून मंत्री जी और ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री जी, दोनों से निवेदन है कि वे इस बारे में एक ठोस कानून बनाएं। हम बहुधा इस बात को कहते जा रहे हैं कि भूमि सुधारों को नवीं श्रृंखला में रखा जाए। भूमि सुधारों के विषय में विभिन्न सरकारों ने कानूनी कार्यवाही की है। माहलनवीस कमेटी मुकर्रर की गई थी और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी एक मंगल देव विशा-रद कमेटी बनी थी और इन दोनों ने अपनी सिफारिशें दी हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर कितने हेक्टेयर सरप्लस लैंड हैं, इस विषय में कमेटी ने बताया था लेकिन सरप्लस लैंड के बारे में जो आंकड़े हैं, उनमें बहुत अन्तर है। प्लानिंग कमीशन कुछ कहता है और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री कुछ कहती है और मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री ने जो आंकड़े दिए हैं उनमें भी सामंजस्य नहीं है। कितनी सरप्लस लैंड डिस्ट्रीब्यूट होनी है, इसके सही आंकड़े हमें नहीं मालूम हैं। इसके अलावा एक और खतरनाक बात है और वह यह है कि जितनी भी लैंड डिस्ट्रीब्यूट की गई है, वह किसानों को नहीं मिल पाई है। इनके बीच में कोर्ट आ जगती है। इस तरह से अधिकांश सरप्लस लैंड बांटी नहीं गई है और कमेटी के सामने विवाद खड़े हुए हैं।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि बड़े-बड़े जमींदारों ने जितनी उनकी लैंड होल्डिंग होनी चाहिए थी, उससे ज्यादा जमीन अपने पास फर्जी नामों से रखी हुई है। कोई जमीन टोनी के नाम से तो कोई किसी और नाम से। अब टोनी लड़के का नाम भी

हो सकता है और एक कुत्ते का नाम भी हो सकता है। इसी तरह से कावेरी के नाम से जमीन रखी हुई है। अब कावेरी गाय का नाम भी हो सकता है और लड़की का नाम भी हो सकता है। इस तरह से सरप्लस जमीन को लेने का कानून तो बना हुआ है, लेकिन उसका सही ढंग से पालन नहीं हो पा रहा है। जमींदारों ने अपनी जमीन इधर-उधर डाइवर्ट कर दी है। इसके अलावा अगर गरीब के नाम पट्टा लिख भी दिया जाता है, तो वह केस कोर्ट में चला जाता है और जब गरीब जमीन का पजेशन लेने के लिए जाता है, तो बड़ा जमींदार उसको पजेशन नहीं देता है।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर कहीं पर लैंड सरप्लस डेकलेयर कर भी दी गयी है, तो वह वाहियात जमीन है। अगर 20 एकड़ सरप्लस जमीन है, तो वह 20 एकड़ जमीन एक कम्पेक्ट जमीन नहीं है। कहीं पर आधा एकड़ है और कहीं पर पौना एकड़ है। इस तरह से जो लैंड सरप्लस हो रही है, वह व्यर्थ की जमीन है और उस जमीन पर काश्तकार काश्त नहीं कर सकता। ये सारी कठिनाइयां हैं, जिनका जिक्र कई बार सदन में किया जा चुका है और मैं समझता हूं कि जितना हम इसके बारे में समझते हैं, उससे बेहतर सरकार इन कठिनाइयों को जानती है। हमारा मंशा भी साफ है, हमारा

16.00 hrs.

उद्देश्य भी साफ है। हमने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह लक्ष्य घोषित किया है कि कानून के विषय में जो ढिलाई है, उसको हम दूर करेंगे। हमने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के शुरुआत में यह कहा है कि हम दो साल के अन्दर जितनी बकाया जमीन है, उसका बंटवारा कर देंगे। मगर इन सारे लक्ष्यों के बावजूद हमको यह देखना चाहिए कि हम कितनी जमीन को बांट पाए हैं, और जितनी जमीन देनी चाहिए थी, उसको हम जमीन दे पाये हैं या नहीं। हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए

कि जो हमारे कानून हैं उनके तहत हम जमीन को दे सकते हैं या नहीं। इस पर हमें विचार करना चाहिए कि जमीन पर सामंतशाही के और बड़े-बड़े लोगों के हावी रहते हुए क्या हम भूमिहीनों को जमीन दे सकते हैं।

हमारी जो लैंडलेस की परिभाषा है यह भी स्पष्ट नहीं है। मकान बनाने के लिए जिसको हम जमीन दे रहे हैं उसके बारे में हम कहते हैं कि जिसके पास एक नाली भी जमीन न हो, उसको हम जमीन देते हैं। अब गांव में गरीब से गरीब आदमी के पास एक या दो नाली जमीन तो हो सकती है। हमें लैंडलेस की परिभाषा में उन लोगों को लाना चाहिए जिनके पास कोई आर्थिक श्रोत न हो। ऐसे लोगों को ही हमें आर्थिक मदद और लैंड देनी चाहिए।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि भाई लारेंस जी ने जो बिल रखा है, उसकी मंशा से तो मैं सहमत हूँ लेकिन उन्होंने शुरू-आत में जो आब्जेक्शनल बात उन्होंने हमारे दृष्टिकोण के बारे में कही है, उस विषय में मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे लोग, उनकी पार्टी के लोग बैस्ट बंगाल और केरल में शासन में रहे हैं, आज बंगाल में लेण्ड एन्फोर्समेंट की जो स्थिति है वह मैं समझता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश या किसी दूसरे राज्य से बेहतर नहीं है। बैस्ट बंगाल में 27 हजार या 34 हजार हेक्टेयर जमीन ऐसी है जो कि कोर्टों में विवाद में पड़ी है। उसका हल सरकार नहीं निकाल पा रही है। वास्तव में केरल की कांग्रेसी सरकार ने कुछ काम किया है, वह काम कम्युनिस्ट गवर्नमेंट के समय में नहीं हुआ, बल्कि कांग्रेस सरकार के समय में हुआ है। इससे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि कांग्रेस की गरीबों को जमीन देने के बारे में क्या मंशा है। हम चाहते हैं कि गरीब आदमियों को

उनका हक मिलना चाहिए, लेण्डलेस को हक मिलना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं सरकार से यही कहता हूँ कि इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बारे में एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव आना चाहिए जिसमें कि सारी बातों का समावेश हो सके।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट बिल पर इस सदन में चर्चा हो रही है। मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। लेकिन जिस अमेंडमेंट बिल पर चर्चा हो रही है वह वास्तव में इतना सीरियस मामला है कि सरकार को जितना जल्दी हो इस पर कदम उठाना चाहिए वरना इस मुल्क के देहातों में रिबोल्युशनरी परिस्थितियाँ पैदा हो रही हैं और अमीर और गरीब के बीच खाई बढ़ती जा रही है। यह इस देश के लिए खतरनाक साबित हो सकता है।

लेण्ड रिफार्म्स के बारे में मैं नहीं कहता कि कभी कांग्रेस ने या कांग्रेस वालों ने इसका विरोध किया है। पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू से लेकर आज तक सभी ने इसकी वकालत की है। लेकिन जो सबसे फण्डामेंटल बात होनी चाहिए थी कि कांस्टीट्यूशन का अमेंडमेंट करके इसके बारे में एकटो को नाइन्थ शेड्यूल में डाला जाना चाहिए था, उसको कांग्रेस वाले करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। सरकारी पक्ष के सभी लोगों ने, रावत जी ने भी इसका पूरा समर्थन किया है लेकिन कुछ फिर वे स्पष्ट बात नहीं कर पाये।

श्री हरीश रावत : चौधरी चरण सिंह इसके सबसे बड़े दुश्मन हैं।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : चौधरी चरण सिंह उन व्यक्तियों में से हैं जिन्होंने कांग्रेस के सेशन में सबसे पहले यह कहा था कि लेण्ड

(श्री जगपाल सिंह)

रिफार्म्स होने चाहिए, लेण्ड का कांसोलिडेशन होना चाहिए। इसको कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। आज भी चौधरी चरण सिंह इस बात की वकालत करते हैं। उनकी जो इकोनोमिक थ्योरी है वह भी इसी पर आधारित है। इसलिए आप इस बात को मत छेड़िए।

सभापति जी, जब तक इसको नाइन्थ शेड्यूल में नहीं डाला जाता तब तक आप चाहे कितने ही कानून विधान सभा में पास कीजिए या पार्लियामेंट में पास कीजिए, कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। लेण्ड रिफार्म को इंप्लीमेंट करना ब्यूरोक्रेसी के बस की बात नहीं है। आपकी सरकार इनको नहीं कर सकती है। जिस गरीब आदमी को सीलिंग एक्ट के तहत जमीन देते हैं उनको आप मौत के मुँह में धकेलते हैं। गरीब आदमी किसी भी कम्युनिटी का हो वह उसी जमात के लिए अदालतों में केस नहीं लड़ सकता। वह उसके बस की बात नहीं है। ला मिनिस्टर यहां पर बैठे हैं। मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप प्राइवेट मेंबर बिल को एक्सेप्ट नहीं करना चाहते, इलर्जी है तो यहां पर घोषणा करें और अपनी तरफ से कोई इस तरीके का कंप्रोहिसिव बिल लेकर आएँ।

आप पूरे देश में देख लीजिए, यू० पी०, बिहार, उड़ीसा, साउथ स्टेट्स जहां पर लोगों के पास जमीन नहीं है और दिन में 12-12 घंटे खेतों में काम करते हैं। कटाई होने के बाद उनको मजदूरी नहीं मिलती। जड़ें और घास-फूस खाकर ये लोग अपना जीवन यापन कर रहे हैं। पिछले दिनों पार्लियामेंट की एस० सी० टी० सी० कमेटी में हम लोगों ने देखा कि लोग तालाब से कीड़े-मकोड़े मारकर खा रहे हैं। मछलियां 5-10 दिन तक तो मिल

सकती हैं लेकिन उसके बाद कीड़ों को मार कर वे लोग अपना पेट भरने पर मजबूर हैं।

आज देश के 52 प्रतिशत लोग बिलो पावर्टीलाइन हैं। आज बड़े-बड़े फिल्म स्टारों ने और कंपेटिलिस्टों ने सारी तराई में जमीनों पर कब्जा कर लिया है। जंगल तोड़ दिए हैं और वहां पर कोठियाँ बनाकर बिलासिता का सारा सामान इकट्ठा किया है। ब्लेक मनी को व्हाइट करने का तरीका बना लिया गया है। इसको खत्म करिए और गरीब लोगों में उस जमीन को बाँटिए।

आज इस कानून के तहत देहातों में किसान और भूमिहीन के बीच दुश्मनी बढ़ती जा रही है। यह इस सरकार की साजिश है। आज बड़े लेण्ड लार्ड की तरफ गरीब आदमी को सोचने का मौका नहीं दिया जाता। 50-100 बीघे वाले किसान के लिए सरकार ने ऐसे-ऐसे कानून बना दिए हैं और वह दिखाना चाहती है कि सरकार तुम्हारी दोस्त है और किसान तुम्हारा दुश्मन है। उस किसान की जमीन लेकर आपस में लड़ाई पैदा की जा रही है। देहात के हमारे रिश्तों को समाप्त किया जा रहा है। आज ये लोग एक दूसरे की जान के दुश्मन हो गए हैं।

सहारनपुर के बारे में मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर सीलिंग एक्ट के तहत ली गई जमीन को रजिस्ट्रार और व्यापारियों से मिलकर, जो कालोनी बनाते हैं, फर्जी बेनामी करके प्रति गज के हिसाब से पैसा बनाया जा रहा है। उसमें तय किया जाता है कि इतना हिस्सा रजिस्ट्रार का होगा, इतना हिस्सा ए० डी० एम० सीलिंग का होगा, इतना हिस्सा पटवारी का होगा। किसान से छीनी गई जमीन गरीब लोगों में नहीं बाँटी जा रही बल्कि बड़े लोग फर्जी बेनामी करके

उसको ले रहे हैं। सहारनपुर में उसकी रजिस्ट्री नहीं हो सकती लेकिन दिल्ली में, दिल्ली से लगे हुए स्टेट्स में तो मुझे पता नहीं कि किस तरीके से होता है लेकिन दिल्ली में, दिल्ली कोर्ट में आकर ये लोग रजिस्ट्री करा लेते हैं। मुझे बताया गया है कि दिल्ली के कोर्ट में जो चाहे जिस स्टेट का आदमी आए और जमीन की रजिस्ट्री कराकर चला जाए। कोई कोर्ट यह नहीं कह सकता कि हम इसको नहीं मानते। आप इसको रोकने का प्रयत्न कीजिए। आपकी सरकार ने 52 लाख 18 हजार एकड़ जमीन को सरप्लस बताया था। संसद में चर्चा होने और कानून बन जाने के बाद भी आप 18 लाख एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन नहीं बांट पाए। प्रदेशों के अन्दर डी० एम० से लेकर तहसीलदार तक क्या करते हैं? आप ऐसे जिलाधिकारियों और रेवेन्यू आफिसर्स के खिलाफ एक्शन लीजिए जो प्रापरली जमीन नहीं बांटते। उत्तर प्रदेश में पट्टे काटे गए और पट्टे काटने के बाद जो किताब है वह भी दे दी गई। लेकिन आज तक गरीब लोगों को जमीनों पर पजेशन नहीं मिल पाया। आप कहते हैं कि 18 लाख एकड़ का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन नहीं हुआ। यह सिर्फ कागज पर है। गरीब आदमी चार-पाँच बीघा में अनाज बोकर पेट पाल सके, इस हालत में भी नहीं छोड़ा है। पहले, हरिजन जमींदारों के यहां काम करता था और ब्याह-शादियों तथा मौत के अवसरों पर उधार ले सकता था। लेकिन आपने यह व्यवस्था नहीं की कि हरिजनों का कर्जा माफ हो सके। आपने यह व्यवस्था भी नहीं की कि वह फाइनेशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स से भी पैसा ले सके। किसान भी भूमिहीन लोगों की सहायता करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। पहले जो हालत थी कि गाय-भैंसों को घास फूस डालकर दूध मिलता था और

भूमिहीन अपनी रोजी-रोटी कमाता था, उसको खत्म कर दिया। आज हरिजन कच-हरियों, पटवारियों और वकीलों के चक्कर काटता है और गाय-भैंस बेचकर के मुकदमे लड़ता है या फिर जेल में जाकर सड़ता है। आपने लैंड रिफार्म नहीं किया जिसकी वजह से आज सब कांग्रेसपार्टी के दुश्मन हो रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कैपिटालिस्ट, इम्पीरियलिस्ट और फ्यूडल सिस्टम के खिलाफ क्रांति का झन्डा उठाया जायेगा। इस प्रकार के बहुत ही सीरियस डबलपमेंट इस देश के अन्दर हो गए हैं।

बोर्ड आफ रेवेन्यू या किसी उच्च अधिकारी के पास आज हरिजन को जाने की हिम्मत नहीं है। 1982-83 में आपने जमीन बांटने का टारगेट ग्यारह लाख एकड़ से भी ज्यादा का रखा था। एक सवाल पूछने पर इस सदन में जवाब दिया गया कि दो लाख एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन नहीं बांट पाए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह नौ लाख क्यों नहीं बंटी? इस देश की व्यवस्था करने के लिए आपने 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम चालू किया। लेकिन खेती की प्राथमिकता नहीं दी गई और खेत पर निर्भर रहने वालों की संख्या बढ़ती चली गई। मेरी पार्टी और मेरी पार्टी के नेता हमेशा इस बात को कहते हैं कि हम कभी भी भूमि पर काम करने वाले लोगों की संख्या नहीं बढ़ाना चाहते। हमारा प्रोग्राम है कि भूमि पर काम करने वाले डिपेंडेंट लोगों की तादाद कम हो। यूरोप का इतिहास बताता है कि जिन मुल्कों में खेती का काम करने वालों की तादाद घटती गयी, उनका पर-हेड प्रोडक्शन बढ़ता गया। हमारे मुल्क में खेती पर निर्भर रहने वाले लोगों की तादाद बढ़ती गई है और हमारा एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन भी कम हुआ है। मैं श्री रावत का समर्थन करता हूँ कि लैंड रिफार्म के साथ-साथ एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन

(श्री जगपाल सिंह)

के साथ जुड़ी हुई इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रायर्टी दी जाए और उन्हें शहरों में न लगा कर देहात में लगाया जाए। लिप-स्टिक और नेल पालिश जैसी विलासिता की चीजों के उद्योग हम न लगाएं। आज स्थिति यह है कि टाफी, साबुन, सुई, घागे जैसी चीजों को बनाने के लिए करोड़पतियों, टाटा, बिड़ला और मोदी को लाइसेंस दिए जाते हैं। छोटे उद्योग-धन्धों में जो छोटी-छोटी चीजें हाथ से बन सकती हैं, उनका उत्पादन देहात में किया जाए। इससे एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ेगा और देहात के लोगों की स्थिति में सुधार भी होगा।

आज देहात का आदमी दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास जैसे बड़े शहरों में आता है और स्लमज में रह कर सड़कों पर मेहनत-मजदूरी करता है, क्योंकि देहात में उसके लिए मजदूरी नहीं है। लैंड रिफार्मज करने से गांवों के लोगों के पास थोड़ी जमीन होगी और साथ ही वे कोई दूसरा धंधा भी करेंगे। लेकिन सरकार की योजना यह बिल्कुल नहीं है।

जब 1947 में अंग्रेज यहां से गए, तो हिन्दुस्तान में जमीन पर निर्भर रहने वालों का परसेंटेज 40, 42 था। 37 साल की आजादी में इस सरकार ने छोटे किसानों और माजिनल किसानों का परसेंटेज बढ़ाकर 72 कर दिया है। यह एक भयानक स्थिति है।

अगर सरकार बड़े लैंडलाइजर्स से जमीन लेकर भूमिहीनों को देना चाहती है, तो उसे लैंड रिफार्मज के कानूनों को 9वें शिड्यूल में डाल देना चाहिए, वरना लोग समझेंगे कि वह लैंड रिफार्मज के नाम पर जनता को धोखा दे रही है, वह बड़े जमींदारों और बड़े किसानों की ताबाद बढ़ा रही है।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि अगर मंत्री महोदय इस बिल को स्वीकार नहीं करते, तो वह सरकार की तरफ से बिल लाकर आर्टिकल 31वीं में संशोधन करके लैंड रिफार्मज तथा लैंड एक्वीजीशन सम्बन्धी कानूनों को 9वें शिड्यूल में डालें। तभी हिन्दुस्तान का भला होगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the time allotted for this Amendment Bill is already over. Now, I want to know whether the house would like to extend the time for this Bill, say upto 5 O' clock.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I call upon Mr. A.T. Patil to speak.

SHRI A.T. PATIL (Kulaba) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should thank the mover of this Bill, Mr. M.M. Lawrence. He is a very nice friend of mine although he belongs to the other party, Opposition Party. The intention in bringing this Bill is quite appreciable because the legislation which is dealing with land reforms or acquisition of land for imparting social and economic justice to the weaker sections of the society including agriculturists should be included in the Ninth Schedule. There is no doubt. But, unfortunately, in this country, in our Constitution, as it is existing in this country, the judiciary assumes to itself the role of protecting the rights, so-called, guaranteed as they call it under the Constitution, and under that assumed role this judiciary takes upon itself the responsibility of dispensing the social justice correctly according to the legislation. Even today, in the Constitution, there are certain provisions which remain in the Constitution, although they were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

There are provisions and they have not been deleted. That is the position of the organisation known as the judiciary

in this country which professes itself to be a country having a Parliamentary system of Government. It has not got any other type of Government ; it has Parliamentary system of Government. Parliament is supposed to be supreme for the simple reason, that the Parliament voices the will of the people through the specially elected representatives of the people. It is unthinkable to imagine a position where the will of the people can be sought to be expressed by a few nominees who might be radical at the time of their nomination, but may become extremely conservative at the time when they profess to pronounce or declare the will of the people. It is most unthinkable to have such a position, but still this unthinkable position exists in this country. And unfortunately, the clauses introduced by the Constitutional Amendment Bill by the Congress Government then were sought to be opposed and deleted by the then Government of non-Congress party. We should visualise the position very clearly.

When we talk of the land reforms or acquisition of land for imparting social and economic justice to the weaker sections of the society, we will have to go to the past to see what actions had been taken by Government from time to time and what actions were sought to be defeated and by whom. There is no doubt in anybody's mind that such legislation which is nothing but the expression of the will of the people must be necessarily protected. Or at least, why should we talk of the protection ? It is the right of the people to express their will and that should prevail. There should be no power in this country which can override the will of the people expressed through the Parliament. In this august House, we represent the people of this country, but there are unfortunately other forces also. For instance, I will refer to Article 39 of the Constitution. It is a simple article, which is reproduced in this House quite often, by some of our friends, who are fond of that provision. I would, however, refer to a few sub-clauses of that Article,

"Article 39 says :

"The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

- (a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood ;
- (b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good ;
- (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

And together with this Article, 39, kindly refer to Article 31C. All these Articles were enacted when Congress was in power, not when the Congress was not in power. Article 31C says :

"Notwithstanding anything contained in Article 13..."

And Article 13 says :

- (1) "All laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Part, shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void.
- (2) The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void."

So, it declares the position so far as laws are concerned. If laws are inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution, then they are void.

Now, in spite of these provisions in Article, 13, Article 31 (C) says :

"Notwithstanding anything contained in Article 13, no law giving effect to the policy of the State towards securing all or any of the principles laid down in Part IV—i.e. the Directive Principles of State Policy and (Article 39 is covered thereby)—"shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with, or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by Article 14 or Article 19."

The intention underlying this Bill is totally covered by this.

"and no law containing a declaration that it is for giving effect to such policy shall be called in question in any court on the ground that it does not give effect to such policy."

Now, this later portion of this Article 31(C) is declared unconstitutional or void by the Supreme Court in the case of Kesavananda Bharati. It is still there in the Statute Book. That means it is in the Constitution itself.

My respectful submission is that there is no dearth of intention or lack of purpose or want of objective in the mind of the people in this country or the representatives of the people in this country to whatever party they may belong.

Now, in spite of the fact that non-Congress Government was in power, they had no intention to delete any of the provisions of the Article 39. But let me remind this house very respectfully that those who supported the 44th Amendment of the Constitution, should appreciate well that they have either committed a fraud on the people or they were so gullible at that time that they were led astray by those who wanted to

perpetrate a fraud on the people by bringing about the 44th Amendment of the Constitution. I will let you know why.

Now, I will just refer you to Article 31 of the Constitution which then existed. It was there since the beginning. Its Sub-Clause (I) said :

"No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law."

This is all right. This is a Right to Property under Part III i.e. the Fundamental Rights.

Now, Clause (2) of Article 31 said :

"No property shall be compulsorily acquired or requisitioned save for a public purpose and save by authority of law, which provide for acquisition or requisitioning of the property an amount which may be fixed by such law or which may be determined in accordance with such principles and given in such manner as it may be specified in such law ; and no such law shall be called in question in any court on the ground that the amount so fixed or determined is not adequate or that the whole or any part of that amount is to be given otherwise or in cash."

Now, there were other provisions of this Article also.

Clause 2 (B) said :

"Nothing in sub-clause (f) or Clause (1) of Article 19 shall affect any such law, as is referred to Clause 2."

Now, Clause 2 provided that a valid law can be made, which cannot be challenged in any court on the ground of compensation least. But such a law

can be made for the purpose of acquiring or requisitioning land for the public purpose, because the land reform or acquisition of land for importing social and economic justice to the weaker sections of society, including the agriculturists is a public purpose.

There is also another purpose covered by sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) to Article 39. So, all these legislations for giving effect to these provisions were protected initially. However, by the 44th Amendment, an attempt was made to show to the public that they were so advanced, so socialistic, so pro-common people that they would delete this Article altogether, which says ;

“No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law.”

They said : “We shall remove this,” to show that they were so progressive. They said : “We have removed the constitutional provision which protects the right to property.” But while removing clause (1) of Article 31, they removed all these clauses which were giving protection to the legislations which were intended for bringing about land reforms and also acquisition or requisition of land for the purpose of dispensing social and economic justice to the weaker sections of the society, including agriculturists.

I can understand their removing them. But what did they achieve by removing them ? They removed the provisions from part III, and they inserted Article 300A which says :

“No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law.”

Article 31 was saying : “No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law.” Article 300A says : “No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law.” Let us try to understand the difference between

the two. The difference between the two is Nil, except the placement of these two provisions. Originally this was placed in Article 31 which was falling under Part III which formed part of the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution. It has been removed from that place and placed in the position of Article 300A. So, this is a question of cheating people, and committing a fraud on them, to show that they were so progressive and socialistic, that they removed the right to property. At the same time, they inserted the same provisions with the same wording at another place, and rescinded the very right.

Not only that. They have done one more thing which is more embarrassing. While removing this, they removed the provisions of the Constitution contained in sub-clause (2) of Article 31, clause 2(b) of Article 31 and other provisions which were made for the protection of the legislations meant to bring about land reforms or doing social and economic justice to the weaker sections. These provisions were removed altogether. So, I repeat that in the name of amending the Constitution under the 44th Amendment, they did this. I know some people did not support this 44th Amendment, especially this portion of repealing Article 31 altogether and replacing it by nothing, even though they were siding with the then Government. Article 31 was giving some protection. They removed the protection, and substituted nothing therefor. They retained the naked right to property, under Article 300A. That is the way the fraud was committed. So, I repeat that those who supported that Constitutional Amendment were parties to the fraud committed on the people ; if not direct parties, they may be said to have been so gullible, that they were led astray to give support to their Constitutional Amendment Bill.

Ninth Schedule was introduced some time in 1951; Then from time to time 188 pieces of legislations from different States were sought to be protected. It is not that they came only from the

[Shri A.T. Patil]

States ruled by Congress ; they came from all States. So long as they were serving the purpose of dispensing justice, social justice, economic justice to the poor section, they were put in the Ninth Schedule.

Now, what this Bill proposes to do is to give the authority to the State of Legislature also to enact laws which in their sense of justice are legislations or the laws of land reforms and laws of acquisition of land for imparting social justice to the weaker sections. Now, we are removing the power of judicial review. So far as this bill is concerned, it is necessary that the power of judicial review must be removed. But, in that case whether there can be a blanket provision in the Constitution saying that whatever Bill has been passed or the Acts have been promulgated or made by the State Legislatures should be immune from the so-called power of judicial review or whether only those laws which have been found to be proper for judicial immunity by the central authority, namely, the President should be permitted to be immune from judicial review. Because under the existing provisions of the Constitution also there is a provision that if a State Legislature passes an Act and if it is reserved for the Consideration of the President and in case the President's assent is given it is protected as if it is sent to the Ninth Schedule, and no question will arise. There are provisions to this effect. I only say that there are provisions in the Constitution which say that if the Bill has been reserved for the Consideration of the President and if the President gives his assent, it will come into force ; and then in that case, you can protect that legislation. The question will be only this whether authority,—blanket authority—should be given also to a State Legislature, that is a State ; I am not talking about a Legislature ; it is only a State because ultimately Legislature voices the voice of the people of that State. The reason is that the concept of the land reforms may change, may

vary from State to state, may vary from time to time.

You may very well appreciate a legislation, for instance, regarding ceiling on agricultural land or removal of the intermediaries or removal of the land altogether, that is what we have done in the past. Now, to what extent, this injunction should go is a point. Now, on this point, there may be a variation from State to State in order to bring about a sort of uniformity. It is necessary that there should be some central authority to see that justice is done with uniformity. It is with that intention that the provision was made that let the President examine it and dispose of the matter according to a definite principle regarding social justice.

Therefore, I will suggest one thing. In the light of the discussions held, I request that Government to examine all social legislations, pending at the moment for the Consideration of the President, as early as possible, with all speed, and if necessary they must be considered for inclusion in the Ninth Schedule.

I will submit one more thing. Let all the Central Government legislations on different public interests which are at present out side the Ninth Schedule and which likely to be challenged in the courts of law be thoroughly examined and all the laws to which the challenge is likely to be thrown, should be put in in the Ninth Schedule. These are the two suggestions I will make so far as this position is concerned.

And thirdly, let the Government think over this issue in all its aspects ; let the Government think of the provisions of the Constitution which were repealed by the Fortyfourth Amendment. If you go through the Objects and Reasons of that Fortyfourth Amendment you will boil with some sort of outrage, because there was the greatest disrespect shown to this Parliament. I do not have that Fortyfourth Amendment with me now, but I have read the Objects and

Reasons. I want the Government to examine those provisions which were repealed, and consider, if they can be introduced by way of amending the Constitution, and to restore them.

With these words I again thank Mr. Lawrence for the opportunity that he has given us to express our views on these vital issues.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri P.K. Kodyan.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : I extend my support to the Bill introduced by my Hon. friend, Mr. Lawrence. Now, I do not think that there are two opinions in this House regarding the objective of land reforms in our country. It has been a national policy to bring about the necessary changes in the land relations and to free the tenants, the cultivators, share-croppers and others from the clutches of the feudal or semi-feudal exploiters. It has been in the national interest and in the interests of accelerating the economic development of our country that out-moded relations existing in our agriculture should be put an end to and an atmosphere should be created for rapid development in the economic as a whole and also to break the concentration of land and to provide social justice to millions of cultivating peasants and agricultural workers and other sections of the toilers in the countryside.

It was with this objective that the very idea of land reforms was mooted and land reform laws were enacted by various States in the country. But unfortunately, these land reform laws could not achieve the objective particularly the objective of breaking land concentration and distribution of surplus land among landless peasants, agricultural workers and other toilers in village areas. That was why there was a very strong movement in the country in the beginning of seventies to revise the then existing land reform laws in various States. You might be recalling how this movement for revision of the earlier land reform

laws got momentum in the country, how the Central Government was compelled to appoint a land reforms committee at the Centre and also how the National Commission on Agriculture went into the question of revision of land reforms by appointing a sub-committee of that Commission to go into this particular question. More or less, it was on the recommendations of this central land reforms committee that a series of revisions were made in various land reforms laws in the States. That is how we have got these revised land reforms now. But as a result of the old land reform laws and also implementation of the revised land reforms laws the real objective has not been achieved. Though there has been progress, we have not achieved the real object of breaking concentration of land and distributing land among the landless poor.

16.47 hrs.

[SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

The land reforms laws were implemented in a haphazard manner. The result is that by and large land concentration still remains a big problem in the Indian agrarian relations and it acts as a break for further development of the economy, particularly our agrarian economy. That is why, those who are very much interested in the welfare of the toiling peasants, agricultural workers, landless workers share-croppers and other rural workers in the countryside are very much agitated over the failure of the Government in implementing the land reforms laws. Now, it is in this context that Mr. Lawrence has brought forward this Bill, to ensure that whatever laws have been enacted in the State to bring about reform in the agrarian relations, land relations should be implemented without any interference from the judiciary or without landlords being able to create obstacles towards this implementation by resorting to legal methods and that is why he demands that

[Shri P.K. Kodyan]

these laws should be included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution.

Some laws have been included but all the laws have not been included in the Ninth Schedule. Therefore, it is imperative on the part of the Government which of course stands for land reforms and which talks in favour of speedy implementation of land ceiling laws—to see that no further interference is allowed in the way of implementation of the various land reform laws in our country. I need not go into the details of how big landlords in various States are still retaining thousands of acres of land. One example I can give you of Andhra Pradesh. There is the land of the Chellapalli Raja, amounting to about 3,000 acres. For the last several years the Chellapalli Raja was arguing that the land ceiling laws were not applicable to this land because it was a part of the sugar factory that he was having there. This litigation went on and finally it was cleared by the High Court itself that this land could not be protected against the land reform laws. So, the land reform laws are applicable to this particular piece of land also. The legal procedure has come to an end but even then for the last two years this land is still under the possession of this big landlord. The agricultural workers and landless people of that area are carrying on agitation for the last several months for distribution of this land and hundreds of them, including women, have been arrested and put in jail. This is only one example. If you go to Bihar, there are any number of Mahants there—for example, the Mahant of Bodh Gaya who is having more than 3,000 acres of land. So many other mahants are there in Bihar and all of them have been able to retain vast tracts of land under one guise or the other, making use of various loopholes in the laws and making use of the legal lacunae in the laws.

Therefore, my Hon. friend, Shri Lawrence, has brought forward this Bill at the proper time, and all of us should extend our full support to the Bill.

Another aspect of the question of land reform is that the landless people in this country for the last so many years have been agitating for a piece of land of their own. The distribution of surplus land, in some cases even the distribution of Government land, *poramboke* land, has taken place. But, by and large, the land hunger of millions and millions of workers, the share croppers and toiling masses of the country side is still very acute. Unless the surplus and other forms of land that are available with the Government are distributed among the landless people and unless they are provided with financial and other assistance to cultivate the land, the lives of the millions of poor people cannot undergo any substantial improvement. Therefore, it is in the interest of social justice that these laws are very speedily implemented and the legal and other obstructions removed. That is why we say that the inclusion of these laws in the Ninth Schedule will facilitate their speedy implementation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Since the Minister has to intervene and the Hon. Member, Shri Lawrence, has to reply, we will extend the time by another 25 minutes.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : Sir, first of all, I must express my sense of thankfulness to all the members who have participated in this debate. A number of Hon'ble Members have spoken from both sides and they have made their contribution. But I say with all humility that most of the speeches were confined to one aspect viz. that although laws have been passed, they have not been fully implemented. This particular Bill does not in fact touch that aspect. This Bill is very limited in scope.

But, before I decide to accept this Bill, I will have to cross a number of constitutional infirmities, from which this Bill is suffering. According to the law laid down by the Supreme Court, it

will not be possible for me to cross those hurdles. In order to appreciate what I am saying, I will only mention that, according to the Keshavanand Bharati case, the Supreme Court has laid down that the power of Parliament to amend any article of the Constitution, even though exercised according to the provisions of article 368, with all the procedural safeguards, that power will not be validly exercised, if it violates the basic structure of the Constitution, and this enunciation has been reiterated in *Minerva Mills* case.

17.00 hrs.

The Government is seeking a review of these two decisions. But unless these two decisions are reviewed, they occupy the field and they are binding on the Government.

With regard to Article 31B, a specific case which is known as 'Vamanrao's case', went to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court said that all the laws which are included in the Ninth Schedule will be getting full protection if they have been included before the date of judgment on Keshavananda Bharati's case, but if they are included after that date, then they will not get the full protection if they violate the basic structure of the Constitution. This is the situation according to the present position of law.

Let us examine whether the proposed Bill which we are now debating militates in any case against these decisions. The Scheme underlying Article 31B is this. If a particular Bill is examined by the Parliament and the Parliament feels that this Bill is of such a nature that this should be put in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution, then Parliament will have to amend that Schedule. This will be an amendment of the Constitution and that is why the honourable mover has sought in this Bill also the Amendment of the Constitution. But the honourable mover has gone to an extreme limit. He says that all laws will

be automatically included in the Schedule. It is almost a proposition which we just cannot think of and I would, with respect, say, although I am not subscribing to the doctrine of the basic structure of the Constitution, but I have my doubts that if we adopt this Bill, it might, in a way, violate the basic structure of the Constitution meaning thereby that whenever we want to amend the Schedule, we have to examine *qua* every Act, *qua* every Bill, but if we say we need not amend the Constitution at all, all the laws which are passed by any State Legislatures or any laws which are passed by Parliament will automatically form part of the Ninth Schedule provided they relate to land reforms. I, with respect to the honourable mover, beg to submit for the consideration of the House that this Bill obviously cannot be accepted. That is why Members from our side who supported the underlying idea of the Bill did say, some of them quite rightly, that the honourable mover wants to achieve a laudable object, but I remember somebody saying '*lekin dhang galat hai*'. He said, you cannot achieve that object in this manner.

The other difficulty which we will again have to scrutinise or get over is that you will not examine the Bill. Any Bill which is passed by the State Legislature will not be examined. It may not be of such importance that it should go into the Schedule. Therefore, what I am submitting for the consideration of the House is that the Government finds it absolutely difficult to accept the Bill although I am prepared to confess that the mover has a laudable object. The object of the mover is that if the sovereign Legislatures representing the will of the people pass certain laws and their object is to benefit the down-trodden, the tillers of the soil, then obviously those Bills should not be struck down in the courts. But again, kindly examine. Article 31B does not again give a complete immunity. It only gives an immunity to one extent—'if the Bill infringes some fundamental right, the courts will not come in'. But supposing a Bill is passed which is not within the competence of the legislature,—it is

[Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal]

not covered by any entry of the legislature, any entry of the Constitution, no protection is envisaged by Article 31B. One statement which is given by the hon'ble mover, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is that he wants a complete immunity from judicial scrutiny for all types of legislation which concern with the land reforms. My submission would be that that statement is not correct. Therefore, the object which all the Members have in view is this. Laws have been passed but laws are not being implemented. We also share that anguish. We have also that regret. But the machinery is with the States. The machinery for implementing the laws are with the States. In spite of the Prime Minister's directive again and again, in spite of the plan, in spite of 20 point programme speaking, telling all the States to give top priority for seeing that land reforms which have been enacted, they should be translated at the grass root, not on paper, because a number of hon'ble Members have stated that even when the record shows that land has been given to the tiller for whose benefit the legislation was passed, the experience of the hon'ble Members is that land, in fact, has not passed on to him. Land is still in possession of somebody and only the record shows that land has passed on. This is an unfortunate situation. Undoubtedly, we are drawing the attention...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : That is why the satyagraha...

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : The real remedy is, if I understand it, the social minded people, the social workers have to lend their support to that unfortunate person who is not in a position to either fight a legal battle or to fight a battle of the muscles. Mere laws will not be able to provide, but Society has to provide muscles to him and the society will have to see that those laws are implemented on the spot.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Therefore, all the parties should combine.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL :

All Parties should combine and co-operate. Prof. Ranga is very right because he is the Kisan leader as he has been fighting battle of kisan all his life. He knows the difficulty. The laws have been passed. The benefit of laws is not flowing to those people. By merely adding those laws you may be able to avoid some legal battle, but the real battle is in the field.

I would not take much time of the House because as I have said with regard to the law of the land as it stands today, as enunciated by the Supreme Court, we have a difficulty. We are persuading the Supreme Court to Our review petition pending there. We are challenging the decision of Keshvanand Bharti's case. Unless that decision is reversed by the Supreme Court, there is a real difficulty in our way. I would, therefore, beg of the mover, in spite of his good intentions, that it will not be possible to give effect or accept this Bill, to kindly withdraw it. We appreciate his sentiment. In fact the whole House is one on this. But you cannot achieve what you want to achieve through this measure.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :

जब दोनों तरफ के लोग चाहते हैं, तो आप तो गवर्नमेंट हैं, आप ही कोई रास्ता निकालो। जब लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिल रहा है, तो आप ही कोई रास्ता बताइए।

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Let us all work together at the grass root level to support the agricultural workers in order to see that the land remains with them and is given to them.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सबसे पहले तो आप हमें यह बता दीजिए कि जो बड़े-बड़े लोग कोर्ट में चले जाते हैं और कोर्टों के द्वारा जो कुछ होता है उसके लिए गरीब लोगों के पास क्या हथियार है ?

एक बार जब आप जमीन गरीब को दे देते हैं तो उसके बाद उस जमीन के मालिकों को कोर्ट में जाने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर उन्हें कोर्ट में जाने का अधिकार होगा तो गरीब सात जन्म तक जमीन नहीं पा सकेगा।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : मैं यह कहता हूँ कि जब कोर्टों में केसिज चलते हैं तो उन्हें लीगल एड देनी चाहिए।

PROF. N.G. RANGA : You can do it only through *satyagraha*.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : यह कांस्टीच्युशनल प्राब्लम है। जब गवर्नमेंट जमीन को क्लीयर कर देती है तो यह उसकी जिम्मेदारी है कि कोई भी केस अगर कोर्ट में चलता है तो वह लेण्डलेस की तरफ से लड़ेगी, न कि जमींदार की तरफ से। होता यह है कि जमीन आप देते हैं और मालिक लोग लड़ते हैं और आप गरीब की मदद नहीं करते।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप तो बिहार के गवर्नर रह चुके हैं। बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने तो यह मांग की है कि इसको नाइन्थ शेड्यूल में डाला जाना चाहिए।

श्री जन्नाथ कौशल : मैं जरूर डालूंगा। लेकिन मैं ब्लैकटली कैसे कह दूँ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : तीन दिन तक बहस चली है, कुछ तो उसका नतीजा निकलना चाहिए कि कब तक आप इसको करेंगे।

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Poor people are prosecuted in many cases. Prof. Ranga says that we should support the agricultural workers. We are organising their agitations. But we are

arrested and the workers are also arrested.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : They are being killed in the name of Naxalites.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : We are arrested only when we take to violence. (In eruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Kodiyan, you had your view.

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : मैं सिर्फ एक बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। अगर आप नाइन्थ शेड्यूल में जितने मामले हैं, उनको गिन लें तो आपको मालूम हो जायेगा कि 188 में से 150 लेण्डरिफार्म के हैं। आप कहते हैं कि हमने कोई कानून डाले ही नहीं हैं। 188 में से 150 कानून लेण्ड लाज के मुतल्लिक हैं। हम तो खुद यह नहीं चाहते कि जो बिल यहां से पास हो वह अदालतों में अटक जाए। लेकिन नाइन्थ शेड्यूल में डालने की पावर हम ओटोमेटिक नहीं लेंगे कि आटोमेटिकली वह नाइन्थ शेड्यूल में चला जाएगा। यह 31-वीं आर्टिकल की मंशा नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Even then, there is a limitation. Even after taking 188 Acts in the Ninth Schedule, that is not a perfect solution.

श्री जन्नाथ कौशल : इसलिए मैं दर-खास्त करूंगा कि लारेंस साहब के जो जजबात हैं, जो भावनाएं हैं, उनकी मैं कद्र करता हूँ। लेकिन मेरी मजबूरी है। आप इसको वापस ले लीजिए, नहीं तो इसको मुझे oppose करना पड़ेगा।

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I thank all the Hon. Members who have participated in this discussion.

AN HON MEMBER : ...including the Minister.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : I am coming to that. Especially, I thank the Minister because he has lauded my aims and objectives provided in the Bill and he has accepted the spirit of the Bill. For that also, I again thank the Hon. Minister.

I also thank all those Hon. Members who even while opposing the Bill, yet accepted the basic spirit behind this amendment.

In his reply, the Hon. Minister said that the aim of this amendment is to include all the Bills passed by the sovereign legislative Assembly envisaging land reforms. But it is not so. In the amendment, it is clearly stated "All laws made by Parliament or a legislature of a State relating to land reforms for acquisition of land, for imparting social and economic justice to the weaker sections of the society." Laws imparting social and economic justice to the weaker sections of the society are only envisaged by this amendment. Not all land legislators. That is the main point.

Land reforms can be made to help the landlords. For example, an amendment was made in Kerala Legislative Assembly, the notorious '60'. That amendment was made to help the landlords. That did that to legalise then illegal transactions surplus land by flouting the ceiling provisions of the Land Reforms Act. Subsequently that amendment was nullified by the left democratic Government and amended and it was sent for the assent of the Central Government. So far, assent has not been given.

Who has to be blamed ? The sovereign legislative assembly which has passed the "bill or, the people, the down-trodden the landless who have elected the representatives to the Assembly ? Or the Central Govt. is to be blamed for not giving assent and keeping the amending Bill pending at the Centre for these two and a half years, thus helping the landlord ?

Likewise, West Bengal Assembly passed another land amendment Bill on 9th April, 1982, to plug the loopholes in the existing ceiling law, and to help the poor. But that Bill was also not assented to by the Centre. For that also whom to be blamed ?

My intention of moving this amendment is to help the poor peasantry, the landless, but not to help the people who exploit the poor farmers and landless.

As has been pointed out by some of the Hon. Members, even though the Zamindari Abolition Act, the Land Ceiling Act and all these Acts have been passed by many of the State Governments, but those Acts have not been implemented sincerely. Why ? Because those who have taken the initiative to pass those enactments were not sincere and they passed those Acts with loopholes.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : They made bad laws. That is all.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : So, landlords were able to go to the court and get injunctions and bring impediments in the way of implementation of those Acts, and this has led, as my Hon. friend Mr. Kodiyan pointed out, to clashes and to killings.

What Prof. N.G. Ranga and the Hon. Minister are advising us now ? To give fiscal support to the poor and the agricultural workers and see the land remains with them, see the laws are implemented on the spot.

We are prepared for that ; we are doing that ; we have done that. But what has the Government done ? You are helping the landlords. The landlords were organizing goondas against agricultural labourers. I do not have much time to elaborate on that. For example, in Tamil Nadu, some years back, in Kilvenmani—Prof. Ranga may know that place very well—the landlords had burnt to death about 40 agricultural labourers. For the protection of the agricultural labourers, union leaders as we'll as other social workers came forward, but they were rarested, they were tortured.

This has been done in so many places in the country. The police were supporting the land-lords and the goondas. I may say that this is done with the connivance of the authorities concerned in Congress-I-ruled States; this is being done in Bihar, in U.P., in Gujarat, in Rajasthan; in almost all the Congress-I-ruled States this is happening. Who is to be blamed?

My intention is to include these Bills passed by the State-Assemblies and Parliament which are intended to safeguard the weaker sections of the society, not the affluent sections of the society. But unfortunately the Government is looking after the interests of the affluent sections of the society. That is the main lacuna, that is the main impediment. If you were sincere in bringing about radical land reforms in this country, in these 36 years you could have done that. You have passed so many Constitutional Amendments and you are implementing various laws in this country. But if we go through the history of implementation, one can see that all these things were done to help the vested interests in the country. To those people, you have very sincere, you had time and you will do things expeditiously. But what have you done for the downtrodden people, the poor people? You will make tall talks, but nothing happens.

Now you have brought this 20-point programme. Very good. We will see how far you are going to implement this. So many good things are included in the 20-point Programme. But I may say that if you implement the radical land reforms in this country, it will be manifold more beneficial for the poorer sections of the people than implementing the 20-Point Programme.

Here one Hon. Member from the ruling Party has stated that only through industrialisation we cannot develop our country. That is true. I would say that without land reforms, we are not going to industrialise this country to the extent we need. That is the real fact. What is the state of our industry today, well all know. I do not want to elaborate on that. So, what is required is

political will on the part of the Government, on the part of the authorities concerned as my Hon. Colleague, Mr. Daga, has stated in his speech while supporting the spirit of this Bill. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He says that Mr. Daga always comes to your rescue.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE: It is better for him to come to this side.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you anything to say regarding that point—whether this type of sweeping legislation can be enacted?....you want to include all laws.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE: I have already stated—not all laws.

If you want to interpret the intention of this Bill, what can I do? The Hon. Minister was saying that there should be some kind of a scrutiny—that the Bills passed by the legislatures should be scrutinised. My opinion is that there should be a sovereign power for the State Legislative Assemblies to pass and implement. But under the present circumstances, if it is only included in the Ninth Schedule: that power will be vested with the State Government. That is why I am bringing forward this amendment to include in the 9th Schedule those enactments passed by the State Assemblies as well as Parliament which have the aim of safeguarding the interests of the weaker sections of the society and doing social justice to the poor farmers and the landless.

Sir, the number of agricultural labourers is on the increase in our country. Why is it happening? So also the number of cultivators is declining. The number of cultivators has also come down from 40.59 lakhs to 39.55 lakhs. This shows that even after two decades a large number of cultivators got alienated from their lands which they used to cultivate and they inflated the army of agricultural labourers. Why I am pointing this out is that throughout these 36 years of our independence, the ruling Party was helping the landlords. They were helping to

[Shri M. M. Laurence]
ruin the small land-holders and the marginal land-holders. That is the reality.

In the Bhoothalingam Committee report, on page 19, para 1.7, it is pointed out :

"The distribution of this land among owners and cultivators is, despite laws regarding ceilings on holdings, extremely uneven. According to the latest agricultural census, that of 1970-71, the number of operational holdings of less than one hectare (called marginal holdings) was 35.68 million which is a little more than half the total number of 70.49 million operational holdings. Yet the former embraced only 9% of the total area under cultivation. The average size of the marginal holdings is less than half an hectare and, therefore, a considerable number of them must be even smaller. At the end of the spectrum the number of large holdings over ten hectares was only 2.6 million, but they accounted for 30.9% of the total area under cultivation.

You are showing inability to tide over this situation. I may be pardoned for saying that, it is deception. If you had a will, certainly within these 36 years, you could have brought forward proper legislation for radical land reforms.

Now, almost all the members have pointed out that the judiciary is intervening. The Supreme Court had earlier taken the view that when the present Acts get Parliamentary immunity, then, the notifications will also get that protection. But, in 1978, in Praga Oil case, a larger Bench of the Supreme Court has given a judgment that because the Parliament does not have opportunity to go through the Notifications and since in more cases than one, they affect the fundamental rights, the derivative immunity should not be given to the Notifications, which should stand the scrutiny of the Court.

In this background, constitutional protection given to 188 State Acts under Article 31B and 9th Schedule is

not being given to Notifications issued under these Acts. If a notification is struck down by the Court, it is as good as the parent Act being struck down. So, there is no meaning in shouting from housetops that the Central Government has edured constitutional protection for State Acts.

So, my humble request is this. Several small holding peasantries will be saved from the clutches of the land-lords and also from the clutches of the Courts, if only these enactments passed by the State Assemblies envisaging as I have already explained here to safeguard the interests of the downtrodden weaker sections of the society will be included in the Ninth Schedule. This can be done. So my request is that this amendment be accepted by the Hon. Members as well as by the Hon. Minister.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You know this is a Constitutional amendment. Under the rules, the voting has to be recorded after getting the lobbies cleared.

Mr. Lawrence, do you want to withdraw the Bill ? What do you propose to do ? Do you press it ?

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : I am not withdrawing it. I want to present.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have no option but to get the lobbies cleared. Let the lobbies be cleared.

17.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Lobbies have been cleared. Hon. Members, I find that there is no quorum in the House.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : These things are not recorded. There is no quorum.

The House stands adjourned.

17.48 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 12, 1983/Agrahayana 21, 1905 (Saka)